



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

Published by Authority

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1939.

PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the High Court
Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Revenue Department.

Land Revenue.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mymensingh.—No. 4446L.R.—12th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the following Acts shall apply to the partially excluded areas in the Mymensingh district:—

I. The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1939 (Bengal Act II of 1939).

II. The Bengal Rates of Interest Act, 1939 (Bengal Act III of 1939).

Darjeeling.—No. 4447L.R.—12th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Bengal Rates of Interest Act, 1939 (Bengal Act III of 1939), shall apply to the Darjeeling district.

By order of the Governor.

N. V. H. Symons,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



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SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1939.

PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the High Court,
Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Home Department.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1886P.—14th April 1939.—Whereas for the maintenance of law and order and for the prevention of breaches of the peace in connection with the agitation over and organised resistance to the demand of arrears of canal rates in the Damodar Canal area, the District Magistrate of Burdwan issued an order, dated the 16th February 1939, under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act 7 of 1898), forbidding all members of the public to hold meetings or organise or take part in processions in the jurisdictions of the police-stations of Galsi, Ausgram, Burdwan, Bhatar, Memari, Manteswar, Mangalkote, union No. 1 of Kalna and union No. 10 of Purbasthali police-stations, subject to the exception specified in the said order, and to form assemblies of more than four persons in any public or open place situated in any of the areas in unions

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Memari police-station and unions Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 7 of Burdwan police-station, subject to the exceptions and proviso specified in the said order, and to carry lathis or other weapons of offence or things which could be used as weapons of offence within the jurisdiction of unions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Memari police-station and unions Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 7 of Burdwan police-station:

And whereas it appears to the Provincial Government that the general conditions which gave rise to the original order are still obtaining;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to direct that the said order shall remain in force for a further period of one month with effect from the 16th day of April 1939.

By order of the Governor,

E. N. BLANDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Home Department.

Constitution and Elections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 435A.R.—15th April 1939.—It is hereby notified that Mr. L. M. Crosfield has, by writing under his hand, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, resigned his seat as a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly for the Chittagong Division (European) Constituency in the afternoon of the 6th April 1939.

No. 436A.R.—15th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (7) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rule (7) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is pleased to fix the 15th May 1939 as the date before which the Chittagong Division (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly shall elect a member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. L. M. Crosfield, a member elected for the said constituency.

No. 437A.R.—15th April 1939.—Whereas a vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Mr. L. M. Crosfield of his seat as a member for the Chittagong Division (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (7) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the said Chittagong Division (European) Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused before the 15th May 1939, which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor under notification No. 436A.R., dated the 15th April 1939.

No. 438A.R.—15th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under sub-paragraph (7) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2) of the said rule for the doing of acts, in connection with the bye-election to be held in the Chittagong Division (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, in pursuance of notification No. 437A.R., dated the 15th April 1939, mentioned respectively opposite each such date:—

Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made—The 17th April 1939.

Date on which scrutiny of nominations is to be held—The 18th April 1939.

Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn—The 19th April 1939.

No. 440A.R.—15th April 1939.—It is hereby notified that Sir George Campbell has, by writing under his hand, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, resigned his seat as a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly for the Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency in the afternoon of the 6th April 1939.

No. 441A.R. — 15th April 1939. — In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (7) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rule (7) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is pleased to fix the 15th May 1939 as the date before which the Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly shall elect a member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir George Campbell, a member elected for the said constituency.

No. 442A.R.—15th April 1939.—Whereas a vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Sir George Campbell of his seat as a member for the Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (7) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the said Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused before the 15th May 1939, which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor under notification No. 441A.R., dated the 15th April 1939.

No. 443A.R.—15th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under sub-paragraph (7) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2) of the said rule for the doing of acts, in connection with the bye-election to be held in the Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, in pursuance of notification No. 442 A.R., dated the 15th April 1939, mentioned respectively opposite each such date:—

Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made—The 17th April 1939.

Date on which scrutiny of nominations is to be held—The 18th April 1939.

Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn—The 19th April 1939.

No. 445A.R.—15th April 1939.—It is hereby notified that Mr. J. R. Walker has, by writing under his hand, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, resigned his seat as a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly for the Hooghly-cum-Howrah (European) Constituency in the afternoon of the 6th April 1939.

No. 446A.R.—15th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is pleased to fix the 15th May 1939 as the date before which the Hooghly-cum-Howrah (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly shall elect a member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J. R. Walker, a member elected for the said constituency.

No. 447A.R.—15th April 1939.—Whereas a vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Mr. J. R. Walker of his seat as a member for the Hooghly-cum-Howrah (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the said Hooghly-cum-Howrah (European) Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused before the 15th May 1939, which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor under notification No. 446A.R., dated the 15th April 1939.

No. 448A.R.—15th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2) of the said rule for the doing of acts, in connection with the bye-election to be held in the Hooghly-cum-Howrah (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, in pursuance of notification No. 447A.R., dated the 15th April 1939, mentioned respectively opposite each such date:—

Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made—The 17th April 1939.

Date on which scrutiny of nominations is to be held—The 18th April 1939.

Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn—The 19th April 1939.

No. 453A.R.—15th April 1939.—It is hereby notified that Mr. F. T. Homan has, by writing under his hand, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, resigned his seat as a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency in the afternoon of the 6th April 1939.

No. 454A.R.—15th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative

Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is pleased to fix the 15th May 1939 as the date before which the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly shall elect a member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. F. T. Homan, a member elected for the said constituency.

No. 455A.R.—15th April 1939.—Whereas a vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Mr. F. T. Homan of his seat as a member for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the said Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused before the 15th May 1939, which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor under notification No. 454A.R., dated the 15th April 1939.

No. 456A.R.—15th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2) of the said rule for the doing of acts, in connection with the bye-election to be held in the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, in pursuance of notification No. 455A.R., dated the 15th April 1939, mentioned respectively opposite each such date:—

Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made—The 17th April 1939.

Date on which scrutiny of nominations is to be held—The 18th April 1939.

Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn—The 19th April 1939.

No. 457A.R.—15th April 1939.—It is hereby notified that Mr. H. C. Bannerman has, by writing under his hand, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, resigned his seat as a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly for the Indian Tea Association Constituency in the afternoon of the 6th April 1939.

No. 458A.R.—15th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is pleased to fix the 15th May 1939 as the date before which the Indian Tea Association Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly shall elect a member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. C. Bannerman, a member elected for the said constituency.

No. 459A.R.—15th April 1939.—Whereas a vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Mr. H. C. Bannerman of his seat as a member for the Indian Tea Association Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the said Indian Tea Association Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused before the 15th May 1939, which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor under notification No. 458A.R., dated the 15th April 1939.

No. 460A.R.—15th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under subparagraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2) of the said rule for the doing of acts, in connection with the bye-election to be held in the Indian Tea Association Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, in pursuance of notification No. 459A.R., dated the 15th April 1939, mentioned respectively opposite each such date:—

Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made—The 17th April 1939.

Date on which scrutiny of nominations is to be held—The 18th April 1939.

Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn—The 19th April 1939.

No. 461A.R.—15th April 1939.—It is hereby notified that Mr. R. B. Whitehead has, by writing under his hand, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, resigned his seat as a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly for the Indian Mining Association Constituency in the afternoon of the 6th April 1939.

No. 462A.R.—15th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by subparagraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections)

Rules, 1936, the Governor is pleased to fix the 25th May 1939 as the date before which the Indian Mining Association Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly shall elect a member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. R. B. Whitehead, a member elected for the said constituency.

No. 463A.R.—15th April 1939.—Whereas a vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Mr. R. B. Whitehead of his seat as a member for the Indian Mining Association Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 121 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the said Indian Mining Association Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused before the 25th May 1939, which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor under notification No. 462A.R., dated the 15th April 1939.

No. 464A.R.—15th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under subparagraph (1) of paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, read with clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2) of the said rule for the doing of acts, in connection with the bye-election to be held in the Indian Mining Association Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, in pursuance of notification No. 463A.R., dated the 15th April 1939, mentioned respectively opposite each such date:—

Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made—The 24th April 1939.

Date on which scrutiny of nominations is to be held—The 25th April 1939.

Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn—The 26th April 1939.

By order of the Governor,

R. H. HUTCHINGS,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



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PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

Orders by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

No. 1074A.—31st March 1939.—His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint Captain P. H. W. Brind to act temporarily as Military Secretary on his personal staff in addition to his own duties as Aid-de-Camp, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th March 1939, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hugo, granted leave.

No. 1075A.—31st March 1939.—His Excellency the Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Captain T. M. O'H. Lowe, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles (2nd Battalion), to be an Aid-de-Camp on his personal staff, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th March 1939, *vice* Captain Lord Ardee, Grenadier Guards, reverted to Regimental duty.

By order of the Governor,
E. N. BLANDY,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Appointment.

No. 1167A.

Appointments and Transfers.

GENERAL.

Malda-Mymensingh.—No. 1134A. — 5th April 1939.—Babu Jogendra Nath Maitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the headquarters station of the Malda district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Assistant Settlement Officer, Mymensingh.

Malda.—No. 992A.—6th April 1939.—Mr. A. S. Hands, C.I.E., I.C.S., on leave, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector, Malda.

Chittagong-Calcutta.—No. 1141A. — 6th April 1939.—Mr. R. L. Walker, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Secretary to this Government in the Finance Department.

Murshidabad.—No. 1142A.—6th April 1939.—Babu Jyotirindra Nath Das, Sub-Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, held charge of the Sadar subdivision of that district from the afternoon of the 11th January 1939 to the 29th January 1939, inclusive, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Muhammad Barkatullah.

Dacca Divn.—No. 1147A.—6th April 1939.—Maulvi Muhammad Abad Ali Khan, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Dacca Division with effect from the 16th April 1939, on being relieved of his duties in the Settlement Department.

No. 1149A.—6th April 1939.—The services of Mr. G. M. Ratcliff, I.C.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Legislative Department.

POLICE.

Calcutta.—No. 1154A.—8th April 1939.—Babu Hem Chandra Sen, Inspector of Police, Intelligence Branch, is appointed temporarily to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in that Branch.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Chittagong. — No. 1043A. — 30th March 1939.—In partial modification of the orders of the 13th December 1938, the Reverend Arthur Ernest Selwood is also appointed under Act VI of 1886 to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the district of Chittagong.

Confirmation.

GENERAL.

Calcutta.—No. 1110A.—4th April 1939.—Mr. Hubert Graham, I.C.S., officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Education and Forest and Excise Departments, is confirmed in that appointment.

Resignation.

GENERAL.

No. 1128A.—5th April 1939.—Mr. J. D. V. Hodge, C.I.E., was permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 23rd January 1939.

Leave.

GENERAL.

Presidency Divn.—No. 1100A.—3rd April 1939.—Babu Dharendra Kumar Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed as a Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is allowed leave on average pay for two months and fourteen days, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 16th February 1939.

Noakhali.—No. 1111A.—4th April 1939.—Babu Binod Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhali, is allowed leave on average pay for four months, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 21st February 1939.

Midnapore.—No. 1114A.—4th April 1939.—Mr. P. P. Vaidyanathan, I.C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, was allowed leave not due on half average pay for six days, under rule 81 (c) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 29th September 1938.

Tippera.—No. 1136A.—6th April 1939.—Babu Dwijendra Nath Chakrabatti, Sub-Deputy Collector, Brahmanbaria, Tippera, is granted leave on average pay for three days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

Hooghly.—No. 1137A.—6th April 1939.—Mr. B. G. Rao, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave on average pay for two days only, viz., the 5th and 6th April 1939, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules.

Calcutta.—No. 1140A.—6th April 1939.—Mr. D. Gladding, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, is allowed leave for one year, viz., leave on average pay for two months and eighteen days, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 12th April 1939, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved, and leave on half average pay for the remaining period, under rule 81 (d) of those Rules.

POLICE.

Calcutta.—No. 1129A.—5th April 1939.—Rai Jagatbandhu Bhattacharya Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is allowed leave on average pay for twenty days, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

Calcutta.—No. 1158A.—8th April 1939.—Babu Hem Chandra Sen Gupta, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, is allowed privilege leave on full pay for one month, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April 1939, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

By order of the Governor,

E. N. BLANDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Political.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1699P.—3rd April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920 (XLVIII of 1920), read with the Government of India, Defence Department, notification No. 275, dated the 26th March 1938, the Governor is pleased to constitute for a period of one year a Unit Advisory Committee for the 5th (Bengal Presidency) Urban Infantry consisting of the following members:—

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

Captain S. C. Chaudhury, 5th (Bengal Presidency) Urban Infantry, I.T.F.

The Administrative Commandant, 5th (Bengal Presidency) Urban Infantry, I.T.F.

Mr. Saileswar Singh Roy, M.L.C.

Mr. M. A. H. Isphani, M.L.A.

2. The Governor is also pleased to appoint the Commissioner of the Presidency Division to be the President of the said Committee.

3. Notification No. 5896P., dated the 30th April 1937, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1751P.—5th April 1939.—The Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Commander S. C. Lyttelton, O.B.E., D.S.C., of his appointment as a member of the Bengal Board of Censors, with effect from the 10th March 1939.

No. 1752P.—5th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, sub-section (1) of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. William Keay to be a member of the Bengal Board of Censors constituted by notification No. 12776P., dated the 19th November 1938, *vice* Commander S. C. Lyttelton, O.B.E., D.S.C., resigned. He will hold office from the date of this notification.

By order of the Governor,

E. N. BLANDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Jails.

NOTIFICATION.

24-Parganas. — No. 872H.J. — 5th April 1939.—On return from leave Rai Sahib Manmatha Nath Mukherjee, Jailor, is re-appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent, Dum Dum Central Jail, with effect from the 5th April 1939, until further orders.

By order of the Governor,

R. H. HUTCHINGS,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Orders by the Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bengal.**

No. 3638.—5th April 1939.—Dr. S. C. Sen, M.B., D.T.M., made over charge of the Rajshahi Central Jail to Major E. A. R. Ardesbir, I.M.S., on the afternoon of the 22nd March 1939.

No. 3742. — 6th April 1939. — Rai Sahib Jnanendra Chandra Guha, B.A., Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, made over charge of his office to Maulvi Sk. Badiuzzaman, Travelling Auditor in the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, in the afternoon of the 6th April 1939.

M. A. SINGH, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

Police.**NOTIFICATION.**

Rangpur.—No. 727Pl.—5th April 1939:—In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (VI of 1924), the Governor is pleased, with the consent of the Governor of the United Provinces, to declare that the movements of Doma Nat and his wife Ram Keli Natni shall be restricted to their native village at Thangaon within the police-station Thangaon in the district of Sitapur in the United Provinces instead of to the Saidpur Karwal Nat Settlement in the district of Rangpur in Bengal, where they were settled as registered Karwal Nats under notification No. 9771P., dated the 23rd October 1914.

By order of the Governor,

E. N. BLANDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1168A.

Powers.

Chittagong.—No. 1105A.—4th April 1939.—Babu Paresh Nath Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate, Chittagong, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

24-Parganas. — No. 1125A. — 5th April 1939.—Mr. H. P. Goodwyn, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, Diamond Harbour, 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

By order of the Governor,

E. N. BLANDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.**Judicial.****Appointments and Transfers.**

Dinajpur.—No. 1184J.—29th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased—

(a) to confer upon Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmed Chaudhuri the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Dinajpur, for a period of three years from the 28th May 1939, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Sadar subdivision of the said district,

(b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Sadar bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

Murshidabad. — No. 1250J. — 4th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased—

(a) to confer upon Babu Hare Hare Singh Chaudhuri the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Murshidabad, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Kandi bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1251J.—4th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to exempt the following officers of the Eastern Bengal Railway from liability to serve as jurors in the High Court at Fort William in Bengal:—

The Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, Running.

The Deputy Chief Engineer (North).

The Deputy Chief Engineer (South).

By order of the Governor,

T. ROXBURGH,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 788F.—3rd April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section (2) of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), read with section 243 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to make the following further amendment in the Police Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, Bengal, 1936, namely:—

In the schedule to the said rules under the heading "Boat Establishment" under "Bengal Police", the following shall be added:—

Name or designation * of post.	Unrevised rate of pay.	Revised rate of pay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fireman	24	24

The said rules shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect as if they had been made as so amended.

Miscellaneous.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 526Mis.—6th April 1939.—The Governor is pleased to direct that all offices under the Government of Bengal with the exception of the offices of the Shipping Master, Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, and the Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta, shall be closed on Thursday, the 13th April 1939.

D. GLADDING,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND LOCAL
SELF-GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 418L.S.G.—11th April 1939.—The following draft of amendments which, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (k) of sub-section (2) of section 101 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor proposes to make in the rules published under notification No. 1998L.S.G., dated the 3rd July 1920, as subsequently amended, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th June 1939, and any objections or suggestions with respect thereto which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrates before that date will be duly considered:—

Draft amendments.

(1) In rule 15 of the said rules, for the words "The union board at a meeting may appoint one or more persons, who may be members of the board, to receive and collect the rate" substitute the following:—

"The union board at a meeting may either appoint one or more persons as *sarkars* to receive and collect the rate, or authorise one or more members of the board who may be willing to do the work without remuneration to receive and collect the same."

(2) In rule 16 of the said rules, after the words "person or member appointed" insert the words "or authorised."

The doors shall close well.

The windows, venetians and blinds shall not rattle but shall work easily and shall have proper catches to raise and lower them.

The roof shall be watertight.

The body, wheels and shafts of the carriage shall be painted dark blue with thin red lining.

All iron works shall be painted black.

Each carriage must have a good pair of lamps. Each lamp shall have a red glass window in the back and shall be so placed that the light from the windows is visible from a point 10 yards in rear of the centre of the vehicle.

Third class hackney carriages.

13. (a) Third class hackney carriages shall conform to the following dimensions and be of a pattern fixed by the Commissioners:—

	Ft. in.
Width of seats	... 3 0
Breadth of seats	... 1 6
Height of seats from floor without cushion	... 1 2
Thickness of cushion	... 3 3
Height of roof from seats without cushion	... 3 6
Width between seats	... 1 6
Height of bottom of well from ground	... 1 8
Height of steps from ground	... 0 10
Diameter of front wheels	... 2 6
Diameter of back wheels	... 3 6

The wheels shall be iron-tyred, strong and sound so as to run true and without rattling or shaking.

The spring and axles shall be in perfect order. The lining and cushion shall be clean and in good condition and the inside of the carriage perfectly clean.

The doors shall close well.

The windows, venetians and blinds shall not rattle but shall work easily and shall have proper catches to raise and lower down.

The roof shall be watertight.

The body, wheels and shafts of the carriage shall be painted chocolate with plain yellow lining.

All iron work shall be painted black.

Each carriage must have a good pair of lamps. Each lamp shall have a red glass window in the back and shall be so placed that the light from the window is visible from a point 10 yards rear of the centre of the vehicle.

13. (b) The ekkas plying within the area of this municipality shall also be counted as a species of the third class hackney carriage and shall conform to the following dimensions

and be of a pattern fixed by the Commissioners:—

	Ft. in.
Breadth of floor	... 4 6
Length of floor	... 6 6
Thickness of cushion (other than spring cushion)	... 0 4
Height of steps from ground	... 1 0
Diameter of wheels	... 3 6

The wheels shall be iron or rubber-tyred, strong and sound so as to run true and without rattling and shaking.

The spring and axles shall be in perfect order. The lining and cushion shall be clean and in good condition and inside of the carriage perfectly clean.

The front of the carriage shall be open with a good screen to protect sun and rains.

The venetians and blinds shall not rattle but shall work easily and shall have proper catches to raise and lower them.

The roof shall be watertight.

The body, wheels and shafts of the carriage shall be well painted. All iron works shall be painted black.

Each carriage must have a good pair of lamps in front and shall be so placed that the light is visible from a point 15 yards in front of the centre of the vehicle and 10 yards in rear of it.

Rickshaws.

14. There shall be one class of rickshaws of a pattern fixed by the Commissioners***. The body of the rickshaws shall be sound and clean, and all the boards strongly and properly secured.

The wheels shall be rubber-tyred strong and sound so as to run true and without rattling or shaking, and shall be protected by properly fitted splash-boards: provided that rickshaws registered before the issue of these by-laws need not be rubber-tyred.

The spring and axles shall be made of good metal, strong and properly riveted and free from rust. The iron supports at the back shall be properly curved and securely fixed at each side, strong and of sound metal and free from rust.

The shaft shall be of sound wood, strong, securely fixed and furnished at the fore ends with the ring-shaped metal supports and connected by a collision-guard.

The hood, apron and cushions shall be made of and covered with good cloth, canvas or other material approved by the Municipal Commissioners.

The hood and apron shall be so fitted as to make the vehicle watertight.

The body, wheels and shafts of all rickshaws shall be painted dark blue with thin red linings. All iron work shall be painted black.

Every rickshaw must have a good pair of lamps. Each lamp shall have a red glass window in the back and shall be so placed that the light from the window is visible from a point 10 yards in rear of the centre of the vehicle.

Palanquin.

15. There shall be one class of palanquins of a pattern fixed by the Commissioners. * *

The body of the palanquin shall be sound and clean, properly secured.

The doors shall close well, work easily and shall not rattle and shall have proper catches to open and shut them.

The body and pole shall be painted dark blue with thin red linings.

All iron work shall be painted black.

Every palanquin must have a good pair of lamps. Each lamp shall have a red glass window in the back and shall be so placed that the light from the window is visible from a point 10 yards in rear of the centre of the vehicle.

Identification of horses.

16. Every horse passed by the "Registering Officer" shall be branded on both forehoofs in the following manner:—

- (1) The registered number as shown in the register of horses on the off forehoof.
- (2) The year of registration on the rear forehoof.

17. It shall be compulsory for the owner to produce the horse before the "Registering Officer" at the end of every three months to be rebranded without being sent for.

18. Licenses for horses will be in different forms, according to the class in which they are registered.

(Classes of hackney carriages, palanquins and rickshaws.)

19. Hackney carriages shall be of three classes and of a pattern fixed by the Commissioners and of the dimensions and colours prescribed by by-laws Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13(a), 13 (b).

20. There shall be one class of rickshaws and palanquins of a pattern fixed by the Commissioners and of dimensions and colour prescribed by by-laws Nos. 14 and 15.

21. Every licensed hackney carriage, palanquin or rickshaw shall be distinctly marked on its panels and on the inside with the registered number and the number of the class to which it belongs, the figures to be not less than 8 inches in length, the colour of which shall be changed every year.

22. The lamps of every licensed hackney carriage, palanquin or rickshaw shall have the registered number painted on them, the figures to be not less than one inch in length, the colour of which shall be changed every year.

Fees.

23. A fee shall be paid to the Commissioners in accordance with the following scale for the issue, transfer or renewal of licenses, etc.:—

	First class hackney carriage.	Second class hackney carriage.	Third class hackney carriage.	Rick- shaws.	Palan- quins.	Horse.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Owner's license	1 0	3 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0
Driver's license	2 0	2 0	1 0	..	..	..
Duplicate license plate	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 0
Transfer of owner's license	3 0	2 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	0 8
Duplicate owner's license	2 0	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 4	..
Duplicate driver's license	1 0	1 0	0 8	..	..	..
Duplicate of driver's ticket	0 8	0 8	0 4	..	..	..
Bearer's license	..	..	..	0 4	0 4	..
Renewal of bearer's license	..	..	..	0 2	0 2	..
Duplicate of bearer's license	..	..	..	0 2	0 2	..
Fare book and table of distance	1 0	1 0	0 4	1 0	1 0	..
Fare plate	2 0	2 0	0 4	2 0	2 0	..
Duplicate fare plate	2 0	2 0	0 4	2 0	2 0	..
Certificate copy of particulars of register and license.	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Alteration in register	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8

Rates and fares.

24. Fares shall be paid according to distance or time at the option of the hirers to

be expressed at the commencement of the hiring, if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to time.

(1) Rates and fares to be paid for hackney carriage.

Description of carriage.	Fare by distance.		Fare by time.	Amount.
	For any distance within and not exceeding one mile.	For any distance exceeding one mile.		
First class ..	Annas 8 ..	At the rate of six annas for every mile and for any part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed.	Minimum fare for short distances not exceeding fifteen minutes. For half an hour For one hour For subsequent hours Half day of 5 hours Whole day of 9 hours	Rs. a. 0 8 1 0 1 8 0 12 4 0 7 0
Second class ..	Annas 6 ..	At the rate of 4 annas for every mile and for any part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed.	<i>Phaeton type.</i> Minimum fare for short distances not exceeding fifteen minutes. For half an hour For one hour For subsequent hours Half day of 5 hours Whole day of 9 hours	0 6 0 12 1 0 0 8 2 8 4 8
Third class ..	Annas 3 ..	At the rate of two annas for every mile and for any part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed.	<i>Bund or Brownberry type.</i> For half an hour For one hour For subsequent hours For half day of 5 hours For whole day of 9 hours	0 8 0 14 0 8 2 8 4 0

(2) Rates and fares to be paid for palanquins.

Fare by distance.		Fare by time.			
For any distance within and not exceeding one mile.	For any distance exceeding one mile.	For any time within and not exceeding one hour.	For every hour or part of an hour beyond one hour.	For half a day of five hours.	For a whole day consisting of nine hours.
3 annas ..	At the rate of 3 annas for every mile and for any part of any mile over and above number of miles completed.	6 annas ..	3 annas ..	1 rupee ..	1 rupee and 8 annas.

(3) Rates and fares to be paid for rickshaws.

Fare by distance.		Fare by time.	
For any distance within and not exceeding one mile.	For any distance exceeding one mile.	For any time within and not exceeding one hour.	For every hour or part of an hour beyond one hour.
3 annas ..	At the rate of 3 annas for every mile and for any part of any mile over and above number of miles completed.	6 annas ..	3 annas.

Publication of list of fares and distances.

36. The list of fares prepared by the Municipal Commissioners with reference to the scale of rates laid down by by-law No. 24 and the table of distance shall be published in such a manner as the Commissioner shall deem proper.

37. The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and kept for sale to the public, setting for these fares and distances.

Advertisement on hackney carriage, palanquin and rickshaws.

38. No printed, written or other matter shall appear on the inside or outside of any hackney carriage, palanquin or rickshaws by way of advertisement, without the permission from the Registering Officer.

Registers and licenses.

39. The following particulars shall be entered in the registers and licenses under this Act:—

*(1) Hackney carriage license.**Particulars of license.*

(i) The class and the number assigned to the carriage in the register.

(ii) The name, father's name and residence of the owner, the description of the carriage and the place where the carriage is kept.

(iii) The number and description of horses to be employed in drawing such carriage.

(iv) The number of passengers the carriage is licensed to carry.

(v) The date on which the license was granted.

(vi) That the carriage shall ply for hire at any of the public stands in the town and suburbs of Kotchandpur and not in any other place.

(vii) Signature of the Registering Officer.

(2) Register of hackney carriage.

(i) The class and number assigned to the carriage in the register.

(ii) The certificate number.

(iii) The date on which the license was granted.

(iv) Owner's and his father's names.

(v) Place of residence.

(vi) Stable locality.

(vii) House number.

(viii) Driver's and his father's names.

(ix) Place of residence.

(x) Period of suspension or cancellation.

(xi) Date of renewal.

(xii) Duplicate ticket.

(xiii) Duplicate license.

(xiv) Date of conviction.

(xv) Section of law.

(xvi) Punishment inflicted.

(xvii) Date of offence.

(xviii) Offence.

(xix) Ownership transferred to.

(xx) Date of transfer.

(xxi) Signature of Registering Officer.

(xxii) Remarks.

(3) Horse Register.

(i) Serial number.

(ii) Class of hackney carriage in which horse is to be used.

(iii) To be used singly or in pair.

(iv) Owner's and father's names.

(v) Owner's address.

(vi) Branded number assigned to horse in register.

(vii) Place where it is intended to keep the horse.

(viii) Date on which license was granted.

(ix) Ownership transferred to.

(x) Date of transfer.

(xi) Date on which horse was re-branded.

(xii) Date of notices issued to owner.

(xiii) Date of disposal of notices.

(xiv) Signature of Registering Officer.

(xv) Remarks.

(4) Hackney carriage driver's license.

(i) The number of license, the name, father's name, place of abode and age of the person to whom such license is granted.

(ii) The date on which the license was granted.

(iii) The class and number of hackney carriage he is allowed to drive.

(iv) Date of expiry of license.

(v) A summary of the more important statutory provisions and by-laws affecting drivers of hackney carriages.

(vi) Signature of Registering Officer.

(5) Rickshaw bearer's license.

(i) The number of license.

(ii) The name and father's name and place of abode and age of the person to whom such license was granted.

(iii) The date on which the license was granted.

(iv) The number of rickshaw he is allowed to draw.

(v) Date of expiry of license.

(vi) A summary of the more important statutory provisions and by-laws affecting bearers of rickshaws.

(vii) Signature of the Registering Officer.

(6) Rickshaw owner's license.

(i) The number assigned to the rickshaw in the register.

(ii) The name, father's name and residence of the owner, the description of the rickshaw and the place where the rickshaw is kept.

(iii) The number of passengers the rickshaw is licensed to carry.

(iv) The date on which the license was granted.

(v) Date of expiry of the license.

(vi) That the rickshaw shall ply for hire at any of the public stands in the town and suburbs of Kotechandpur and not at any other place.

(vii) Signature of Registering Officer.

(7) Register of rickshaws.

(i) The number assigned to the rickshaw in the register.

(ii) Fee certificate number.

(iii) Date on which the license was granted.

(iv) Owner's and his father's names.

(v) Place of residence.

(vi) Place where the rickshaw is kept.

(vii) House number.

(viii) Bearer's and his father's names.

(ix) Place of residence.

(x) Period of suspension or cancellation.

(xi) Date of renewal.

(xii) Duplicate license.

(xiii) Duplicate tickets.

(xiv) Date of conviction.

(xv) Section of law.

(xvi) Punishment inflicted.

(xvii) Date of offence.

(xviii) Offence.

(xix) Ownership transferred to.

(xx) The number of persons the rickshaw is licensed to carry.

(xxi) Date of transfer.

(xxii) Signature of Registering Officer.

(xxiii) Remarks.

(N) *Register of palanquins.*

(i) The number assigned to the palanquin in the register.

(ii) Date on which the license was granted.

(iii) Owner's and his father's names.

(iv) Place of residence.

(v) Place where the palanquin is to be kept.

(vi) House number.

(vii) Bearer's and his father's names.

(viii) Place of residence.

(ix) Period of suspension or cancellation.

(x) Date of renewal.

(xi) Duplicate license.

(xii) Duplicate ticket.

(xiii) Date of conviction.

(xiv) Section of law.

(xv) Punishment inflicted.

(xvi) Date of offence.

(xvii) Offence.

(xviii) Ownership transferred to.

(xix) Date of transfer.

(xx) The number of persons the palanquin is licensed to carry.

(xxi) Signature of Registering Officer.

(xxii) Remarks.

(9) *Palanquin owner's license.*

(i) The number of palanquin assigned to in the register.

(ii) The name, father's name and residence of the owner, the description of the palanquin and the place where the palanquin is to be kept.

(iii) The number of passengers the palanquin is licensed to carry.

(iv) The date on which the license was granted.

(v) Date of expiry of license.

(vi) That the palanquin shall ply for hire at any of the public stands in the town and suburbs of Kotechandpore and not at any other place.

(vii) Signature of Registering Officer.

(10) *Palanquin bearer's license.*

(i) The number of license.

(ii) The name and father's name, place of abode and the age of the person to whom such license is granted.

(iii) Date on which the license was granted.

(iv) Date of expiry of license.

(v) The number of palanquin he is allowed to carry.

(vi) A summary of the more important statutory provisions and by-laws affecting bearers of palanquin.

(vii) Signature of the Registering Officer.

(11) *Horse license.*

(i) The class of hackney carriage with which the horse is to be used and whether it is to be used singly or in pair.

(ii) The name and father's name of the owner, residence of the owner.

(iii) The number assigned to the horse in the register.

(iv) The place where it is intended to keep the horse.

(v) The date on which the license was granted.

(vi) The date on which the license expires.

(vii) Signature of the Registering Officer.

Nadia.—No. 406L.S.-G.—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Associations (Recognition) Act, 1936 (Bengal Act XVI of 1936), the Governor is pleased to recognise the Nadia District Union Board Association and the Sadar, Ranaghat, Kushtia, Chaudanga and Meherpur Subdivisional Union Board Associations in the district of Nadia, which, in his opinion, have been established in Bengal with the sole object of encouraging the discussion of matters of importance relating to the administration of local self-government in Bengal and generally promoting the interest of local self-government therein.

Noakhali.—No. 544M.—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 415 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), the Governor is pleased to extend the provisions of that section to the Noakhali Municipality in the district of Noakhali.

Calcutta.—No. 553M.—6th April 1939.—Whereas the Corporation of Calcutta have, by a resolution passed at their meeting held on the 18th January 1939, made a recommendation, under clause (xxiii) of section 477 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923), that a free supply of filtered water, by the Corporation, to the Victoria Memorial Hall and the grounds for the use of visitors is a matter likely to promote public health, safety and convenience:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by the said clause, the Governor is pleased to declare that the said matter is one which is likely to promote the public health, safety and convenience within the meaning of the said clause.

By order of the Governor,

G. S. DUTT,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Health.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 473P.H.—5th April 1939.—Mr. S. N. Ghosh, B.A., B.Sc. (Glas.), M.Inst., C.E.F.E. San.I., M.I.E. (Ind.), officiating Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, is appointed as Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, with effect from 20th March 1939.

No. 480P.H.—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of section 4 of the Bengal Smoke Nuisances Act, 1905 (Bengal Act III of 1905), the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. D. Archer, Manager, Lansdowne Jute Mills, who has been nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to be a member of the Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission, *vice* Mr. A. R. Murray, resigned.

By order of the Governor,

G. S. DUTT,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS (COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS).

Establishment.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 31.—4th April 1939.—Babu Dharendra Nath Roy, Assistant Engineer, Suburban Division in the Presidency Circle, is allowed leave, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, for twelve days, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

D. J. BLONFIELD, Chief Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS.

Irrigation.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 12.—1st April 1939.—Mr. G. B. Mondal, Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the Design Division to hold charge of the Division until further orders.

No. 13.—1st April 1939.—Babu Joy Kumar Sarkar, Assistant Engineer, is, on return from leave, appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Mymensingh Division, with effect from the date on which the Division is formed until further orders.

No. 14.—3rd April 1939.—Mr. D. N. Sen Gupta, temporary Superintending Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for six months, under rule 81(b)(i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 17th April 1939 or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

By order of the Governor,

J. R. BLAIR,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

Commerce.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1169Com.—5th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 51 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor is pleased to confer on the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., for the purpose of erecting an overhead service line over the private common passage leading to premises No. 71, Neogipara Road, Baranagore, 24-Parganas, situated within the area of supply of the said Corporation, and for repairing the same whenever necessity arises, the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under sections 10 to 19 of

the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by Government or to be so established or maintained. The exercise of the powers hereby conferred is subject to the provisions of the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

No. 1185Com.—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in the Associated Power (Bengal) Electric License, 1934, published under this Government notification No. 6578Com., dated the 19th September 1934, namely:—

For clause 3 of the license, the following clause shall be substituted:—

Area of supply.

The area above referred to within which the supply of energy is authorised by this license (the area of supply under the Act) is the whole of the area the boundaries whereof are specified below:—

On the North.—By latitude $23^{\circ} 45' N.$ from longitude $87^{\circ} 0' E.$ to the eastern boundary of the East Indian Railway Andal Loop and from a point where latitude $23^{\circ} 42' N.$ crosses the eastern boundary of the Andal Loop eastwards along this latitude to longitude $87^{\circ} 15' E.$

On the East.—From the point where latitude $23^{\circ} 45' N.$ crosses the eastern boundary of the East Indian Railway Andal Loop southwards along the eastern boundary of the railway to latitude $23^{\circ} 42' N.$, and by longitude $87^{\circ} 15' E.$ from latitude $23^{\circ} 42' N.$ to the north bank of the Damodar River.

On the South.—Along the northern bank of the Damodar River from longitude $87^{\circ} 15' E.$ westwards to longitude $87^{\circ} 0' E.$

On the West.—From a point on the north bank of the Damodar River northwards along longitude $87^{\circ} 0' E.$ to the south side of the Grand Trunk Road and thence along the south side of the Grand Trunk Road to the Asansol Municipal boundary, by the Asansol Municipal boundary northwards and westwards to a place where it is crossed by a road running to Bhanoara, by the west side of this road to a place where it is crossed by longitude $87^{\circ} 0' E.$ and along this longitude to latitude $23^{\circ} 45' N.$

The boundaries of the area of supply are delineated on the deposited map by a heavy red line.

A. HUGHES,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1198Com.—6th April 1939.—The following notice published by Messrs. The Patuakhali Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in the "Statesman" of the 7th, 8th and 9th March 1939 is republished for general information in accordance with sub-rule (4) of rule 15 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, framed by the Government of India under section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910). Any objection, suggestion or representation which may be received by the Joint Secretary* to the Government of Bengal, Department of Commerce and Labour, up to the 7th June 1939, from any person, company or local authority in respect of the application of Messrs. The Patuakhali Electric Supply Co., Ltd., will be duly considered by Government.

A. HUGHES,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Electric License.

Notice is hereby given for public information that Messrs. The Patuakhali Electric Supply Co., Ltd., 137, Canning Street, Calcutta, have applied to the Government of Bengal for a License under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, to supply Electrical Energy in the town of Patuakhali under the terms of the following Draft License:—

The Draft Patuakhali Electric License, 1939.

License for the supply of Electric energy granted by the Government of Bengal under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as modified up to the 1st May, 1922.

License is hereby granted to Messrs. The Patuakhali Electric Supply Co., Ltd., of 137, Canning Street, Calcutta, to supply electrical energy in the area with the powers and upon the terms and conditions all specified below:—

1. *Short title.*—This License may be cited as "The Patuakhali Electric License, 1939."

2. *Area of supply.*—The area within which the supply of energy is authorised by this License (the area of supply under the Act) is the whole of the municipal area in Patuakhali, which area is more particularly delineated on the deposited map by a thin red line.

3. *Compulsory Area.*—All the works to be executed to the satisfaction of the Local Government under clause (iv) of the Schedule to the Act have already been completed and marked by the dotted red line in the deposited map.

4. *Nature of supply and limits of price to be charged.*—(a) The nature of supply shall

be D.C. 460/230 Volts 3-Wire System, or such other as the Provincial Government may allow.

(b) The prices to be charged by the licensees for energy supplied by them shall not exceed the following maxima, namely:—Lights and fans annas 8 per unit, for heating, etc., annas 4 per unit. Minimum charge Rs. 2-4 per K.W. per month *plus* meter rent. Contract system Rs. 2-4 per 25 Watt Lamp per month, number of lights not exceeding 2 per connection, and used from dusk to midnight only. Industrial: For Motors up to 4 H.P. annas 4 per unit with minimum Rs. 3-12. Or in the case of a method of Charge approved by the local Government in accordance with sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 23 of the Act, such maxima as the Government may fix on approving the method.

5. *Hours of supply.*—Licensees shall not be bound to maintain a continuous supply from 5-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. local time until two years have elapsed from the date of commencement of supply of energy.

6. *Purchase of undertaking.*—(a) The option of purchase given by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Act shall first be exercisable on the expiry of a period of 50 years from the date of notification of this license, and the expiry of every subsequent period of 20 years the percentage of the value to be determined in accordance with and for the purpose of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Act of the lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensees therein mentioned to be added under the second proviso of that sub-section to such value on account of compulsory purchase shall be 20 per cent.

(b) In accordance with clause (d) (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act it is hereby declared that the generating station to be used in connection with the undertaking shall form a part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 5 and section 7 provided that the power station shall not have been abandoned by reason of operation of clause (ii).

Copies of the map of the area of supply and draft license may be inspected at the Municipal and Local Board Office, Patuakhali, the District Board Office, Barisal, and at the licensees office, 137, Canning Street, Calcutta. Copies of the draft license may be had at the last named place on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

Any local authority, company or person desirous of making any representation with reference to this application to the Local Government may do so by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Commerce and Labour, Calcutta, within three months from the date of this notice.

For The Patuakhali Electric Supply Co.,
Ltd.,

U. Gangoly & R. C. Guha Burman,
Managing Directors.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Land Revenue.

NOTIFICATION.

Dacca-Faridpur.—No. 4305L.R.—6th April 1939.—Under the provisions of section 3(14) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Babu Bijoy Kumar Sen, Settlement Kanungo, is authorised to discharge, in the districts of Dacca and Faridpur, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights.

Land Acquisition.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Chittagong. — No. 4221J.A. — 4th April 1939.—The following agreement is published under section 42 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, for general information.

N. V. H. SYMONS,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Agreement.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this third day of April one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, between the Chittagong Engineering and Electric Supply Company, Limited, a Company (registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913), and having its registered office at Station Road in the town of Chittagong (hereinafter called the Company) of the one part and the Governor of the province of Bengal (hereinafter called the Governor) of the other part.

Whereas for the purpose of the construction of a Power House for the supply of electrical energy in the town of Chittagong, the Company has applied to the Government of Bengal for the acquisition under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, of the piece or parcel of land containing an area of 898 acres or thereabout situate in the mauza Battali, police-station Kotwali in the town of Chittagong and more particularly described in the schedule hereto and delineated in the plan* hereto annexed.

And whereas the said Government of Bengal, being satisfied by an enquiry held under section 40 of the said Act that the proposed acquisition is needed for the aforesaid purpose and that the said work is likely to prove useful to the public, has consented to acquire on behalf of the Company the piece of parcel of land hereinbefore described.

And whereas the said Government of Bengal has required the Company under the provisions of section 41 of the abovementioned Act to enter into the Agreement with the Governor hereinafter contained. Now this Indenture witnesseth that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows:—

1. On demand the Company shall and will pay to the said Government of Bengal all and every compensation in respect of the said land tendered, paid or awarded or to be tendered, paid or awarded by the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or by the Court to which a reference under Part III of the said Act may be made, or by the court or courts to which an appeal from the award of the said court may be preferred and all costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings in the aforesaid courts, or otherwise incidental to the proposed acquisition or payable in respect thereof under the provisions of the said Act.

2. On demand made by the said Collector the obligations of the Company under the last preceding clause not being thereby limited, the Company shall and will deposit with the said Collector such sum or sums of money as in his discretion the said Collector may in anticipation estimate to be necessary for the purposes mentioned in the last preceding clause.

3. On payment by the Company of all demands under the foregoing first clause, or, in the discretion of the said Government of Bengal (on deposit by the Company of all estimated amounts as provided in the second clause), but not before possession shall have been taken under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, the Governor shall make over possession of the said land to the Company and shall execute and do all such acts and deeds as may be necessary and proper for effectually vesting the same in the Company.

4. The said land shall be held by the Company for the purpose of such a Power House for the supply of electrical energy as is hereinbefore mentioned and purposes incidental thereto and without the sanction in writing of the said Government of Bengal first had and obtained for no other purpose whatsoever.

5. The said Power House shall be completed (and fully equipped in all respects ready for use) within two years from the date on which possession of the said land shall have been given to the Company.

6. Should the said Power House not be completed (and fully equipped in all respects ready for use) within the period stated in the last preceding clause or within such further period as in its discretion may be prescribed or allowed by the said Government of Bengal or should the said land at any time thereafter cease for a period of twelve consecutive months, to be held and used or cease to be

*Not printed but may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Chittagong.

required for the purpose or purposes provided for in the foregoing fourth clause then and in any such case, the said Government may summarily re-enter upon and take possession of the said land together with all buildings thereon, whether such buildings were erected before or after transfer of the said land to the Company, and thereupon the interest of the Company in the said land and buildings shall absolutely cease and determine.

7. On taking such possession the said Government may shall or otherwise deal with the said land and buildings as it may think proper.

(i) Should the said Government sell the land with the buildings the said Government after deducting the expenses incurred in connection with the said taking of possession and with such sale shall pay the proceeds to the Company.

(ii) Should the said Government decide not to sell the land and buildings, the said Government shall retain the said land and buildings thereon in which case the Governor shall repay to the Company the market value as on the day of re-entry of all the buildings erected by the Company and all sums received from the Company in respect of all and every compensation as provided in the foregoing first clause (less the statutory allowance of 15 per cent. and less any amount received on account of trees and buildings which are not in existence at the time of resumption), but will not repay any sums paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

(iii) Should the said Government decide to sell the buildings only, upon such sale, the Governor shall, after deducting the expenses of taking possession and selling, pay the balance of the proceeds of sale to the Company, together with the sum received from the Company in respect of the compensation for the land (less the statutory allowance of 15 per cent. and less any amount received from the Company on account of trees and buildings which are not in existence at the time of resumption), but will not repay any sum paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

8. The public shall be entitled to the use of the said Power House on the following terms, that is to say, subject to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and Rules made thereunder or to the provisions of any other legislative enactment or rules in that behalf for the time being in force, the public in the town of Chittagong within the area of supply as described in the Chittagong Electric License, 1926, shall be entitled to be supplied with electrical energy from such Power House (when completed) within the limits of the power available at such House and in pursuance of the terms of the said electrical license granted to the Company.

Should any dispute or difference arise touching or concerning the subject matter of this Agreement or any covenant, clause or

thing herein contained the same shall be referred to the said Government of Bengal and the opinion and decision of the said Government upon such dispute or difference shall be final and conclusive and binding on the parties hereto.

The Schedule above referred to.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by estimation an area of .898 acres, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying at and being revisional survey plots Nos. 1314, 1315, 1317, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1326 and western portion of revisional survey plot No. 1316 marked A in the plan annexed.

Revisional survey plots Nos. 1314, 1315, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1326 are bounded on the—

North by revisional survey plots Nos. 1328 and 1327 owned by Messrs. S. C. D. C. Ghosal and revisional survey plot No. 1325 premises of Surjya Kumar Acharjee,

South by western portion of revisional survey plot No. 1316 owned by Abdul Latif and eastern portion of the same plot owned by Mohammed Hanif and others and a part of revisional survey plot No. 1281, municipal road known as Station Road and revisional survey plot No. 1313 owned by Gopal Chandra Das.

East by revisional survey plot No. 1353 owned by Messrs. S. C. D. C. Ghosal, revisional survey plot No. 1313 owned by Gopal Chandra Das and revisional survey plot No. 1312 owned by Sahura Khatun and others.

West by revisional survey plot No. 1349 and revisional survey plot No. 1280 municipal drains.

Revisional survey plots No. 1317 is bounded on the—

North by western portion of revisional survey plot No. 1316 owned by Abdul Latif.

South, East and West by revisional survey plot No. 1281 municipal road known as Station Road.

Western portion of revisional survey plot No. 1316 is bounded on the—

North by revisional survey plot No. 1320 owned by Tripureswar Paul Chowdhury.

South by revisional survey plot No. 1317 owned by Chittagong Municipality and revisional survey plot No. 1281 municipal road known as Station Road.

East by eastern portion of revisional survey plot No. 1316 owned by Mahammed and others.

West by revisional survey plots Nos. 1319 and 1280 municipal drains.

In witness whereof the Managing Director of the Company and the Governor of the Province of Bengal acting through the Government of Bengal have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above-written.

For the Chittagong
Engineering and
Electric Supply
Company, Limited.

K. K. Sen, Managing
Director.

The common seal of
the abovenamed (the
Chittagong Engineer-
ing and Electric
Supply Company,
Limited) was hereto
affixed in the pre-
sence of two Direc-
tors of the Company.

Witnesses :

1. Balai Bandhu Sen,
Director.
2. Upendra Lal Ray,
Director.

Signed, sealed and delivered
by N. V. H. Symons, M.C.,
I.C.S., Secretary to the Gov-
ernment of Bengal in the
Revenue Department for and
on behalf of the Governor of
the province of Bengal in the
presence of—

N. V. H. Symons,
Secretary to the
Government of
Bengal, Revenue
Department.

Witness :

Sukumar Gupta, c/o Finance
Department, Writers'
Buildings, Calcutta.

Chittagong.—No. 4223L.A.—4th April 1939.—The Governor is pleased to cancel so much of the notification No. 7618L.A., dated the 20th April 1938, published at pages 798 and 799, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, as relates to revisional survey plot No. 1325 and part of revisional survey plot No. 1316; and measuring, more or less, .090 of an acre, in the village of Battali, police-station Kotwali, district Chittagong.

Jessore.—No. 4264L.A.—4th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the improvement of the river Bhairab in the district of Jessore in the villages of Jalkar-Majdia, jurisdiction list No. 194, Gram-Majdia, jurisdiction list No. 195 in thana Kaliganj and Cowdia, jurisdiction list No. 125, Natuapara, jurisdiction list No. 126, Rahamatpur, jurisdiction list No. 124, Uttar-Lalitadaha, jurisdiction list No. 131, Dakshin-Lalitadaha, jurisdiction list No. 132, Daharpara, jurisdiction list No. 133, Bara-Haibatpur, jurisdiction list No. 119, Choto-Haibatpur, jurisdiction list No. 118 and Daulatdih, jurisdiction list No. 117, thana Jessore, pargana Shaujial, district Jessore, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising

Part of cadastral survey plot No. 2 in village Jalkar-Majdia, jurisdiction list No. 194,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos. 1908, 1204, 1209, 1207, 1200, 1203, 1194, 1717, 1216, 1219, 1224, 1226, 1220 and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos. 1202, 1201, 1205, 1206, 1217, 1218 and 1225 in village Gram-Majdia, jurisdiction list No. 195,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos. 62, 56, 64, 65, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 66, 151, 152, 153, 154, 67, 79, 80, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 203, 549, 198, 216, 197, 261, 257, 260, 259, 267, 253, 254, 255, 256, 208, 273, 248, 249, 250, 251, 274, 275, 276, 277, 289, 544, 521, 487, 489, 555, 519, 495, 496, 497, 499, 509, 510, 512, 513, 514, 518, 580, and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos. 60, 61, 63, 194, 195, 196, 252, 488, 520, 558, 498, 515, 516, 517 and 511 in village Cowdia, jurisdiction list No. 125,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos. 855, 907, 911, 912, 913, 914, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 962, 964, 971, 972, 980, 981, 985, 1268, 1274, 1275, 1271, 1270, 1329, 1330, 1332, 1335, 1339, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1367, 1368, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1326, and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos. 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 963, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 1269, 1270, 1331, 1333, 1334, 1336, 1337, 1338 and 1358 in village Natuapara, jurisdiction list No. 126,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos. 639, 640, 641, 645, 646, 633, 638, 476, 648, 650, 649, 679, 680, 681, 682, 689, 690, 691, 694, 738, 784, 727, 729, 1219, 1217, and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos. 642, 643, 644, 647, 692, 693, 730 and 1218 in village Rahamatpur, jurisdiction list No. 124,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos. 407, 408, 557, 410, 411, 412, 421, 422, 423, 431, 432, 433, 434, 441, 442, 447, 445, 448, 449, 451, 452, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 690, 926, 922, 924, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 940, 969, 971, 972, 973, 992, 994, 995, 1001, 1002, 1050, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1009, 1010, 1005, 939, and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos. 446, 450, 925, 993, 1006, 1007, 1008 and 1011 in village Uttar-Lalitadaha, jurisdiction list No. 131,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos. 290, 292, 297, 299, 247, 250, 52, 251, 244, 239, 240, 242, 241, 235, 236, 237, 222, 223, 224, 225, 227, 316, 212, 216, 217, 213, 167, 168, 169, 160, 211, 306, 305, 128, 129, 130, 133, 134, 143, 144, 145, 154, 155, 156, 157, 152, 153, 305, and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos. 293, 294, 296, 295, 298, 244, 245, 317, 238, 326, 327, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150 and 151 in village Dakshin-Lalitadaha, jurisdiction list No. 132,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos. 169, 170, 225, 171, 172, 173, 174, 167, 175, 176, 231, 233, 235, 236, 237, 277, 908, 909, 911, 913, 915, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1027, 1034, 125, and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos. 234 and 912 in village Daharpara, jurisdiction list No. 133,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos. 108, 105, 106, 109 and 110 in village Bara-Haibatpur, jurisdiction list No. 119,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos. 39, 5, 48, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 18, 70, 44, 72, 93, 2, 112, 176, 175, 290, 291, 293, 294, 296, 97, 300, 301, 310, 311, 312, 322, 321, 325, 26, 276, 278, 277, 278, 279, 280, 284, 252, 251, 250, 244, 147, 145, 142, 129, 128, 87, 88, 82, 80, 94, 127, 718, 650, 649, 607, 608, 609, 611, 615, 620, 621, 598, 551, 552, 553, 555, 558, 722, 331, 716, 720, 721, 568, 571, 572, 579, 578, 595, 596, 624, 625, 626, 627, 615, 616, 617, 646, 649, 650, 610, 331, 545, 599, 613 and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 46, 47, 71, 692, 694, 769, 71, 74, 696, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 91, 90, 89, 113, 114, 115, 697, 698, 116, 117, 118, 121, 119, 120, 122, 124, 125, 126, 154, 152, 153, 151, 150, 149, 148, 146, 155, 245, 246, 247, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 295, 298, 299, 706, 707, 708, 312, 304, 305, 709, 724, 711, 712, 306, 307, 308, 309, 313, 314, 315, 316, 713, 317, 320, 327, 771, 328, 329, 737, 729, 723, 724, 630, 567, 566, 565, 753, 564, 563, 562, 561, 560, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 597, 623, 622, 619, 618 and 725 in village Choto-Haibatpur, jurisdiction list No. 118,

Parts of cadastral survey plots Nos. 180, 181, 182, 183, 186, 187 and whole of cadastral survey plots Nos. 184 and 185 in village Daulatdihi, jurisdiction list No. 117,

and measuring, more or less, 126.47 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Jalkar-Majdia, Gram-Majdia, Cowdia, Natuapara, Rahamatpur, Uttar-Lalitadaha, Dakshin-Lalitadaha, Daharpara, Bara-Haibatpur, Choto-Haibatpur and Daulatdihi.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Jessore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Jessore.

Murshidabad.—No. 4314L.A.—6th April 1939.—The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No. 9223L.A., dated the 17th April 1937, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 949, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 0.1 of an acre of land required for enlarging the play ground of the London Missionary Societies Boy's Primary School at Nimtala in the village of Gorabazar, jurisdiction list No. 90, thana Berhampore Town, pargana Kulberia, district Murshidabad.

Tippera.—No. 4316L.A.—6th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Chandpur Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for free primary school for boys in ward No. 3 of the Chandpur Municipality, in the village of Chandpur Municipality, jurisdiction list No. 91, thana Chandpur, pargana Purchandi, district Tippera, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising parts of cadastral plots Nos. 915 and 918, and measuring, more or less, 0.935 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Chandpur Municipality.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Chandpur.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Officer of Chandpur.

Mymensingh.—No. 4336L.A.—6th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Sarachar union board for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the office building of the Sarachar union board, in the village of Mirapur, thana Bazitpur, pargana Joanshahi, zilla Mymensingh, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0.32 of an acre, comprising cadastral plot No. 139, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Mirapur.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Kishoreganj.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Collector of Kishoreganj.

ERRATUM.

Chittagong.—No. 4222L.A. — 4th April 1939.—In line 13 of the notification No. 7618-L.A., dated the 20th April 1938, published at pages 798-99, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, in respect of the acquisition of land required by the Chittagong Engineering and Electric Supply Co., Ltd., for a power house in the village of Battali, district Chittagong, for area "more or less, 1.051 acres," read "more or less, .988 acres."

DECLARATIONS.

Chittagong.—No. 4224L.A. — 4th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Chittagong Engineering and Electric Supply Co., Ltd., for the construction of a power house in the village of Battali in thana Kotwali, district Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising revisional survey plots Nos. 1314, 1315, 1317, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1326 and part of plot No. 1316, and measuring, more or less, 0.898 of an acre, is required within the aforesaid village of Battali.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Chittagong.

Calcutta.—No. 4266L.A.—4th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Corporation of Calcutta for a public purpose, viz., for opening out a road between Middle Road, Entally, and Ananda Palit Road, in ward No. 19 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0.3058 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By Corporation New Road from Middle Road, Entally,

East—By a passage, portion of premises No. 59, Sambhu Babu Lane, municipal drain, premises No. 25/3, Ananda Palit Road and Calcutta Corporation land,

South—By Calcutta Corporation land,

West—By portion of premises No. 59, Sambhu Babu Lane, municipal drain, portion of premises No. 59, Sambhu Babu Lane and passage,

is required within the aforesaid ward No. 19 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

Calcutta.—No. 4338L.A.—6th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Improvement Trust for a public purpose, viz., for alignment No. V (Maniktala) in ward No. 28 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising premises No. 8, Raja Rajendra Lall Mitter Road, and measuring, more or less, 0.1598 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By Raja Rajendra Lall Mitter Road,

East—By premises No. 7, Raja Rajendra Lall Mitter Road,

South—By premises Nos. 14, 16 and 15, Latafat Hossain Lane,

West—By premises Nos. 14, 13, 12 and 9, Raja Rajendra Lall Mitter Road,

is required within the aforesaid ward No. 28 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the First Land Acquisition Collector at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

N. V. H. SYMONS,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FOREST AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Excise.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4262Ex.—4th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in notification No. 5968.R., dated 30th March 1915, published at pages 562-578, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st idem, as subsequently amended, viz:—

In paragraph 29 of the said notification for "Rupees forty-two and annas ten", as the rate of duty on ganja per seer, substitute "Rupees forty-two and annas eight".

H. GRAHAM,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Orders by the Commissioner of Excise and
Salt, Bengal.**

No. 3Exc.—4th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 1 of notification No. 247T.Ex., dated the 21st September 1936, issued by the Government of Bengal, Forest and Excise Department, the Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, hereby directs that the opening and closing hours of

the opium shops in the district of Fāridpūr shall, with effect from 1st April 1939, be as follows :—

Opium—throughout the year—

10 a.m. to sunset.

D. MACPHERSON,

Commr. of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

**CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT AND RURAL INDEBTEDNESS
DEPARTMENT.**

Rural Indebtedness.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Birbhum.—No. 737R.I.—5th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to establish the undermentioned Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Birbhum district for the local area shown against it :—

Name of Debt Settlement Board.	Name of union comprising the local area.
Gohaliara	... Gohaliara.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to empower the above Debt Settlement Board to exercise the power under sub-section (2) of section 9 and sub-section (2) of section 13 of the said Act.

24-Parganas.—No. 752R.I.—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to establish the undermentioned Debt Settlement Boards in the Diamond Harbour subdivision of the 24-Parganas district for the local areas respectively specified against each :—

Name of Debt Settlement Board.	Name of union comprising the local area.
Karanjali	... Karanjali.
Rangafala	... Rangafala.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to empower the above Debt Settlement Boards to exercise the power under sub-section (2) of section 9 and sub-section (2) of section 13 of the said Act.

Jalpaiguri.—No. 753R.I.—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), and in partial modification of the following notifications sanctioning the establishment of certain Debt Settlement Boards in the Nilphamari subdivision of the Rangpur district, the Governor is pleased to declare that the area for

which each such Board is established will also comprise the following unions as noted against each:—

No. and date of notification.	Name of the Board.	Where published.	Name of union.
No. 10113 L.R., dated 14th July 1939.	Saidpur ..	Published at page 1840 of Part I of the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> , dated 30th July 1936.	Bothlagari.
No. 17909 L.R., dated 28th December 1936.	Nilphamari ..	Published at page 2889 of Part I of the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> , dated 31st December 1936.	Kundupukur.
Ditto	.. Kishoreganj ..	Ditto	.. Putimari, Netai and Bahagihi.
Ditto	.. Dharmapal ..	Ditto	.. Lakshminchhap.
Ditto	.. Dimla ..	Ditto	.. Naotara.
No. 4575 L. R., dated 1st March 1937.	Kachukata ..	Published at page 429 of Part I of the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> , dated 4th March 1937.	Ramnagar.
Ditto	.. Khagakharibari	Ditto	.. Kharibari.

Noakhali.—No. 754R.I.—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to empower the undermentioned Debt Settlement Boards, established by notifications as noted against each of them, to exercise the power under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the said Act:—

Name of district.	Name of subdivision.	Name of Debt Settlement Board.	Number and date of notification.	Date on which published in the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> .
Noakhali	.. Sadar	.. Lohachora	No. 17669 L.R., dated 22nd December 1936.	24th December 1936.
Do.	.. Do.	.. Harinarayanpur	No. 16287 L.R., dated 28th November 1936.	3rd December 1936.
Do.	.. Do.	.. Sundalpur	Ditto	Ditto.
Do.	.. Do.	.. Ghoshbag	Ditto	Ditto.
Do.	.. Do.	.. Char Parbati	Ditto	Ditto.
Do.	.. Do.	.. Mahammadpur	Ditto	Ditto.
Do.	.. Do.	.. Neazpur	No. 10130 L.R., dated 14th July 1936.	30th July 1936.
Do.	.. Do.	.. Char Hazari	Ditto	Ditto.
Do.	.. Do.	.. Arjuntala	Ditto	Ditto.
Do.	.. Do.	.. Norottampur	No. 181 T.R.I., dated 5th May 1937.	13th May 1937.

Tippura.—No. 755R.I.—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to empower the undermentioned Debt Settlement Boards, established by notifications as noted against each of them, to exercise the power under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the said Act:—

Name of district.	Name of subdivision.	Name of Debt Settlement Board.	No. and date of notification.	Date on which published in the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> .
Tippura	.. Sadar (North).	Homna	No. 10135 L.R., dated 14th July 1936.	30th July 1936.
Do.	.. Brahmanbaria.	Mirzapur	No. 289 T.R.I., dated 21st May 1937.	3rd June 1937.
Do.	.. Do.	Kasba	No. 10136 L.R., dated 14th July 1936.	30th July 1936.
Do.	.. Do.	Chunta	No. 1523 L.R., dated 25th January 1937.	28th January 1937.
Do.	.. Do.	Barikandi	No. 289 T.R.I., dated 21st May 1937.	3rd June 1937.
Do.	.. Do.	Ujanchar	No. 3063 R.I., dated 27th July 1937.	5th August 1937.

Co-operative Societies.**ERRATUM.**

No. 858C.S.—6th April 1939.—In lines 5 and 6 of this department notification No. 1243 C.S., dated the 27th June 1938, published at page 1300, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th July 1938, appointing Khan Bahadur Maulvi Ali Azam as Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chittagong-Noakhali Division, for the words "Chittagong-Noakhali Division" substitute "Chittagong, Noakhali and the Chittagong Hill Tracts districts".

E. W. HOLLAND,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Rajshahi.—No. 872Edn.—4th April 1939.—Mrs. Tejomoyee Ghosh, Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Rajshahi, is allowed an extension of leave on half average pay for four months from the 25th February 1939, under rule 81(d) of the Fundamental Rules.

By order of the Governor,

H. GRAHAM,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Registration.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta.—No. 438Regn.—6th April 1939.—Maulvi Qura Hossain Quiser Mirza, Joint Sub-Registrar of Calcutta, is appointed to act temporarily as Sub-Registrar of Calcutta, with effect from the 11th April 1939, or any subsequent date on which he takes over charge, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiqui, or until further orders.

By order of the Governor,

H. GRAHAM,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.*Bengal Educational Service.*

Calcutta.—No. 17B.—30th March 1939.—Babu Dwijendra Kumar Majumdar, Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Calcutta, in the Bengal Educational Service, is granted leave on average pay for the period from 20th March 1939 to 2nd May 1939, under Fundamental Rules 81 (b) (ii) and 82 (b).

2. He is permitted to suffix to his leave, a portion of the summer vacation of the Presidency College extending from 3rd May 1939 to 30th June 1939, under Fundamental Rule 82 (d).

W. A. JENKINS,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Orders by the Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

24-Parganas.—No. 146.—1st April 1939.—Babu Jatindra Chandra Ghosh, Sub-Registrar of Basirhat, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed leave on average pay for six days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 28th March 1939 to 2nd March 1939 (inclusive).

24-Parganas.—No. 147.—1st April 1939.—Maulvi Selahuddin Ahmed Chaudhuri, probationary Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Registration office at Alipore, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Basirhat in the same district, during the absence, on leave, of the permanent incumbent, or until further orders.

Noakhali.—No. 148.—3rd April 1939.—Babu Narendra Lal Das, Sub-Registrar of Sundip, in the district of Noakhali, is allowed leave on average pay for three days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

Bakarganj.—No. 149.—3rd April 1939.—Maulvi Sheikh Nakitullah, Sub-Registrar of Sarupkati, in the district of Bakarganj, is allowed leave on average pay for nine days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 14th March 1939.

Dacca.—No. 150.—3rd April 1939.—Maulvi A. Y. M. Hafizur Rahman Choudhuri, Joint Sub-Registrar of Raipura at Shibpur, in the district of Dacca, is allowed leave on average pay for three days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

Bakarganj.—No. 151.—3rd April 1939.—Maulvi Habibuddin Ahmad, Joint Sub-Registrar of Sarupkati at Nazirpur, in the district of Bakarganj, is allowed earned leave for three days, under rule 10 of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

Jessore.—No. 152.—3rd April 1939.—Maulvi Nurul Wahab, Joint Sub-Registrar of Lakshmipasa at Alfadanga, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave on average pay for three days, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

Dacca.—No. 153.—3rd April 1939.—Maulvi Md. Jalaluddin, Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Registration office at Dacca, is allowed leave on average pay, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it to the 30th April 1939 (inclusive).

Rangpur.—No. 154.—3rd April 1939.—Maulvi Md. Shemvil Abu Yusha Sabir, Sub-Registrar of Kurigram, in the district of Rangpur, is allowed leave on average pay for fifteen days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 85, dated the 8th March 1939.

Bogra.—No. 155.—3rd April 1939.—Maulvi A. R. M. Matior Rahman, officiating Sub-Registrar of Sibganj, in the district of Bogra, is allowed earned leave for three days, under rule 10 of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

24-Parganas-Rangpur.—No. 156.—3rd April 1939.—Maulvi Ahmad Ali, No. 1, Sub-Registrar of Magrahat, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Sadar Joint Sub-Registrar of Rangpur.

24-Parganas.—No. 157.—3rd April 1939.—Maulvi Selahuddin Ahmed Chaudhuri, probationary Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Registration office at Alipore, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Sub-Registrar of Magrahat in the same district.

Nadia-Faridpur.—No. 158.—3rd April 1939.—Babu Nirmal Chandra Mazumdar, Sub-Registrar of Kumarkhali, in the district of Nadia, under orders of transfer to Kasiani, in the district of Faridpur, is allowed leave on average pay for three months, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

MAHMOOD ALI,

Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 419 P.S.C.—11th April 1939.—It is hereby notified for general information that the first half-yearly departmental examination in 1939 of Assistant Magistrates and other officers will be held on Monday, the 8th May 1939, and the three following days, viz., 9th, 10th and 11th May 1939.

No. 420 P.S.C.—11th April 1939.—In continuation of notification No. 419 P.S.C., dated 11th April 1939, the following programme for the departmental examination of Assistant Magistrates and other officers is published.

The examination will be held at the Presidency College (Second floor), Calcutta.

The time fixed for the *viva voce* examinations will be communicated to the candidates individually:—

Programme of examination.

Monday, the 8th May 1939—

Viva voce (Bengali and Hindustani), 9-30 a.m. to 1-15 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Lower Standard—Bengali—

Translation from English (two hours), 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Dictation (half an hour), 1 p.m. to 1-30 p.m.

Translation from vernacular (two hours), 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Tuesday, the 9th May 1939—

Viva voce (Bengali and Hindustani), 9-30 a.m. to 1-15 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Higher Standard—Bengali—

Translation from English (two hours), 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Dictation (half an hour), 1 p.m. to 1-30 p.m.

Translation from vernacular (two hours), 2-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Wednesday, the 10th May 1939—

10-15 a.m.—

Law, Part I (Criminal Law and Law of Evidence), for civil officers without books (three hours).

Law for police officers, with books (three hours);

Law, Paper II (General Law), for judicial officers, with books (three hours).

Law for excise officers without books (three hours).

2-15 p.m.—

Law, Part II (Revenue Law), for civil officers, without books (three hours).

Departmental Rules and Orders for agriculture officers, without books (three hours).

Law for police officers, without books (three hours).

Land Revenue for forest officer without books (three hours).

Thursday, the 11th May 1939—

10-15 a.m.—

Law, Part III (General Law), for civil officers, with books (three hours).

Accounts for police officers, with books (three hours).

Accounts for agriculture officers, with books (three hours).

2-15 p.m.—

Accounts for civil officers, with and without books (three hours).

F. AHMAD,

Secy., Public Service Commission, Bengal.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The 16th March 1939.

Notice is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1939 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the town of Calcutta and factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 1st day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and thenceforward from day to day until the said sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

S. FAZAL ELLAHI, Sheriff.

শরিক আফিস, সন ১৯৩৯ সালের ১৬ই মার্চ।

এতদ্বারা সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া বাইতেছে যে, সুবে বাদশার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম হুর্বের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্তর্ভুক্ত স্থানের কোর্টদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি কর্তৃক আগামী সন ১৯৩৯ সালের ১লা মে সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়নের কার্য সমাপ্ত না হয়, প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৯৩৯ সালের বিত্তীয় ক্রিমিন্যাল সেশিয়ন বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা আরও প্রচার করা বাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কর্তব্যের বিরুদ্ধে কোন কোর্টদারী মিছিল করিবেক, তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া বোঝাবা করে। ইতি।

এস, ফজল, ইলাহি,

শরিক।

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN. BENGAL AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

Appellate Side.

Appointments and Transfers.

Noakhali-Tippera.—No. 3514A.—3rd April 1939.—Babu Bibhutoh Banarji, munsif, lately employed as additional munsif (supernumerary) at Feni, in the district of Noakhali, was appointed temporarily to be a munsif in the district of Tippera, to be ordinarily stationed at Comilla during the absence, on leave, of Babu Shyamadas Chatarji.

Tippera.—No. 3519A.—3rd April 1939.—Babu Bibhutoh Banarji, lately employed as munsif of Comilla, in the district of Tippera, is appointed temporarily to be an additional munsif (supernumerary) in the said district, to be ordinarily stationed at Comilla.

Leave.

Burdwan.—No. 3473A.—3rd April 1939.—Mr. Phanindra Mohan Lahiri, munsif of Katwa, in the district of Burdwan, is allowed leave on private affairs, under rule 15 (a) of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934, for the period from the 7th April to the 6th July 1939, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 25th February 1939.

Tippera.—No. 3510A.—3rd April 1939.—Babu Shyamadas Chatarji, munsif of Comilla, in the district of Tippera, was allowed leave on average pay, under rules 81 (b) (i) and 82 (b) of the Fundamental Rules, for two days from the 13th March 1939.

Rangpur.—No. 3524A.—3rd April 1939.—Babu Indu Bhusan Barman, probationary munsif, now employed as additional munsif (on training) at Kurigaon, in the district of Rangpur, is allowed earned leave for the period from the 11th to the 13th April 1939, under rule 14 (a) of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave Rules), 1934.

Faridpur.—No. 3573A.—5th April 1939.—The orders, contained in the Court's notification No. 2937A., dated the 23rd March 1939, granting Maulvi Md. Akkas Ali Khan, munsif, then under orders of transfer to Chikandi, in the district of Faridpur, leave on average pay, under rules 81 (b) (i) and 82 (b) of the Fundamental Rules, for the 11th and 12th April 1939, are cancelled.

Noakhali.—No. 3687A.—5th April 1939.—Babu Dwijendra Nath Pal, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge of Noakhali, is allowed leave on average pay, under rules 81 (b) (i) and 82 (b) of the Fundamental Rules, for the period from the 11th April to the 13th May 1939.

Midnapore.—No. 3707A.—6th April 1939.—Babu Ranendra Nath Datta, munsif of Tamruk, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed earned leave, under rule 14(a) of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934, for four days, with effect from the 3rd April 1939.

T. H. ELLIS,
Registrar, Appellate Side.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

Burdwan Division—Chinsura.

No. 748R.G.—23rd March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Murarji Thakoor as a member of the Monidaha Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar (North) subdivision of the Midnapore district which was published in notification No. 292R.G., dated the 16th January 1938, at pages 320-321, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 10th February 1938, and appoints Mr. Paul Hrishikesh Das to be a member in his place.

No. 749R.G.—23rd March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Bipin Behari De as a member of the Garbetta Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar (North) subdivision of the Midnapore district which was published in notification No. 292R.G., dated the 16th January 1938, at pages 320-321, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 10th February 1938, and appoints Babu Sudhansu Sekhar Agnibotri to be a member in his place.

No. 750R.G.—23rd March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division hereby cancels the appointments of Babus Nani Gopal Sanyal and Bhupati Nath Mukherjee as members of the Garanga Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar (North) subdivision of the Midnapore district which was published in notification No. 292R.G., dated the 16th January 1938, at pages 320-321, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 10th February 1938, and appoints Babus Nani Gopal Sikdar and Hari Sadhan Dutt respectively to be members in their places.

No. 760J.G.—4th April 1939.—Babu Jogendra Chandra Banerji, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, posted to this Division as per Government notification No. 1013A. of the 29th March 1939, is posted to the Vishnupur subdivision of the Bankura district for employment on general duty.

The posting is made in the public interest.

No. 763J.G.—4th April 1939.—Mr. Gregory Gomes, Sub-Deputy Collector on probation, now employed temporarily in the district of Birbhum, is transferred temporarily to the Sadar subdivision of the Burdwan district for employment as Circle Officer of Memari. The transfer is made in the public interest. This cancels this office order No. 663J.G. of the 24th March 1939 transferring him to the Sadar subdivision of the Hooghly district for employment as Circle Officer, Dhaniakhali.

No. 764J.G.—4th April 1939.—The orders of 24th March 1939 transferring Babu Suresh Chandra Ghosh (No. II), Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer of Bankura Sadar, to the Arambagh subdivision of the Hooghly district for employment as Circle Officer of Khanakul are hereby cancelled.

No. 765J.G.—4th April 1939.—Maulvi Muhammad Fazlur Rahman, probationary Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer of Memari, is transferred to Burdwan Sadar for employment on general duty.

The transfer is made in the public interest.

No. 766J.G.—4th April 1939.—Babu Akshay Kumar De, Sub-Deputy Collector, Vishnupur, in the district of Bankura, is transferred to the Sadar subdivision of that district for employment as Circle Officer of Raipur. The transfer is made in the public interest.

No. 767J.G.—4th April 1939.—Maulvi Nizamuddin Ahmad, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer of Raipur, district Bankura, is transferred to the Arambagh subdivision of the Hooghly district for employment as Circle Officer of Khanakul.

The transfer is made in the public interest.

No. 785J.G.—6th April 1939.—In accordance with the provisions of rule 56(2) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, Seventh Edition, I hereby appoint Mrs. Pearson-Powis to be a non-official lady visitor of the Asansol Sub-Jail for a period of two years from the 11th April 1939.

No. 792J.G.—6th April 1939.—Babu Akshay Kumar De, Sub-Deputy Collector, Vishnupur, district Bankura, is transferred temporarily to the headquarters station of that district for employment on general duty. The transfer is made in the public interest.

This cancels order No. 766J.G. of the 4th April 1939, transferring him to the Sadar station of that district for employment as Circle Officer, Raipur.

No. 793J.G.—6th April 1939.—Babu Biswa Nath Bhattacharji, Sub-Deputy Collector on probation, Bankura, is transferred temporarily to Gangajalghati in the Sadar subdivision of that district for employment as Circle Officer of Gangajalghati.

The transfer is made in the public interest.

No. 794J.G.—6th April 1939.—The orders of 4th April 1939 transferring Maulvi Nisamuddin Ahmad, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer of Raipur, district Bankura, to the Arambagh subdivision of the Hooghly district, are hereby cancelled.

No. 795J.G.—6th April 1939.—Babu Apurba Ratan Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer of Gangajalghati, in the district of Bankura, is transferred to the Arambagh subdivision of the Hooghly district for employment as Circle Officer of Khanakul. The transfer is made in the public interest.

H. P. V. TOWNEND, *Commissioner*.

Burdwan, the 31st March 1939.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 36 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Babu Panchanon Thakur has been appointed by the District Magistrate of Burdwan to be a member of the Paligram union board in police-station Mongalkote in the Katwa subdivision of Burdwan, *vice* Babu Bidhu Bhusan Mukherjee, deceased.

Burdwan, the 5th April 1939.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Babu Ek-kari Basu has been duly elected by the District Magistrate of Burdwan to be a member of Ward No. II of the Arui union board in police-station Raina in the Sadar subdivision of Burdwan, *vice* Babu Nirod Baran Batabyal, deceased.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Babu Abhay Pada Mukherjee has been duly elected by the District Magistrate of Burdwan to be a member of Ward No. I of the Khandaghosh union board in police-station Khandaghosh in the Sadar subdivision of Burdwan, *vice* Babu Anupya Charan Chatterjee, deceased.

B. SARKAR, *District Magistrate*.

Chittagong Division—Chittagong.

No. 1612G.—6th April 1939.—It is hereby notified for general information that Kumar Nalinaksha Roy and Babu Kamini Mohan Dewan are appointed to be non-official visitors of the Rangamati Sub-Jail in the district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification.

No. 1614G.—6th April 1939.—Babu Chitta Ranjan Bhattacharji, probationary Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave on average pay for three days, under rule 10 of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

No. 1616G.—6th April 1939.—Babu Heramba Nath Bhattacharji, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Muradnagar Circle, Tippera, is allowed leave on average pay for three days, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

No. 1618G.—6th April 1939.—Maulvi Muhammad Taheruddin, Sub-Deputy Collector and Khas Mahal Officer, Chittagong, is allowed leave on average pay for seven days, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

No. 1623G.—6th April 1939.—Maulvi Abdul Hai, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, who has been posted to this division in Government notification No. 1012A., dated the 29th March 1939, is posted to Noakhali to work as Circle Officer, Sadar Circle.

The posting is made in the public interest.

O. M. MARTIN, *Commissioner*.

Noakhali, the 23rd March 1939.

No. 1409J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for election and appointment of members of union boards, Munshi Hasmatulla Pandit, son of late Ali Miaji, of Dharmapur, police-station Lakshipur, has been elected to be a member of the Bhowaniganj union board, police-station, Lakshipur, in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Noakhali, *vice* Munshi Anwar Ali Miah, deceased.

H. S. M. ISHAQUE, *District Magistrate*.

Chittagong, the 3rd April 1939.

No. 366/C.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Chambal union board in Banskhali police-station in the Sadar "B" subdivision of the district of Chittagong:—

Maulvi Ajjarali Master.
Maulvi Abdur Rahman Chaudhury.
Babu Anukul Chandra Chaudhury.
Maulvi Jamaluddin Ahmad.
Maulvi Syed Ahmad Sadagar.
Maulvi Abdul Haque Chaudhury.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been appointed by me to be members of the Chambal union board in Banskhali police-station in the Sadar "B" subdivision of the district of Chittagong:—

Babu Hirindra Lal Choudhury of Chambal.
Maulvi Hamid Ali Master.
Munshi Malek Uzama of Shikarbhil.

R. L. WALKER, *District Magistrate.*

Tippera, the 5th April 1939.

No. 810E.R.—It is notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919, read with section 6(2) and rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, Maulvi Kafiladdin Sarkar, son of late Miajan Sarkar, of Nandalpur, has been elected as a member of No. X Islamabad union board, police-station Matlab, in the Chandpur subdivision of the Tippera district, *vice* Maulvi Uzir Ali Sarkar, deceased.

V. N. RAJAN, *Addl. District Magistrate.*

Dacca Division—Dacca.

No. 757R.—14th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Kunja Lal Basu and Munshi Jaynuddin Ahmed as members of the Mochna Debt Settlement Board in the Gopalganj subdivision of the Faridpur district, which was published in notification No. 77R., dated the 8th January 1937, at page 84, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 14th January 1937, and appoints Muhammad Abdul Ismail Khondoker and Muhammad Abdul Latif Mia to be members in their places.

No. 758R.—14th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Sarat Chandra Maitra as a member and Chairman of the Mochna Debt Settlement Board in the Gopalganj subdivision of the Faridpur district, which was published in notification No. 77R., dated the 8th January 1937, at page 84, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 14th January 1937, and appoints Babu Prabhat Chandra Ghosh to be the member and Chairman in his place.

No. 945R.—27th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Jnanendra Nath Sen as a member and Chairman of the Chakhar-Khalishakota Debt Settlement Board in the Pirojpur subdivision of the Bakarganj district which was published in notification No. 1301, dated the 9th April 1937, at page 968, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 22nd April 1937, as amended by erratum No. 1884R., dated the 15th May 1937, and appoints Babu Probhat Chandra Sen, B.A., to be the member and Chairman in his place.

No. 1449J.—4th April 1939.—It is notified for general information that, under rule 56(2) of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, 1937, as subsequently amended, Mrs. G. R. Wells, Barisal, is appointed to be a non-official lady visitor of the Barisal District Jail for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification, *vice* Mrs. N. P. Hollingbery, resigned.

No. 1473J.—5th April 1939.—Babu Suresh Chandra Chakravarty, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tangail, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave on average pay for three days, under rule 81(b)(i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from 11th April 1939.

No. 1474J.—5th April 1939.—Babu Parbaty Charan Nandy, Sub-Deputy Collector and Khas Mahal Circle Officer, Mathbaria, in the district of Bakarganj, is allowed leave on average pay for nine days, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from 28th March 1939.

No. 1475J.—5th April 1939.—Maulvi Nur Mohammad Chowdhury, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bakarganj, Sadar, is allowed leave on average pay for five days, under rule 81(b)(i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from 11th April 1939.

No. 1503J.—6th April 1939.—Babu Sailendra Nath Das Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Kishoreganj, in the district of Mymensingh, is transferred to the Tangail subdivision of the same district as Circle Officer, Tangail Circle.

No. 1504J.—6th April 1939.—Babu Dwijendra Kumar Mukerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Tangail, in the district of Mymensingh, is transferred to the Kishoreganj subdivision of the same district on general duty.

No. 1506J.—6th April 1939.—Maulvi A. F. Md. Isharul Faiz, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Narayanganj South Circle, in the district of Dacca, is transferred to the Jamalpur subdivision of Mymensingh district as Circle Officer, Islampur Circle.

No. 1506J.—6th April 1939.—Maulvi Abdul Majid Khandaker, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Islampur Circle, in the district of Mymensingh, is transferred to the Narayanganj subdivision of the Dacca district as Circle Officer, Narayanganj South Circle.

L. R. FAWCUS, *Commissioner.*

Barisal, the 3rd April 1939.

No. 1285J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), Maulvi Serajul Huq has been elected to be a member of the Charkhalifa union board in Daulatkhan police-station in Bhola subdivision of the district of Bakarganj, *vice* Maulvi Jebul Huq, deceased.

No. 1287J.—As sanctioned in Government letter No. 6392Edn., dated the 15th December 1938, it is hereby notified for general information that Babu Upendra Nath Edbar, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., is appointed to be a member of the managing committee of the Perojpur Government High English School to represent the Namasudra Community on the committee, in addition to those notified in this office notification No. 4460J., dated the 26th July 1937.

R. S. KRISHNASWAMY,

Addl. District Magistrate.

Dacca, the 3rd April 1939.

Under rule 3 of the rules for the managing committees of Government high schools, the following members have been nominated to reconstitute the Managing Committee of the Dacca Collegiate School:—

- (1) The Additional District Magistrate—President (*ex-officio*).
- (2) Babu Srimanta Das Gupta, Subdivisional Officer, Sadar (South)—An official other than an Inspecting Officer of the Education Department.
- (3) Maulvi Syed Mofakhur Hossain Chaudhury, B.A., L.L.B., pleader, Dacca, and zamindar, Srifaltali—Representative of parents and guardians.
- (4) Babu Amulya Ratan Guha, B.L., Vice-Chairman, Dacca district board—Representative of parents and guardians.
- (5) Maulvi Abdul Majid—Elected representative of the teaching staff.
- (6) Headmaster, Dacca Collegiate School—Vice-President and Secretary (*ex-officio*).

Dacca, the 5th April 1939.

No. 338-339V.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Manikganj union board in police-station Manikganj in the Manikganj subdivision of the Dacca district:—

Maulvi Abdul Baser.
Maulvi Sayed Bazlul Huq.
Maulvi Shaik Jainuddin Biswas.
Babu Manmatha Nath Ray.
Babu Mukunda Lal Sarker.
Babu Ramesh Lal Nag.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union board:—

Maulvi Abdul Jabbar.
Babu Sashi Bhushan Das.
Babu Monmohan Basak, B.L.

Erratum.—No. 334-335V.S.-G.—In notification Nos. 275-283V.S.-G., dated the 23rd March 1939, published at pages 718-719 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Part I, dated the 30th March 1939, read—

I. (a) Munshi Muhammad Sabed Ali Bepari in place of Munshi Muhammad Salud Bepari and

(b) Maulvi Jahiruddin Sarker in place of Maulvi Jahiruddin Sardar, as members of the Hargoz union board.

II. (a) Munshi Sabesh Ali Sarker in place of Munshi Salush Ali Sarker and

(b) Babu Nagendra Nath Bhattacharjee in place of Babu Narendra Nath Bhattacharjee, as members of the Dhankora union board.

III. (a) Munshi Golam Mortaza Maulik in place of Munshi Golam Mortaza Malik and

(b) Dr. Abdur Rahman in place of Dr. Abdur Rahiman, as members of the Tilli union board.

IV. Munshi Akul Bepari in place of Munshi Akhul Bepari as a member of the Daragram union board.

V. Maulvi Abdus Samad Khan in place of Maulvi Abdur Samad Khan as a member of the Baliati union board.

VI. Munshi Sheik Jiarat Ali in place of Munshi Sheik Jairati Ali as a member of the Satoria union board.

VII. Maulvi Masaharuddin Khan in place of Maulvi Mohajuruddin Khan as a member of the Jamsha union board.

J. GOSWAMI, *District Magistrate.*

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Dacca Range.

Dacca.—No. 968. — 30th March 1939.—Thirteen days' commuted furlough out of 4 months' privilege leave and 1 month's commuted furlough on average pay granted to Maulvi Zellur Rahim, Inspector, Dacca, already published, is hereby cancelled.

Maulvi Faizul Haq, Court Inspector, Mymensingh, is granted 4 days' leave on average pay, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 3rd April 1939, with permission to affix to his leave the Easter holidays.

E. B. JONES,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Presidency Division—Calcutta.

No. 502R.L.—11th March 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division hereby appoints the following persons to be Chairman and members respectively of the Debt Settlement Board noted below for a term of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification:—

District Jessore, subdivisions Sadar and Bongaon.

Jessore Central Co-operative Bank Special Debt Settlement Board.

Maulvi Fazlul Karim, Circle Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Chairman.

Members.

Babu Kumar Gurukram Mazooindar.

Babu Beni Madhab Misra.

Babu Sukumar Biswas.

Maulvi Kazi Amanatulla.

No. 633R.L.—25th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Sarat Chandra Biswas as a member of the Special Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Jessore district which was published in notification No. 3020R.L., dated the 14th October 1938, at page 2475, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 10th November 1938, and appoints Babu Atal Behari Sarker to be a member in his place.

No. 184J.G. — 4th April 1939.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred on me by rule 56(2) of the Bengal Jail Code, 1937, Volume I, 7th Edition, as amended, I appoint Maulvi Md. Harejuddin, B.L., pleader, to be a non-official visitor of the Bongaon Sub-Jail in the district of Jessore for a period of two years, with effect from the date of notification.

H. GRAHAM, *Commissioner.*

Rajshahi Division—Jalpaiguri.

No. 570J.—13th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Maulvi Abul Basat Mia as a member of the Ghorjan Debt Settlement Board in the Serajganj subdivision of the Pabna district which was published in notification No. 1472M., dated the 6th April 1937, published at page 898, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 15th April 1937, and appoint Maulvi Hossain Uddin Ahmed to be a member in his place.

No. 571J.—13th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Maulvi Menhajuddin Ahmed as a member and Chairman of the Ghorjan Debt Settlement Board in the Serajganj subdivision of the Pabna district which was published in notification No. 1472M., dated the 6th April 1937, published at page 898, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 15th April 1937, and appoint Maulvi Bahat Ali Talukdar, a sitting member, to be the Chairman and Maulvi Rais Uddin Ahmed to be the member in his place.

No. 583J.—14th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Maulvi Md. Kasimuddin as a member of the Kalia-Haripur Debt Settlement Board in the Serajganj subdivision of the Pabna district which was published in notification No. 1472M., dated the 6th April 1937, published at page 896, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 15th April 1937, and appoint Maulvi Md. Mulluk Chand Sarkar to be a member in his place.

No. 584J.—14th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Babu Jogesh Chandra Sinha as a member of the Shahzadpur Debt Settlement Board in the Serajganj subdivision of the Pabna district which was published in notification No. 10100L.R., dated the 14th July 1936, published at pages 1827-1828, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 30th July 1936, and appoint Babu Lalit Chandra Paul to be a member in his place.

No. 585J.—14th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Maulvi Md. Babar

Ali Amin as a member of the Saidabad Debt Settlement Board in the Serajganj subdivision of the Pabna district which was published in notification No. 3602J., dated the 22nd September 1937, published at page 2626, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 7th October 1937, and appoint Maulvi Quari Md. Abdur Rahman to be a member in his place.

No. 588J.—14th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Babu Hemanta Kumar Guha, Maulvis Delbaruddin Talukdar, Naimuddin Talukdar and Basiruddin Talukdar as members of the Kazipur Debt Settlement Board in the Serajganj subdivision of the Pabna district which was published in notification No. 5788M., dated the 21st December 1936, at page 2897, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 31st December 1936, and appoint Dr. Jalaluddin Ahmed, Maulvi Md. Mafizur Rahman, Maulvi Reazuddin Talukdar and Babu Basanta Kabiraj to be members in their places.

No. 589J.—14th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Babu Baidyanath Tarafdar as a member and Chairman of the Kazipur Debt Settlement Board in the Serajganj subdivision of the Pabna district which was published in notification No. 5788M., dated the 21st December 1936, at page 2897, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 31st December 1936, and appoint Maulvi Sekendar Ali to be the member and Chairman in his place.

No. 590J.—14th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Maulvi Abul Hossain Bhuya as a member and Chairman of the Kalia-Haripur Debt Settlement Board in the Serajganj subdivision of the Pabna district which was published in notification No. 1472M., dated the 6th April 1937, at page 896, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 15th April 1937, and appoint Maulvi Md. Azizur Rahman, B.A., B.T., to be the member and Chairman in his place.

Erratum.—No. 772J.—29th March 1939.—In this office notification No. 1652J., dated the 18th May 1937, published at page 1365, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 27th May 1937, read the name of the Chairman of the Bhabki Debt Settlement Board in the Thakurgaon subdivision of the Dinajpur district as "Maulvi Kayemuddin Ahmed Shah" in place of "Munshi Kekara Muhammad Saha".

A. J. DASH, *Commissioner*.

No. 34M.B.—8th April 1939.—Under regulation 23 of the Regulations for the election of members of the Indian Legislative Assembly the names of the duly nominated candidates for the bye-election in the Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan Rural) Constituency of which I am the Returning Officer are published below for general information:—

1. Dr. Habibur Rahman.
2. Mohammad Basiruddin Khan Bahadur.

D. S. P. MUKHERJEE, for *Commr., Rajshahi Division and Returning Officer*.

Jalpaiguri, the 3rd April 1939.

No. 2474G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Bengal Act V of 1919), Babu Alanga Mohan Mohanta has been duly elected to be a member of the Dabgram union board in police-station Rajganj in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Jalpaiguri, *vice* Babu Golak Chandra Rai, resigned.

No. 2477G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly appointed to be members of the under-mentioned union boards in police-station Debiganj in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Jalpaiguri:—

Jalpaiguri district, Sadar subdivision.

Debiganj police-station.

Debiganj union board.

Babu Krishna Kumar Roy Sarkar, *vice* Babu Jamini Bhusan Chaudhury, resigned.

Dandapal Guagram union board.

Babu Atma Ram Burman, *vice* Dr. Sachindra Mohan Sen Gupta, resigned.

I. STEWART, MAJOR, *Deputy Commr.*

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Rajshahi Range.

Jalpaiguri.—No. 1504.—31st March 1939.—Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim Biswas, Inspector, Rajshahi, is granted 15 days' leave on average pay, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939. He is permitted to prefix to his leave the Easter holidays from the 7th to the 10th April 1939.

Sub-Inspector Ramani Kanta Maitra of Rajshahi, is appointed to act as Inspector in the vacancy.

H. C. HUNT,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police.



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THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1939.

PART IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 29th March 1939.

No. 58-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Sverre Gylseth as Honorary Vice-Consul for Norway at Calcutta.

The 30th March 1939.

No. 61-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise (provisionally) the appointment of Count Gian Luigi Milesi Ferretti as acting Consul General for Italy at Calcutta.

H. A. F. METCALFE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Haj.

New Delhi, the 29th March 1939.

No. F. 1-49/38-G.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Pilgrim Ships Rules, 1933, which it is proposed to

make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 213 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), is published, as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 7th May 1939.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government:—

Draft Amendment.

After rule 82 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“82-A. In case of illness during the voyage, the pilgrim concerned shall be entitled to have special dishes without payment, provided that (a) the cost does not exceed the amount paid by him towards food charges, (b) the medical officer of the ship certifies that the special food is necessary, and (c) the ingredients are stocked on board.”

G. S. BAJPAI,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.

RESOLUTION.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

New Delhi, the 16th January 1939.

No. F.-95/38/L. I.—In view of the results disclosed by the actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Post Office Insurance Fund as at 31st March 1932, the Government of India announced in the Resolution in Industries and Labour Department No. I. M.-90/34/L. I., dated the 15th May 1934, the grant of a bonus to the policy holders. A further valuation of the Fund as at 31st March 1937 has again shown a substantial surplus of which a considerable portion can be distributed without affecting the financial stability of the Fund. The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to grant to the holders of policies in force on the 31st March 1937 a simple reversionary bonus as an addition to and payable with the sum assured at the rate of one per thousand thereon, both in the case of Whole Life Assurances secured by premia payable throughout life or for a limited period or for which no further premia are payable, and in the case of Endowment Assurances for each full month during which the respective policies were in force between 1st April 1932 and the 31st March 1937. In the case of transferred or reduced policies, bonus will be allotted to the respective policies as they existed on the 31st March 1937. Until further orders, in addition to the above-mentioned bonus, an interim bonus at three-fourths of the above rate will be allowed in the case of Whole Life and Endowment Assurance policies which become claims by death or survival after the 1st April 1937 for each full month they are in force during that period. The interim bonus will be based on the amount of the sum assured on the date of death or survival. The policies surrendered or that may be surrendered between the 1st April 1937 and 31st March 1942 will receive a bonus equal to the cash surrender value of the interim rate of bonus mentioned above for such portion of the period as the policies were in force. No fraction of a rupee will be payable as bonus.

ORDERED that this resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the several departments of the Government of India, to all heads of departments subordinate to this department and to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

ORDERED also that the resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

S. N. Roy,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



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THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1939.

PART IB

Educational Notices.

Dacca Range.

Dacca, the 4th April 1939.

The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Guru Training Examination held in December 1938:—

(The asterisk prefixed to the name of the candidate indicates that he has passed in the optional subject English.)

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

Birisiri Guru Training School.

- 1 Dinesh Chandra Das.

Kishoreganj Guru Training School.

- 2 Lakshman Chandra Das.

SECOND DIVISION.

Dacca Guru Training School.

Bhupati Mohan Pal.
*Serajuddin Ahmed.
Md. Naihali.
Aminul Huq Bhuiyan.
*Pran Gopal Basak.
Abdul Ahad.
Abul Layes Miah.
Md. Reazuddin.
Md. Mafizuddin Ahmed Khan.
Narendra Chandra Das.
Chand Mohan Das.
*Abdul Majid Dewan.
Md. Samiruddin.
*Umesh Chandra Barman.
*Abdul Ali Miah.
Aftabuddin Ahmed.
Md. Emdadul Huq.
*Prafulla Chandra Sarkar.
Chand Mohan Pal.
Amulya Chandra Das.
*Md. Hafizuddin Bhuiyan.

*Ramesh Chandra Chaudhury.
Subodh Chandra Chanda.
*Muhammad Zinnat Ali.
Rajmohan Roy.
Bashiruddin Ahmed.
Muzammel Huq Khandakar.
Afsaruddin.
Md. Amir Hamjah.
*Sultan Ahmed Khan.
Saiduddin Ahmed.
*Md. Ali Azam.
Md. Minnat Ali.
Nitai Chand Saha.
Md. Keramat Ali.
Md. Monwar Hossain.
*Serajul Islam.
Abdul Karim Miah.
Sudarsan Natyabarmen (Private).
Amjad Ali (Private) (English only).

Munshiganj Guru Training School.

Md. Munsiff Ali.
Chinta Haran Das.
Tofazzel Hossain.
Abul Hussain Miah.
Upendra Chandra Dutta.
Md. Nurul Huq.
*Devendra Kumar Mitra.
Md. Abdul Jalil (I).
*Md. Abdul Majid (I).
*Indu Bhushan Saha.
Rohini Kumar Nath.
Manindra Mohan De.
*Rausan Ali.
Md. Tabibur Rahman.
*Md. Solaiman Khandakar.
Abdur Rashid Mollah.
*Md. Abdul Hamid.
*Md. Manirul Islam Khandakar.
*Sharash Ali Khandakar.
Md. Rekatullah.
*Ali Baksha Bhuiyan.
Nur Md. Mian.
Md. Osman Ali Mian.
Adhir Chandra Bhowal.
*Abdul Waheb.
Hari Das Chandra Das.
*Md. Sona Mian.
Ganesh Chandra Das.

*Abdul Majid (II).
 Abdul Majid (III).
 *Md. Keramat Ali Bhuiyan.
 *Pareesh Chandra Sinha.
 Abbas Ali Akhand (Private).
 Md. Shahabuddin (Private) (English only).
 Mukahed Ali (Private) (English only).
 Abed Ali Bhuiyan (Private) (English only).

Manikganj Guru Training School.

*Moslehuddin Ahmed.
 Joyanaluddin Ahmed.
 *Syam Lal Sarkar.
 *Sidheswar Sarkar.
 *Syed Lutfar Rahman.
 Mati Lal Chakrabarty.
 *Md. Khoazuddin Ahmed.
 *Safiuddin Ahmed.
 *Suresh Chandra Ghosh.
 Birendra Mohan Dutta Gupta.
 *Majibar Rahman.
 *Trailokya Nath Chakrabarty.
 *Duriyadhan Mandal.
 Nishitosh Barman.
 *Abdul Jabbar.
 Aftabuddin Gazi.
 *Basanta Kumar Pyne.
 *Nur Mohammad (Private).
 *Anukul Chandra Pal (Private).

Raipura Guru Training School.

*Md. Abdul Quddus Miah.
 *Rahmatali Mollah.
 *Md. Sherajul Huq Bhuiyan.
 *Md. Abdul Malek.
 Zeauddin Khan.
 Md. Hossenali.
 *Md. Osman Ghani.
 Md. Jinnatali.
 *Abdul Latif.
 Kalimuddin Ahmed.
 *Abdul Jahed.
 Hafez Eusuf Ali.
 Md. Dudu Bhuiyan.
 Md. Manaullah.
 *Abdul Hai.
 *Abdul Khaleque Afrad.
 Alauddin Ahmed.
 Md. Ibrahim.
 *Hafizuddin Bhuiyan.
 Hafizuddin Sikdar.
 Abdul Motaleb.
 Md. Abdul Ali (Private).
 Md. Mofizuddin (Private).
 Md. Nuruddin Ahmed.

Bandhura Holy Family Guru Training School.

*Prañ Krishna Shaha.
 Md. Idris Ali.
 Purna Chandra Sarkar.
 Ahmadulla (I).
 Joseph D'Rozario
 Hashan Ali.
 Md. Abdul Aziz.
 Ahmadullah (II).
 Jaynal Abedin.
 *Chand Mohan Biswas.
 Sawador Gomes.
 *Anthony Palma.
 Alimuddin Ahmed.
 Mati Pesara.
 Joseph Costa.
 *John Wares.
 *Bojoy Kumar Sangma.
 *Benedict Nepak.
 *Joseph Gomes Thakur.
 John Gomes Munsbi.
 Md. Salimullah.
 Abdul Jalil Chaudhury.
 Badiuzzaman.
 Adhir Kumar Roy.
 Hari Das Shaha.
 Harendra Rana.
 Md. Zamir Hossain.
 Edwin Rozario.
 Lucas Palma.
 *Kamaluddin Gazi.
 Jamaluddin Gazi.
 Yussouf Miah (Private).
 Serajuddin Ahmed (Private).
 Gopal Chakrabarty (Private).
 Francis Palma (Private) (English only).

Mymensingh Guru Training School.

Nikhil Kumar Chakrabarty.
 *Chandra Kishore Dev.
 Sudhansu Ranjan Hesli.
 Md. Abdul Karim Khan.
 Prafulla Chandra Bhattacharjee.
 Md. Nasirullah.
 Anulya Shashi Chakrabarty.
 Abani Mohan Bal.
 Md. Abdul Jabbar (I).
 Jaynal Abedin.
 Purna Chandra Dev.
 Jogendra Chandra Mitra Talukdar.
 Hyder Ali.
 *Md. Jaha Baksha.
 *Khaja Khoda Nowaj.
 Mozaffar Hussain.
 Md. Suraj Ali Bhuiyan.
 Shah Abdul Majid.
 Md. Elahi Newaj.
 Intaz Ali Khandakar.
 Nirendra Chandra Maitra.
 Md. Nabi Hussain.
 Faisur Rahman Khan.
 Md. Ismail Hussain Miah.
 Mobarak Ali.
 *Abdus Samad.
 Md. Shahadat Ali.
 *Md. Hassen Ali.
 Aswani Kumar Nath.
 *Nahi Newaj Khan.
 *Alimuddin.
 Abdul Mannan Khan.
 *Yukub Ali.
 *Fatik Chandra Mallabharman.
 *Abdul Gafar Miah.
 Abdul Halim.
 A. K. Md. Abdur Rahman.
 Abdul Wahed.
 *Abdul Jabbar (II).
 *Kshitish Chandra Dutta.
 Abdul Hakim.
 *Md. Mofizuddin.
 Md. Jonab Ali (Private) (English only).
 Mahiuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only).
 Tazeruddin (Private) (English only).
 Md. Abul Hossain Akand (Private) (English only).
 Gayanath Datta (Private) (English only).
 Md. Nural Islam (Private) (English only).
 Md. Maniruddin (Private) (English only).
 Bhupendra Kumar Seal (Private) (English only).
 Md. Amiruddin (Private) (English only).
 Sajdur Rahman Khan (Private) (English only).
 Syed Hassen Ali (Private) (English only).
 Md. Anwarullah Abin (Private) (English only).
 Md. Abdul Khaleque (Private) (English only).
 Shahabuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only).
 Md. Abdur Rahman (Private) (English only).
 Siddiquer Rahman (Private) (English only).

Tangail Guru Training School.

Rustam Ali.
 Kumud Bondhu Chanda.
 *Jayenuddin Ahmed.
 *Md. Danesh Ali Miah.
 Md. Idris Ali Talukdar.
 Abdul Alim Miah.
 Md. Faizuddin Miah.
 *Md. Ezazuddin Mian.
 Khandaker Golam Kibria.
 *Syed Mussarat Hussain.
 *Ismail Hussain Siddique.
 Paramesh Chandra Sarkar.
 Jatindra Nath Ghosh.
 Abdul Baquie Mian.
 *Maniruddin Dewan.
 *Raicharan Sarkar.
 *Md. Habibur Rahman (Private).
 Md. Abdul Bari (Private) (English only).
 Bhuban Behari Pal (Private) (English only).
 Maniruddin Ahmed (Private) (English only).
 Md. Saidur Rahman (Private) (English only).
 Md. Yasin (Private) (English only).
 Hasenuddin Miah (Private) (English only).
 Momtazuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only).
 Efazuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only).
 Abed Ali Talukdar (Private) (English only).
 Sekandar Ali Talukdar (Private) (English only).
 Muhammad Ali Miah (Private) (English only).
 Khandakar Golam Mustafa (Private) (English only).

Reasuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only).
 Jatendra Lal Datta (Private) (English only).
 Khandakar Abdul Aziz (Private) (English only).
 Md. Rajab Ali (Private) (English only).
 Md. Abbas Ali (Private) (English only).
 Khandakar Yasinuddin (Private) (English only).
 Girish Chandra Ghosal (Private) (English only).
 Parbati Kumar Datta (Private) (English only).
 Jnendra Narayan Das (Private) (English only).
 Khandakar Ali Ahmed (Private) (English only).
 Nasimuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only).
 Brindaban Chandra Ray (Private) (English only).
 Md. Abdul Basir Miah (Private) (English only).
 Moyenuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only).
 Md. Abdus Sabur (Private) (English only).

Jamalpur Guru Training School.

*Md. Abdur Rahman (I).
 Sayedur Rahman.
 *Abdur Wahed.
 Akram Ali Khan.
 Sekandar Ali (II).
 Yakub Ali.
 Lutfur Rahman.
 *Abdur Rahman (II).
 *Abed Ali.
 Khandakar Abdur Gani.
 *Denish Chandra Deb.
 *Sahi Mohan Deb.
 Md. Rustom Ali.
 *Abdur Rahman (III).
 *Rajab Ali.
 Jamaluddin Khan.
 *Denish Chandra Niogi.
 *Md. Abdur Ruh.
 *Hasan Ahmed.
 *Md. Abul Hossain.
 Md. Shahabuddin (Private) (English only).
 Golam Nabi Hameid (Private) (English only).
 Md. Nasimuddin Khan (Private) (English only).
 Suresh Chandra Dikhan (Private) (English only).
 Satish Chandra De (Private) (English only).
 Prahlad Chandra De (Private) (English only).
 Mahendra Narayan Adhikari (Private) (English only).
 Md. Ead Ali Faquir (Private) (English only).
 S. K. Alepuddin Sripuri (Private) (English only).
 S. K. Abdul Jabbar (Private) (English only).
 Kailash Chandra Bhowmic (Private) (English only).
 Maulvi Hayatullah (Private) (English only).
 Aftabuddin (Private) (English only).
 Md. Nowab Ali Ahmed (Private) (English only).
 Md. Rustom Ali (Private) (English only).
 Maulvi Golam Rahman (Private) (English only).
 Md. Hossain Ali (Private) (English only).
 Ahmed Ali Khan (Private) (English only).
 Md. Raisuddin (Private) (English only).
 Sadekali Khandakar (Private) (English only).
 Philip Kandra Palma (Private) (English only).
 Nabin Chandra Pathak (Private) (English only).
 Md. Shamsuddin (Private) (English only).
 Sromanta Mohan Barman (Private) (English only).
 Md. Afsaruddin (Private) (English only).
 Md. Abdur Rahman (Private) (English only).
 Ramizuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only).
 Md. Abdul Wahed (Private) (English only).
 Md. Yakub Ali (Private) (English only).
 Md. Abed Ali Khan (Private) (English only).
 Md. Sadekali (Private) (English only).
 Md. Taslimuddin (Private) (English only).
 Iman Ali Ahmed (Private) (English only).
 Azizuddin (Private) (English only).
 Khosh Mahmood (Private) (English only).
 Pahlwan Amjad Ali (Private) (English only).
 Khandakar Matior Rahman (Private) (English only).
 Hriday Chandra De (Private) (English only).
 Md. Ekind Ali (Private) (English only).
 Md. Tofazzal Hossain (Private) (English only).
 Md. Abdul Aziz (Private) (English only).
 Md. Jalaluddin (Private) (English only).
 S. K. Abed Ali (Private) (English only).
 Md. Tamisuddin (Private) (English only).
 Md. Asimuddin (Private) (English only).
 Md. Wasimuddin (Private) (English only).
 Md. Wazed Ali (Private) (English only).
 Mobarak Ali Mian (Private) (English only).
 Md. Kalimullah (Private) (English only).
 Md. Mahbul Huq (Private) (English only).
 Md. Ismail Hossain (Private) (English only).
 Md. Faisuddin (Private) (English only).

Emasuddin Khan (Private) (English only).
 Joynaluddin Ahmed (Private) (English only).
 Md. Abdur Rahman (Private) (English only).
 Abdul Jabbar (Private) (English only).
 Md. Rahmatullah (Private) (English only).
 Asimuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only).
 Kazi Md. Abdul Quader (Private) (English only).
 Md. Nadir Hossain (Private) (English only).
 Md. Shahmatuli (Private) (English only).
 Tazuddin Ahmed (Private) (English only).
 Md. Abdul Momin (Private) (English only).
 Shah Ali Gazi (Private) (English only).
 Shah Farasuddin (Private) (English only).
 Shah Golam Hossain (Private) (English only).
 Lal Mahmud (Private) (English only).

Kishoreganj Guru Training School.

Md. Abdul Hamid.
 Md. Amir Hossain.
 *Abul Basher Md. Abdul Hakim.
 Suresh Chandra Das.
 Harendra Chandra Malla Barman.
 Md. Jayed Ali.
 Maulvi Md. Abdus Samad.
 Mohammad Ali.
 Maulvi Alimuddin Ahmed.
 Kutubuddin Khan.
 Mezanur Rahman.
 Md. Ali Newaz Bhuiyan.
 Maulvi Md. Ismail.
 *Md. Abdus Satter.
 Md. Abdul Wahab.
 *Md. Abdul Hashim.
 Rajendra Kumar Dey Sarkar.
 Md. Abdul Bari (Private).
 A. K. Maniruddin Ahmed (Private).
 A. K. Moniruddin (Private) (English only).
 Md. Abdus Samad (Private) (English only).
 Brojendra Chandra Shaha Ray (Private) (English only).
 Md. Nurannabi (Private) (English only).
 Md. Abdul Bari (Private) (English only).
 Md. Ataul Hogue (Private) (English only).
 Upendra Chandra Biswas (Private) (English only).
 Md. Nowab Ali (Private) (English only).
 Md. Asraf Ali (Private) (English only).
 Md. Abdul Bari Khan (Private) (English only).
 Md. Ali Nowaj (Private) (English only).
 Md. Samiruddin (Private) (English only).
 Abdul Malek (Private) (English only).
 Fozeluddin Ahmed (Private) (English only).
 Mukunda Kumar Acherjee (Private) (English only).
 Md. Azizur Rahman (Private) (English only).
 Md. Abdul Majid (Private) (English only).
 Md. Abdul Hafez (Private) (English only).

Birisiri Guru Training School.

Abinash Chandra Sarkar.
 Surendra Chandra Debnath.
 Md. Khaliluddin.
 *Aditya Kumar Sangma.
 *Md. Shamsuddin.
 Md. Yakub Ali.
 Md. Ekin Ali.
 Gurudayal De.
 Kumud Chandra Pandit.
 Jamini Kanta Chakrabarty.
 *Nibaran Chandra De Sirkar.
 A. Khaleque Akanda.
 *Bakul B. Sangma.
 *Dinesh Chandra Sangma.
 Puresh Chandra Marak.
 Sugan Chandra Marak.
 Satish Chandra Biswas.
 *Md. Maniruddin.
 *Narendra Chandra Sangma.
 *Shanti R. Chisim.
 Abdul Wahed.
 Md. Yusuf Ali.
 *Sailendra Marak.
 *Md. Khursheduddin.
 *Dwarakanath Debnath.

K. C. RAY,

Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Bakarganj Range.

NOTIFICATION.

Barisal, the 30th March 1939.

Examination in the Art and Practice of Teaching.

An examination in the Art and Practice of Teaching for teachers of Government, aided and unaided high and middle English schools and high and junior madrasahs in the Bakarganj Range (Bakarganj and Faridpur districts) will be held at the Barisal Zilla School on Wednesday, the 2nd August 1939, at 11 a.m., and on the following day, if necessary.

2. The following teachers are eligible for the examination:—

- (a) Teachers who have passed the Entrance or Matriculation or the High Madrasah or any higher examination.

N.B.—The examination of the teachers will be conducted in English.

(b) Teachers of vernacular subjects who have passed the M.E. or Junior Madrasah.

(c) Pandits and Maulvis employed in teaching oriental languages.

N.B.—The examination of teachers under (b) and (c) will be held in vernacular.

3. *Nature of examination.*—The examination, both for English and vernacular teachers, will be mainly practical and will consist of—

(a) A practical examination in class control; the candidate being required to keep a class of at least a dozen boys attentive and fully occupied throughout a lesson.

(b) A practical test of teaching ability; the candidate being required to give two lessons on any two of the following subjects:—

English, Bengali, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Science, Nature Study and Hygiene.

(c) An oral examination, in which the Inspector or other examiner will put some questions on the art of teaching, object lessons, class management, organization and discipline.

4. Every candidate must bring with him at the time of examination two lesson notes on the subjects in which he wishes to give lessons. These notes should be made over to the examiner at the time of the practical examination.

5. The following books on the art of teaching are recommended:—

(a) For teachers of English subject:—

- (1) Indian Teachers' Guide, by P. C. Wren; (2) Indian School Organization, by P. C. Wren; (3) Suggestions for the consideration of teachers (Board of Education, Whitehall); (4) Talks to Teachers (James); (5) Art of Teaching, by D. Salman; (6) Direct Method, by Tate and Rajagopalchari; (7) Suggestions for Primary school teachers—Dippie (Oxford Press); (8) Instruction in Indian Secondary Schools—McNee (Oxford Press).

(b) For teachers of vernacular subjects:—

- (1) শিক্ষা বিজ্ঞান, by Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman Khan; (2) পাঠ-প্রণালী শিক্ষার পদ্ধতি, by Jagannath Dey; (3) মনোবিজ্ঞান, by S. C. Brahmachary; (4) ভূগোল শিক্ষা প্রণালী, by I. Haque; (5) আধুনিক শিক্ষক, by Mr. A. Hakim; (6) Teachers' Manual, by Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah.

(c) Teachers of oriental classical languages may study any of the above sets of books.

6. Intending candidates from high schools and high madrasahs should submit their applications through the Head Masters or the Superintendents and teachers of middle schools and junior madrasahs through the Subdivisional Inspectors so as to reach this office not later than the 1st July 1939. Every candidate will be required to produce his University or other certificates at the time of examination. A statement containing the following information should accompany the application:—

- (1) Name (in full).
- (2) Name of father (in full).
- (3) Name of native village and district.
- (4) Last University examination passed.
- (5) Year of passing.
- (6) Period of service as a teacher.
- (7) Present appointment with date (mention whether he is a teacher of English subject or vernacular subjects or of oriental languages).
- (8) Two class subjects in which he wishes to be examined.
- (9) Signature of applicant with full address.

7. Candidates should state whether they sat for the examination previously, if so, how often, giving dates.

A. KHALIQ,

Inspector of Schools, Bakarganj Range.

Bengal Veterinary College.

Belgachia, Calcutta, the 1st April 1939.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned students have passed in order of merit the Diploma Examination of the Bengal Veterinary College for the session 1938-39:—

No. in order of merit.	Name.	Place of origin.
1	Manomohan Bhattacharyya	Bengal.
2	Manohar Shankar Gupte	C. P.
3	Edward Festing Edrisinghe	Ceylon.
4	Nikunja Behari Bhattacharyya	Bengal.
5	Mirza Abdul Khaliq	Punjab.
6	Gadadhar Roy Chaudhuri	Assam.
7	Aryadasa Amarasingha	Ceylon.
8	Avadhut Jayarampant Gupte	C. P.
9	Charles Lambert Watkins	U. P.
10	Mumtaz Awni Al-Tai	Iraq.
11	Mohammad Yaqub	U. P.
12	Nand Kishor Nantiyal	U. P.
	Hemendra Kumar Gohain	Assam.
13	Alfred Cyril Fernandez	F. M. S.
14	Narwah Chandra Ghosh	Bengal.
15	V. Ramachandran	Travancore.
16	Qadir Bakhsh	U. P.
17	Bidhu Bhusan Ghose	Bengal.
18	Nilkantha Dattatraya Bhawe	C. P.
19	Ghulam Rabbani	N. W. F. P.
20	Parash Nath Pratiher	Bengal.
21	Narman Dewan	Bengal.
22	Sandy Tan	F. M. S.
	Maung San	Burma.
23	Naba Kumar Ghosh	Bengal.
24	Firoze Bakth	Assam.
25	Kumar Narayan Singh Shekhavat	Jaipur.
26	Ubaidur Rahman	Punjab.
	Tungi Prasad Gairola	U. P.
27	Sulaiman Amin Zaki Alzuaybare	Iraq.
	Syed Abdul Wahid	Bengal.
28	Md. Hamidur Rahman	Bengal.
29	Md. Abdus Salam	Bengal.
30	Maung Thein Maung, II	Burma.
31	P. V. Thomas	F. M. S.
32	Daya Pall Shukla	Rajputana.
33	Faiyaz Ahmed Khan	U. P.
34	Patrick Merl Fernando	Ceylon.
35	Kathiravaloo Subramaniam	Singapore.
	Profulla Kumar Banerjee	Bengal.
36	Santoosh Kumar Chakrabarty	Bengal.
37	Saw Brown E. Maung	Burma.
38	Subodh Kumar Ghosh Dastidar	Bengal.
39	Maung Ba Pe	Burma.
40	Mahammed Abdul Aziz	Bengal.
41	Mahi Pal Singh	U. P.
42	Bijan Behary Mitra	Bengal.
	Jadeja Jesangji	Bombay.
43	Manzur Alam	Punjab.
	Mohd. Abdul Razaq	Punjab.
44	Himansu Kumar Sen	Bengal.
45	Maung Thein Maung, I	Burma.
46	Wahidur Rahman	Bengal.

A. D. MacGREGOR, F.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S., I.V.S.,
Principal, Bengal Veterinary College.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1939.

PART II

Advertisements.

Notices.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays.

In the Court of the Sub-Judge of Noakhali.

RENT EXECUTION CASE No. 34 OF 1939.

Mr. Paul deLauney and others,

versus

Raj Narain Tribedi and others.

Date of sale—12th June 1939.

Claim—Rs. 4,566-3-8 pies.

WITHIN the jurisdiction of this Court, pargana Sandwip, Chakle Hatiya, district Noakhali, of the 18 annas zemindari recorded in tamsi No. 212 of the Noakhali Collectorate, decree-holder No. 1 is the owner of 4 annas, decree-holder No. 2 is the owner of 8 annas, decree-holder No. 3 is the owner of 3 annas and the co-sharer judgment-debtors Nos. 9 and 10 are the owners of 1 anna share. Under that within mauza Harni, taluk No. 41/78, Gangagovinda Nawabali known as hishya 14 as. 5 gds. recorded in khatian No. 230 comprising 2,423.47 acres of land bearing formerly an annual rent of Rs. 2,283-2-5 pies and at present Rs. 2,324-4-4 pies and ceases at Rs. 808-13 as. per year payable to decree-holders and co-sharer judgment-debtors Nos. 9 and 10

separately is the land in arrears owned by the judgment-debtors as heirs and purchasers approximately valued at Rs. 2,000.

D. N. PAL, Sub-Judge.

Noakhali, the 4th April 1939.

(497—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

No. 140 of 1935.

Re Madan Lal Agarwalla and Ram Kumar Agarwalla, ex parte the debtors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtors having applied for their discharge, the Court has fixed Tuesday, the 6th day of June 1939, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court house for hearing the application.

Dated the 5th day of April 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

No. 89 of 1936.

Re Jotindra Nath Bose.

NOTICE is hereby given that an order of Court was made on the 7th March 1939 directing that the abovenamed insolvent be discharged as from the said date. The said order was completed on the 22nd March 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 4th April 1939.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

No. 12 of 1937.

Re Manmatha Nath Das and Pramatha Nath Das.

NOTICE is hereby given that an order of Court was made on the 7th February 1939 suspending the abovenamed insolvents' discharge for six months and directing that they be discharged as from the 7th August 1939 except as the debts due to creditors Nos. A12 and A37. The said order was completed on the 14th March 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 4th April 1939.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

No. 47 of 1937.

Re Narahari Mukherjee and Satyagopal Mukherjee.

NOTICE is hereby given that an order of Court was made on the 7th February 1939 suspending the abovenamed insolvents' discharge for one year and directing that they be discharged as from the 7th February 1940. The said order was completed on the 22nd March 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 4th April 1939.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

No. 192 of 1927.

Re Hafiz Mohammed Shafee.

NOTICE is hereby given that an order of Court was made on the 11th January 1938 directing that the abovenamed insolvent be discharged as from the said date. The said order was completed on the 29th March 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 4th April 1939.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 104 of 1938.

Re Pannalal Bhalak, ex parte the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed Tuesday, the 2nd day of May 1939, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court house for hearing the application.

Dated the 5th day of April 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

No. 117 of 1938.

Re Monmatha Krishna Mitter.

NOTICE is hereby given that an order of Court was made on the 8th March 1939 directing that subject to payment of Rs. 2,500 to the Official Assignee the abovenamed insolvent be discharged. The said order was completed on the 24th March 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 4th April 1939.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

No. 2 of 1939.

Re Bertrand Charles Cleminson.

NOTICE is hereby given that an order of Court was made on the 7th February 1939 suspending the abovenamed insolvent's discharge for six months and directing that he be discharged as from the 7th August 1939 except as to the debts due to creditor No. A5. The said order was completed on the 16th March 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, the 4th April 1939.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 38 of 1939.

Re Amiya Kumar Dutt, by profession a Dentist, residing at No. 15A, Beadon Street, in the town of Calcutta, ex parte the debtor in person.

ON the 28th day of March 1939 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

Note.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 3rd day of April 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 39 of 1939.

Re Mrs. Millicent Ruth Rebeiro, residing at No. 25C, Elliot Road, in the town of Calcutta, and employed as a clerk in the Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, ex parte the debtor in person.

ON the 28th day of March 1939 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

Note.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 3rd day of April 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 41 of 1939.

Re Percival Joseph Lawrence, residing at No. 9/1, Wellington Lane, in the town of Calcutta, an Assistant Superintendent in the Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, ex parte the debtor in person.

ON the 29th day of March 1939 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

Note.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 3rd day of April 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 42 of 1939.

Re Gerald George Campbell Thompson, formerly residing at Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, at present residing at No. 4/1, Camac Street, in the town of Calcutta, an assistant of Messrs. Burn & Co., of 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, ex parte the debtor in person.

ON the 31st day of March 1939 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

Note.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 4th day of April 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

No. 68 of 1937.

Re Hanumandass Vyas.

Ex parte Sreekissendass Ramdhandas, the creditor.

1. Hanumandass Vyas, Esq., the insolvent abovenamed, 59, Cross Street, Calcutta.

2. The Official Assignee of Calcutta.

3. Sreekissendass Ramdhandas, the creditor abovenamed and Mr. R. L. Gupta, his Attorney.

PLEASE take notice that on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May 1939, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard an application

will be made before this Court on behalf of Messrs. Bahadurmull Suganchand, one of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent, for an order:—

- (1) That the adjudication order, dated the 10th day of August 1937, made in the above case adjudicating Hanumandass Vyas as insolvent be annulled.
- (2) For such other order as to this Honourable Court may seem fit and proper.
- (3) That the costs of and incidental to this application be paid to the applicants by the said insolvent.

Dated the 21st day of March 1939.

MUKHERJEE & BISWAS,

Petitioners' attorneys.

Grounds.

Petition of Bahadurmull Suganchand verified by the Affidavit of Pusraj Manawath affirmed on the 18th day of March 1939.

(431—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Bakarganj.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 4 OF 1939.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act that on the application of Suresh Chandra Roy, Aranya Kumar Roy, a firm at Patuakhali, and two other firms, creditors, petitioners; Jaineswar Saha (since deceased), son of late Chandra Kumar Saha, of Kalaskathi, police-station Bakarganj, has been adjudicated as an insolvent by this Court on 29th March 1939 and Babu Makham Lal Ganguly, No. 11, a Pleader of this Court, has been appointed Receiver to take possession of all the assets left by the deceased debtor.

P. C. DE, District Judge.

Barisal, the 5th April 1939.

(495—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Bakarganj.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 44 OF 1935.

NOTICE is hereby given that Afeladdin Majhi, son of late Mohon Majhi, of Chandkathi, police-station Jhalakati, district Bakarganj, whose order of adjudication as an insolvent was annulled on 26th January 1937 has been readjudged insolvent by this Court on 18th March 1939.

P. C. DE, District Judge.

Barisal, the 4th April 1939.

(496—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Jessore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 7 OF 1938.

Khudiram Pal, son of late Kartick Chandra Pal, of Islampur alias Nahata, police-station Bongaon, district Jessore, petitioner.

CREDITORS to take notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 25th day of April 1939 at 6-30 a.m. for hearing of the application.

N. BANARJI, District Judge.

Jessore, the 4th April 1939.

(488—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna-Nagra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 2 OF 1939.

WHEREAS the petitioning creditor Nakuleswar Pal, son of late Banka Behari Pal, of Salgaria, police-station and district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated 23rd March 1939, for declaring the debtor Porai Sarkar of Bonogram Dighipara, police-station Chatmohar, district Pabna, an insolvent, this is to give notice to the said debtor that the Court has fixed the 2nd May 1939 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and for examination of the creditor as well as of the debtor.

B. P. BASU, District Judge.

Pabna, the 4th April 1939.

(487—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 11 OF 1939.

Grindra Bhusan Chatterjee of 8, Gope Lane, Entally, 24-Parganas, creditor-applicant.

To Bireswar Nasar, clerk, Entally post office, 11A, South Road, 24-Parganas, debtor.

ON the 20th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 24th day of April 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

M. H. B. LETHBRIDGE, District Judge.

Alipore, the 4th April 1939.

(490—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 46 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 18th December 1938, filed by Provat Chandra Chattopadhyaya of 26/2D, Russa Road, police-station Tollygunge, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 11th March 1940.

Dated this 6th day of March 1939.

M. H. B. LETHBRIDGE, District Judge.

(491—1)

Federal Public Service Commission.

VACANCY.

CHARGE MAN, Carpenter, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore. Pay Rs. 200—350 for persons of non-Asiatic domicile and for those who have been in continuous Government service since 27th September 1931, or Rs. 170—290 for others. Age 25—35. Qualifications:—Good general education; regular apprenticeship as a carpenter, four years' experience in the trade and good working knowledge of wood-working machinery and Indian timbers and ability to control labour and to hold independent charge of Carpenter's Section. Full details on application from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission. Last date for applications 8th May 1939.

Delhi, the 4th April 1939.

(498—1)

Public Service Commission, Bengal.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Muslim candidates to fill the post of Secretary to the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca. The appointment will be made for two years with a possibility of renewal but no guarantee can be given of such renewal.

(1) **Pay.**—The present pay of the post is Rs. 400 per mensem, which is liable to reduction consequent on the general revision of pays which is now being undertaken by Government.

(2) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection (direct recruitment) from among male Muslim candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

Persons holding substantive appointments or appointments on probation against substantive vacancies in the Education Department, Government of Bengal, are not permitted to apply.

(3) **Qualifications.**—The following are the indispensable qualifications for a candidate:—

- (i) must be a British subject or the subject of a State in India which has received declaration under section 262(2) of the Government of India Act, 1935;
- (ii) must not be more than 40 years of age on the 1st May 1939;
- (iii) must be a graduate possessing good knowledge of Arabic or Persian; and
- (iv) must furnish evidence of administrative ability as well as of experience in examination work.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made in writing in the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a half anna stamp. They must reach the Secretary not later than the 6th May 1939.

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Each candidate must furnish evidence of his age, qualifications and previous experience, together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of his application, from two responsible persons not related to him or connected by marriage, testifying to his private character. These certificates must be in addition to any furnished from persons connected with his College or University or with posts previously held by him.

(6) **Fee.**—Every candidate must enclose with his application a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta. Under no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Every candidate should give his present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify him for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

F. AHMAD, Secretary.

Public Service Commission, Bengal.

Calcutta, the 1st April 1939.

Federal Public Service Commission.

VACANCY.

ASSISTANT Chief Engineer, All-India Radio.
Age 25—40. Pay Rs. 750—900. Qualifications:—
University degree in Electrical Engineering or Science
and experience in Radio equipment, operation and
maintenance work, with comprehensive knowledge of
Wireless Engineering. Full details on application
from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission.
Last date for applications 8th May 1939.

Delhi, the 4th April 1939.

(499—1)

**Notice to creditors under section 10-A of Act IX
B.C. (of 1879).**

WHEREAS under sections 7/10 and 35 of the
(Court of Wards Act IX B.C. (of 1879) as amended
up to date the Court of Wards has assumed charge
over the property of (1) Babu Indra Nath Tewari
and (2) Babu Gouri Sankar Tewari, sons of late
Jogendra Nath Tewari, of Enath Bazar, Chittagong.

2. Notice is hereby given under section 10-A of
the said Act that all creditors having claims against
the said (1) Babu Indra Nath Tewari and (2)
Babu Gouri Sankar Tewari or their immovable property
are hereby required to submit the same in
writing to the Collector of Chittagong at his office
at Chittagong within six months from the date of
the publication of this notice.

3. Providing that if a suit or proceeding in respect
of a claim by any creditors against the said
Indra Nath Tewari and Gouri Sankar Tewari or
their immovable property is pending in any Civil
Court at the date of the publication of this notice,
the creditors shall give notice of such pending suits
or proceeding to the Court of Wards within six
months from the date of the publication of this
notice and further shall within three months from
the date of final disposal of any such suit or proceeding,
give notice to the Court of Wards of the
decision of the Civil Court in respect of any such
claim.

4. The creditors are also hereby warned that if
they fail to submit any claim or to give notice of
pending suits or proceedings in respect of any such
claim or to give notice of the decision of a Civil
Court in regard to any such pending suit or proceeding
within the times above-stated any such claim
shall cease to carry interest as from the date of
expiry of such period.

M. B. DUTT, for Collector.

(489—1)

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. Nrisinha
Banjan Mukerje and Mohendra Nath Banerji who
were taken by us as partners for one year in our
printing business of Bridge & Co., at No. 7, Convent
Road, Entally, Calcutta, have ceased to have any
further connection with us and their partnership in
the press dissolved from 31st March 1939. Myself
and my brother C. A. Bridge are now the sole
proprietors.

G. H. BRIDGE.

(500—1)

Estate William Riden Cripser, deceased.

PURSUANT to section 360 of Act XXXIX of 1925
and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, the creditors
and all persons interested in the Estate of William
Riden Cripser, late of Konnagar, in the suburbs of
Calcutta, Chemical Manufacturer, who died at
Calcutta on the 18th day of January 1939, and Pro-
bate of whose Will (with Codicil thereto) was

granted by the High Court, Calcutta, on the 4th
day of April 1939, are hereby required to submit
particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or
before the 13th day of May 1939, after which date
the Executors will distribute the assets, having
regard only to the claims of which notice shall then
have been received.

ORR, DIGNAM & Co.,

Solicitors to the Executors.

32, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta, the 5th April
1939.

(492—1)

Estate Jane Elizabeth Pereira, deceased.

PURSUANT to section 360 of Act XXXIX of
1925 and section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, the
creditors and all persons interested in the Estate of
Jane Elizabeth Pereira, late of St. Mary's Home,
23 and 24, Marquis Street, Calcutta, who died at
St. Mary's Home aforesaid, on the 7th day of
February 1939, and Probate of whose Will was
granted by the High Court, Calcutta, on the 5th day
of April 1937, are hereby required to submit particu-
lars of their claims to the undersigned on or
before the 16th day of May 1939, after which date
the Executrix will distribute the assets, having
regard only to the claims of which notice shall then
have been received.

ORR, DIGNAM & CO.,

Solicitors to the Executrix.

32, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta, the 6th April
1939.

(494—1)

**In the matter of the Indian Companies, Act,
and**

In the matter of the Tatanagar Chemicals Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that an extraordinary
general meeting of the shareholders of Tatanagar
Chemicals Company, Limited, will be held at the
Registered Office of the Company at 29, Strand Road,
Calcutta, on 29th April 1939 at 2 p.m. to pass the
subjoined resolution:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and
a liquidator be appointed at a consolidated fee to be
determined at the meeting for the purpose of such
winding up".

By order,

MOHATTA BROTHERS, Secretaries.

Calcutta, the 6th April 1939.

(493—1)

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

THE Government Promissory Note No. ^{D030152-55}
^{CA001785-61}
of the 4 per cent. loan of 1930-70 for Rs. 100 each
originally standing in the name of The Imperial
Bank of India and last endorsed to Pran Gopal
Bose, the proprietor, by whom they were never
endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen
or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment
of the above notes and the interest thereupon have
been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank
of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to
be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the
proprietor. The public are cautioned against
purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-
mentioned securities.

Signature of the advertiser—Pran Gopal Bose.

Residence—P. O. Nator (Rajshahi).

(495—3)

Lost.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 355688 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of Ananta Lal Dass (since deceased), the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of Sm. Kamala Bala Dassi. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Signature of the advertiser—Sm. Kamala Bala Dassi, administratrix to the estate of Ananta Lal Dass (deceased).

Residence—14/5A, Maniktola Street, Calcutta.

(402—3)

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Government of India.)

6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

The Reading Rooms open on—

Week days and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Sundays and other Gasetted holidays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The Reading Rooms are open to persons above 18 years of age.

The Library is a free Lending Library, open to any one residing in any part of India. There is no subscription to pay; but security in cash is essential.

M. ASADULLAH, Librarian.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

CAN be obtained at Bengal Government Press, Alipore, and Sales Office, ground floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

Advertisements for Calcutta Gazette, Civil List, Indian Law Reports (Calcutta Series) are accepted at both offices.

Prepayment of price and forwarding charges is necessary. No invoices are submitted and no credit allowed.

Purchasers by post must remit cost either by Remittance Transfer Receipt, Treasury Chalan, Postal Money Order, Cheque, Postage or Revenue stamps. When cheques on mufassal banks are sent, they must include discount charges. **Service stamps and crossed Postal Orders will not be accepted. All remittances must be made payable to the Superintendent, Bengal Government Press, Alipore, Bengal.**

Books are sent by V.-P. Post only to persons in Government service and to well-known firms.

Purchasers must write their names and addresses clearly and legibly when ordering.

Unless registration is specially requested, all book packets are sent unregistered at consignee's risk. **No responsibility for loss in transit can be accepted by the Publisher.**

Annual subscription to addenda and corrigenda slips for each priced publication is rupee one and annas eight inclusive of forwarding charges **payable in advance.** Casual supplies at the rate of annas two per issue.

No book can be issued free on public service without the previous sanction of the Department under whose orders the book is published. Indenting officers must first obtain sanction from the Department concerned and submit to Publication Branch, Bengal Government Press, Alipore, when indenting.

Cash purchases may be made from Sales Office, ground floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. **Postal enquiries and orders must be addressed to the Superintendent, Bengal Government Press, Alipore, Bengal.**

Catalogues free on application.

CINCHONA FACTORY PRODUCTS.

By order of the Government of Bengal Cinchona Factory Products as manufactured and packed at the Cinchona Factory, Mungpoo, Darjeeling district, will be sold and distributed by the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, in original packages as received from the Mungpoo Factory, at the rates herein noted.

Name of drug.	Price per lb. in powder form.			Price in 5 grain tablets.			
	For 60 lbs. and upwards.	For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs.	For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	1,000 tablets.	500 tablets.	250 tablets.	Price by weight per lb.
Taken at a time.							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
Quinine Bisulphate ..	18	19	20	16	8 0	4 4	..
„ Hydrobromide ..	23	24	25	20	10 0	5 4	..
„ Bihydrobromide ..	26	27	28	23	11 8	6 0	..
„ Salicylate ..	24	25	26	..	..	..	..
„ Tannate—80 per cent., 35 per cent.	14	15	16	..	..	..	14*

N.B.—Packing of tablets free in tins, sizes 1 lb., 8 oz. and 4 oz. only. Packing in bottles or smaller sizes in tins extra.

*Sold in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins.

Quinine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	Rs. 18 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. „ 19 „
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. „ 20 „

Crude Quinine Sulphate (powder).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	Rs. 14 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. „ 14 „
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. „ 14 „

Crude Quinine Sulphate (tablets).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	Rs. 12-8 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. „ 12-8 „
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. „ 12-8 „

Tetraquina.

	Per lb. Rs. a.
Irrespective of quantity ..	13 8
For sale to hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.	

Quinine Hydrochloride.

	Per lb. Rs. a.
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	23 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. „ 24 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. „ 25 0

Quinine Bi-Hydrochloride.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	25 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. „ 26 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. „ 27 0

Quinidine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	20 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. „ 21 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. „ 22 0

Cinchonidine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	25 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. „ 26 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. „ 27 0

Cinchonine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	12 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. „ 13 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. „ 14 0

*Cinchona Febrifuge (Powder).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	9 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. „ 9 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. „ 10 0

*Cinchona Febrifuge (Tablets).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	10 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. „ 10 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. „ 11 0

*Cinchona Febrifuge is for sale to Government and Charitable Institutions, Local Bodies, Missionaries and Railways only. It is not for sale to private firms or the General Public.

Supply of Cinchona Febrifuge in powder or tablet to all authorised indenters will be rationed in the proportion of $1\frac{1}{2}$ of Cinchona Febrifuge to 1 of Quinine Sulphate, Crude Quinine Sulphate in powder or tablet at their existing prescribed prices.

Quinine Sulphate powder will be supplied to Hospitals and Dispensaries, Missionaries, Railways, Police, Jails, Forest, P. W. D., Irrigation and other Departmental Hospitals and Dispensaries, in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam at the concession rate of Rs. 18 per lb. irrespective of quantities. But other Government Institutions will receive Quinine Sulphate at the usual rate as mentioned above.

General public and firms are not supplied with any cinchona products from this jail.

Cinchona Bark (in 50 pound original bags).

Per bag Rs. 25.

4 grains Quinine Sulphate Tablets.

Rs. a.

2 8 per box of 200 tablets (for Bengal and other provinces).
12 1 per 5 boxes (for Bengal union board—transit charges including).
16 8 per lb.

5 grains Quinine Sulphate Tablets.

Rs. a.

16 8 per lb. (sold in 1 lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins.)

5 grains Quinine Hydrochloride Tablets.

Rs. a.

20 0 per 1,000 tablets.
10 0 " 500 "
5 2 " 250 "

Packing of tablets free in tins, sizes 1 lb., 8 oz. and 4 oz. only. Packing in bottles or smaller sizes in tins extra.

5 grains Quinine Bi-Hydrochloride Tablets.

Rs. a.

22 0 per 1,000 tablets.
11 0 " 500 "
5 10 " 250 "

Packing of tablets free in tins, sizes 1 lb., 8 oz. and 4 oz. only. Packing in bottles or smaller sizes in tins extra.

Transit charges extra in every case.

Provinces other than Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam will get their supplies of Sulphate Quinine and Cinchona Febrifuge Powder and Tablets from the Principal Quinine Officer, to the Government of India, 1, Sudder Street, Calcutta.

No cinchona products will be supplied for resale.

Local sale at the jail gate from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Terms.—Cash in advance by money order, "Treasury Challans," "Remittance Transfer Receipts" or crossed "Cheques."

In the case of Government officers payments will be recovered by Book Transfer, i.e., Countersigned Invoices.

Credit sale is not allowed except under special circumstances.

2. Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by post).

The name of the Railway or Steamer Station and Post Office and district must be written distinctly. Railway parcels are sent by passenger train only.

Actual cost should always be remitted in advance.

N. B.—Cinchona bark for preparation of B. P. tinctures and extracts only will be supplied from the Presidency Jail to manufacturing chemists and druggists, who must submit their indents through the Agents, Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. and Messrs. Chowdhury & Co. of 4/5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

A scale of postage is given below.

	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	Rs. a.
Quinine Sulph. ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Cinchona Feb. ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Cinchona Feb. Tablets ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Quinine Hydrochlor. ..	7	7	7	7	..	0 11
Quinine Di-hydrochlor. ..	7	7	7	7	..	0 11
Quinine Tablets ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Totaquina ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Crude Quinine Sulph. ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Crude Quinine Sulph. Tablets. ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11

	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.	6 lb.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Quinine Sulph. ..	0 15	1 8	1 7	1 15	2 7	2 11
Cinchona Feb. ..	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 8	2 7
Cinchona Feb. Tablets ..	0 15	1 8	1 11	1 15	2 7	2 16
Quinine Hydrochlor. ..	0 15	1 8	1 7	1 15	2 7	2 11
Quinine Di-hydrochlor. ..	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 8	2 7
Quinine Tablets ..	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	1 15	2 3
Totaquina ..	0 15	1 8	1 7	1 15	2 7	2 11
Crude Quinine Sulph. ..	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 8	2 7
Crude Quinine Sulph. Tablets. ..	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 8	2 7

Two different drugs are not packed in the same parcel and postage must be paid separately for each kind.

N. B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

Government reserve the right to alter the price without notice.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1939.

PART IV A

Bills introduced in the Bengal Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented to that Assembly; and Bills published before introduction in that Assembly.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 14611.L.A. — 6th April 1939.—The following Report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939, dealing with electorates, with the Bill embodying amendments recommended by the Committee, is hereby published for general information.

Report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939, dealing with electorates.

We, the members of the Select Committee to which the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939, was referred by a motion carried in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 6th March, 1939, have the honour to submit this our final report with the Bill embodying amendments recommended by us annexed. Matters recommended by us to be omitted have been printed in italics and enclosed in square brackets and new matters recommended to be inserted have been underlined.

2. The Bill was published before introduction in an extraordinary issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 30th January, 1939.

3. The Committee met for the first time on the 15th March, 1939, and continued their sittings till the 24th March, 1939. But as the deliberations on the Bill could not be concluded, within the time appointed by the Assembly in this behalf, the Committee asked for an extension of time by submitting an interim report which was presented to the House on the 25th March, 1939, and on this requisition the Assembly extended the time for submission of the final report till the 30th March, 1939.

The Committee thereafter met on the 27th March, and concluded their deliberations that day.

4. The Bill has not in our opinion been altered by our recommendation to the extent of requiring republication.

5. The changes made in the Bill are as follows:—

Clause 5.—Sub-clauses (a) (ii) and (a) (iii) have been deleted as we consider that these provisions may lead to postponement of election and thereby deprive electors of their right to have a fresh election after a definite interval.

In sub-clause (b) the amendment to the proviso to proposed sub-section (4) of section 20 is consequential on the alterations made in the previous sub-clause.

Clause 8.—The alterations in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-clause 28 are intended to improve the drafting and make it unambiguous.

Clause 9.—The last few words have been deleted from clause 9 as we do not consider it desirable to give such wide powers to provincial Government. The rest of the Bill is left unaltered.

K. HABIBULLAH, *Chairman*.
S. ABDUR RAUF (Khan Sahib).
HATEM ALI JAMADAR (Khan Sahib).
G. MORGAN.
R. M. SASSOON.
*J. C. GUPTA.
*SANTOSH KUMAR BASU.
*BARADA PRASANNA PAI.
M. A. H. ISPAHANI.
LOUIS T. MAGUIRE.
K. NOORUDDIN.
*U. C. MAHTAB (Maharajkumar of Burdwan).
*HEM CHANDRA NASKER.
*A. M. A. ZAMAN.
MD. SOLAIMAN.
*Mrs. HASINA MURSHED.
MIA ABDUL HAFIZ.

K. ALI AFZAL,

Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

*Signed subject to a minute of dissent (annexed).

NOTE.—Signature of Mr. Birat Chandra Mondal had not been received up to the time of printing the report.

Minute of dissent by Maharajkumar Uday Chand Mahtab.

I do not agree that there should be separate electorates for different religious communities and I am opposed to the provisions in the Bill establishing such electorates.

Regarding increasing the numerical proportion of the Moslem community, the question was decided after careful consideration when Garden Reach was separated from Calcutta in 1936. No circumstance has arisen why a change should be intended to be brought about so soon. If three more members are to be added to the Moslem personnel of the Corporation, there should be a proportionate addition to the number of representatives from the general electorate. This is specially necessary as the scheduled castes population is scattered in very small groups throughout the several wards of Calcutta. As some seats in predominantly caste Hindu localities have been given to the scheduled castes, the representation of caste Hindus will suffer seriously. This discrepancy should be remedied by addition to the general seats.

Minute of dissent by Mrs. Hasina Murshed.

I sign the report of the Select Committee subject to the following comments:—

I am strongly of opinion that there should be adequate representation of female Councillors in the Corporation of Calcutta. There are two ways of securing this objective. The first is by reserving separate seats for women in the various constituencies and the other method, and a simpler one, is by reserving seats for women among the nominated Councillors. At the meeting of the Select Committee I pressed for an amendment of clause 3 of the proposed Bill by requiring Government to appoint women Councillors out of the ten Councillors which they would appoint under clause 3(2)(b) of the Bill. I adhere to the view that it is essential that women should be represented in the Corporation of Calcutta. I suggest therefore very strongly that provision should be made for at least three women Councillors, one being a Muslim woman and the other two being Hindu and Anglo-Indian; this could be easily done by amending clause 3 of the proposed Bill.

The Schedule of Constituencies also requires amendment. My personal view is that inadequate representation has been given to the Muhammadan Constituencies in Ward 8, Wards 15, 16 and 17, Ward 21 and Wards 22, 23 and 27. On the basis of population and on the basis of voting strength in these constituencies, there is room for increasing the number of Councillors. For instance, in Colootola area (Ward No. 8) (Schedule IIIB) two seats have been proposed to be allotted to the Muhammadans. This might justifiably have been increased to three. Similarly, Ward No. 21, Ballygunge, might justifiably have claimed two seats instead of the one proposed to be allotted. In the Ekbalpur, Alipur, Tollygunge area, the number of Muslim seats should have been increased.

Minute of dissent by Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker.

I am of opinion that no case has been made out for reverting to the system of separate electorates for the election of Muslim Councillors.

The system of election by reservation of seats has worked very well, and Muslim Councillors returned by that method have in friendly co-operation, succeeded in securing many beneficent measures for the good of the Moslem community.

Regarding the representation of members of scheduled castes, the general constituencies have not withheld their support to scheduled caste candidates merely on the ground of caste. On the other hand, in some cases they have repeatedly returned them at the head of the polls.

I am, however, of opinion that for securing the return of an adequate number of scheduled caste members to the Corporation, it is necessary to provide for reservation of seats. The number of seats reserved for the scheduled castes has been much less compared to the seats given to the Moslems and the other minorities of Calcutta. As the general community has been most unfairly and arbitrarily treated in the Bill in spite of their population and contribution to the Corporation fund, the scheduled castes also have been made to share their lot. I think the number of seats proposed for the scheduled castes should be substantially increased by increasing the number of seats allotted to the general constituencies to sixty-two, out of which at least ten seats should be reserved for the members of the scheduled castes.

I agree that the number of nominated seats should be reduced to three, one of which should be reserved for the Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

As regards Moslem seats, I have got nothing to add here but I suggest that in Wards Nos. 28 and 29 two Moslem seats should be separately allocated—one in each of the two wards, instead of making provision of election of two members jointly in those two wards.

Joint minute of dissent by Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mr. Jagesh Chandra Gupta, Mr. Barada Prasanna Pain and Mr. A. M. A. Zaman to the Report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939.

1. With regard to the preamble of the Bill, we are definitely of opinion that it is not at all expedient to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act in the manner provided in the Bill. The Bill provides for the election of Moslem Councillors not by reservation of seats in the general electorate but by separate electorates for Muhammadan voters. The system of election by joint electorates came into operation in April, 1938, and some leading members of the Moslem community were returned to the Corporation by that method. A fair and proper trial was not given to the system, as in consequence of an agitation on the eve of the introduction of the Government of India Act, a section of the Moslem community did not participate in the general elections in March, 1936. Even so, a number of measures for the special benefit of the Moslem community have been adopted by the Corporation under this system.

2. The system of separate communal electorates is altogether out of place in local bodies where matters of parochial importance, equally affecting all communities irrespective of race and religion, are to be dealt with in an atmosphere of amity and concord. The introduction of communal and religious differences in such purely domestic matters will not be conducive to smooth and harmonious working, but will be an endless source of antagonism in the day-to-day administration of civic affairs. Besides, if Moslem ratepayers are not allowed to participate in the election of non-Moslem Councillors and to claim their support, there may be a risk of their interests not being sufficiently safeguarded in the Corporation. Although smaller and separated electorates may be more convenient and advantageous to prospective candidates, they will be definitely detrimental to the interests of the electors themselves.

3. If, however, the system of primary election envisaged in the Government of India Act is adopted for the election of a panel of two or three Moslem candidates out of whom the final election is to be made by the joint electorate, the principle of separate electorate will be kept intact and the Moslem electors will not be isolated in the elections from the rest of the community. In a place like Calcutta and in comparatively small constituencies, the question of trouble and expense will not be a handicap.

4. The plea that civic interests are subordinated to political considerations in the Corporation of Calcutta cannot hold good, inasmuch as political matters are rarely raised compared to the vast volume of civic work that is done in the Corporation and its Committee meetings. And even on such occasions, Moslem members have adopted their own line of action.

5. The case of a separate electorate for the Anglo-Indian community is weaker still. They represent 1·4 per cent. of the total population of Calcutta and no reason has been shown why they should be separated from the general community.

6. The provision for reservation of seats for members of the scheduled castes will also result in the creation of differences where there are none. We are not aware of any such demand having been made by any reasonable section among the scheduled castes of Calcutta. We requested the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of the Bill to place before the Committee any representations that Government might have received and were told in reply that he was not prepared to do so.

7. It may be mentioned in this connection that under the Government of India Act, 1935, analogy of which has been invoked for reservation of seats for the scheduled castes, no such provision has been made for scheduled castes in the urban constituencies. We fail to see why a departure should be made from that principle and that in the constitution of the Corporation of Calcutta.

8. We desire to make it clear that we would welcome the candidature and election of scheduled caste candidates in adequate numbers through the general electorate. And such candidates have as a matter of fact been returned at the head of the polls. But we cannot overlook the fact that the idea of separate representation even through reservation of seats implies a conflict of interests among different sections of the Hindu community in Calcutta the existence of which we altogether deny. Our endeavour should be to bring the communities and sections of communities closer to each other and not to devise fresh means and methods for fostering divisions.

9. **Clause 3.**—We suggest that this clause should be deleted. The system of nomination has been abolished in Provincial Assemblies by the Government of India Act, 1935. We maintain that it has no longer any place in a democratic body like the Corporation of Calcutta. Besides with the provision for representation by election of scheduled castes, Anglo-Indians and the interests of labour, the express purpose for which the power of nomination was retained for Government in the existing Act has altogether disappeared. The search for microscopic minorities in order to justify the retention of the power of nomination is neither practicable nor reasonable.

10. If, however, it is contended that the nomination of technical experts may be of advantage to the Corporation, we would suggest that the number of nominated seats should be reduced from ten to three, the power of nomination to be exercised only if considered necessary. The Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust may be a member *ex-officio*.

11. **Clause 4.**—We suggest that in place of the word “for” the word “after” be substituted, so that seats may be reserved in the general constituency for election of Moslem Councillors as well as for scheduled caste Councillors.

12. **Clauses 6, 7 and 8.**—If our suggestion in connection with clause 4 regarding reservation of seats is accepted, then consequential changes are to be made in these clauses.

13. **Clauses 9 and 10.**—We have no comments to make.

14. **Clause 11.**—This clause contains the lists of the different constituencies proposed to be created under the Bill.

15. List A relates to the General Constituencies. The number of seats allotted to these constituencies is forty-six which is the number under the present Act. The Bill proposes to reserve seven seats out of these forty-six for members of the scheduled castes and to distribute them in seven different wards.

16. List B relates to Muhammadan constituencies to which twenty-two seats are proposed to be allotted.

17. List C relates to the Anglo-Indian constituency for which two seats are proposed.

18. List D sets out the (non-territorial) special constituencies, namely, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta Trades Association and Calcutta Port Commissioners, who each retain their present number of seats, namely, six, four and two, respectively.

19. List E allots two seats to the (non-territorial) Labour constituency.

20. So far as the territorial constituencies mentioned in Lists A, B and C are concerned, we do not find any rational basis for the proposed allotment of seats to them.

21. In this connection it may be recalled that when the Calcutta Municipal Act was passed in 1923, only fifteen seats were allotted to the Muhammadan special constituencies and forty-eight to non-Muhammadans. On the eve of the introduction of the general electorate with reservation of seats for Muhammadan candidates, the number of Moslem reserved seats was raised to twenty-one by the amending Bill of 1932. With the separation of Garden Reach in 1936, two Muhammadan and two non-Muhammadan seats were reduced, whereby the number of Moslem reserved seats became nineteen and that of non-Muhammadan seats forty-six which are the present respective numbers. In the amending Bill, Moslem seats are being increased from nineteen to twenty-two, while non-Muhammadan seats have remained the same, ever since the year 1923.

22. From the figures supplied to us by the Government in the Select Committee, it appears that Moslems form 25 per cent., and the remaining non-Muhammadan population is 73·6 per cent. of the total population.

23. It will be noticed that the total number of territorial seats proposed in the Bill is seventy, out of which twenty-two is proposed to be given to Muhammadan constituencies although on the population basis they are not entitled to more than eighteen seats.

24. On the other hand, non-Muhammadan general constituencies (other than Anglo-Indian) are given forty-six seats, although on the population basis they are entitled to at least fifty-one.

25. If, however, the total number of elected seats including the non-territorial Commerce and Labour seats (and excluding the nominated seats) is taken into account as the basis of calculation as has been suggested by the Government, out of eighty-four seats Muhammadan constituencies are entitled on the population basis to twenty-one, whereas in the Bill they are given twenty-two, i.e., one seat more.

26. The non-Muhammadan general constituencies on the population basis (excluding Anglo-Indian) are entitled out of a total of eighty-four seats to sixty-two seats, whereas they have been given forty-six only, i.e., sixteen seats less.

27. These allotments of seats appear to us to be contrary to all considerations of justice and fairplay. It was admitted by the sponsor of the Bill that non-Muhammadan constituencies (excluding Anglo-Indian) were undoubtedly entitled, on a population basis, to sixty-two out of eighty-four seats, but sixteen seats had been deducted from their share and allotted to Moslems, European trade and commerce, the Port Trust and labour. We cannot discover the slightest justification for such a frankly arbitrary provision, which is calculated to reduce, by a sheer process of communal high-handedness an overwhelming majority of the population of Calcutta to the position of a helpless minority, among groups of communal representatives whose avowedly hostile interests are the sole justification for their separate existence.

28. It has been suggested that the Muhammadan population in Calcutta has been given a weightage of four seats on the basis of a total of seventy seats or of one seat on a total of eighty-four. Contrast this with the reduction of five non-Muhammadan seats on the basis of a total of seventy and of sixteen seats on a total of eighty-four.

29. On the question of weightage it is also necessary to remember that Muhammadans pay only 5 per cent. of the total amount of taxes as against 12·4 per cent. paid by the Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Jews, etc., and 82·5 per cent. paid by the rest of the population, namely, Hindus.

30. Turning now to the number of voters, while the non-Muhammadan voters at the last general election in 1936 numbered 69,424, the number of Moslem voters was 8,389, which has not shown any increase since the year 1927, and if anything, has shown a slight progressive decline.

31. We have not the slightest objection to twenty-two seats being allotted to the Moslem population of Calcutta, if they are reserved in a general electorate so as not to hamper the growth of the idea of a common citizenship based on a realisation of unity of interests.

32. Taking our stand on the basis of percentage of population which has been accepted in the Bill in fixing the number of Muhammadan seats, we claim the full quota of sixty-two seats which is admittedly the due share of the general constituencies. We, therefore, propose that in each of those constituencies mentioned in Schedule III-A, General constituencies, in which a seat has been reserved for members of the scheduled castes, the number of Councillors to be elected, as shown in column three, should be increased by one. The remaining nine additional seats should be distributed among constituencies in which there has been a marked increase in the number of premises and in population as for instance Ward No. 27.

33. If this proposal is accepted, it will mean an increase of the total number of elected seats from 84 to 100, and the total strength of the Corporation to 115 unless by a reduction in the number of nominated seats to 3, the total number is kept down to 108, which will be four less than that in the Corporation of Bombay.

Further note appended by Mr. A. M. A. Zaman.

I sign this note of dissent subject to the resolution that I do not agree with the observations relating to weightage to the Muslim population in Calcutta. I hold that Moslems are entitled to the weightage allowed in the Bill.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1939.

Embodying amendments recommended by the Select Committee.

[NOTE.—Matters omitted by the Select Committee have been printed in italics and enclosed in square brackets and new matters inserted have been underlined.]

A BILL

further to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, in the manner hereinafter appearing; Ben. Act III of 1923.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1939.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint.

Amendment of section 3 of Bengal Act III of 1923.

2. In section 3 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act)—

(1) after clause (3) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3A) ‘Anglo-Indian’ means a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent but who is a native of India;”, and

[*Cf. Govt of India Act, 1935, First Schedule, para. 26 (1).*]

(2) after clause (61) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(61A) ‘scheduled castes’ mean the castes, races or tribes, or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes specified in Part III of the Schedule to the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936;”.

Amendment of section 5.

3. In section 5 of the said Act—

(1) in clause (a) for the word “seventy-seven” the word “eighty-four” shall be substituted, and

(2) for clause (b) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(b) ten Councillors to be appointed by the Provincial Government,

(i) to secure the association in the municipal administration of persons specially fitted in the opinion of the Provincial Government for appointment as Councillors; and

(ii) to secure the representation of such minorities, including backward classes, as are not specially represented by elected Councillors:

Provided that the Provincial Government may, in addition to the persons elected as Councillors to represent labour constituency, appoint one Councillor to represent the interests of labour employed within the limits of Calcutta, and”.

Amendment of section 8.

4. In section 8 of the said Act for the words “Muhammadans in any constituency” the words “members of the scheduled castes in any general constituency” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 20.

5. In section 20 of the said Act—

(a) in sub-section (1)—

[(i)] for the words “a general constituency” the words “a general Muhammadan or of an Anglo-Indian constituency” shall be substituted.

The Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939.

(Clause 6.)

[(ii) for the words "election is held" wherever they occur the words "electoral roll is published" shall be substituted, and

(iii) for the words "preceding the election" in the two places where they occur the words "preceding the publication of the electoral roll" shall be substituted, and]

(b) after sub-section (2) the following sub-sections shall be added, namely :—

"(3) Chamber members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, members of the Calcutta Trades Association, and Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta shall be qualified respectively as electors for the constituency comprising the Chamber or Association or Trust of which they are such members.

Explanation.—(a) 'Chamber member' includes any person entitled to exercise the rights and privileges of Chamber membership on behalf of any firm, company or other corporate body registered as such member.

(b) 'Member' includes—

(i) in the case of a firm, any one partner in the firm or, if no such partner is present in Calcutta at the date fixed for the election, any one person empowered to sign for such firm, and

(ii) in the case of a company or other corporate body, any one manager, director, or secretary of the company or corporate body.

(4) A person shall be qualified as an elector of a labour constituency specified in Schedule III if he is a member of a trade union registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, which has its registered office within the limits of Calcutta and which is recognised in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 18 of Part IV of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936 : XVI of 1926.

Provided that such person—

(i) has resided within the limits of Calcutta for a period of at least six months in the aggregate during the year last preceding the year in which the [electoral roll is published] election is held; and

(ii) has been actually engaged or employed within the limits of Calcutta in an industry with which the trade union is connected; and

(iii) is not in arrear with his subscription to the trade union."

Substitution of new section for section 23.

8. For section 23 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"23. No person shall be eligible for election as a Councillor to represent, as provided in Schedule III,—
Qualification for election as Councillor.

(a) a general constituency unless his name is duly registered on the electoral roll of that or any other general constituency and unless in the case of a seat reserved for a member of any of the scheduled castes he himself is a member of any of those castes :

Provided that nothing in this clause shall prevent a member of any of the scheduled castes for which a seat is reserved from being eligible for election to a seat not so reserved ;

The Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939.

(Clauses 7—9.)

- (b) a Muhammadan constituency unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of that or any other Muhammadan constituency,
- (c) an Anglo-Indian constituency unless his name is duly registered on the electoral roll of the constituency,
- (d) a labour constituency unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency,
- (e) a special constituency unless his name is registered on the electoral roll of the constituency."

Amendment of section 24.

7. In section 24 of the said Act—

(1) to sub-section (2) the following shall be added, namely—

"and notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Act the electoral roll on which such representative shall be entitled to be registered shall be the electoral roll of the Muhammadan, Anglo-Indian or general constituency, as the case may be, for the electoral area in respect of which such company or other association is entitled to be an elector, according as such representative is a Muhammadan, an Anglo-Indian or is a person other than a Muhammadan or Anglo-Indian, as the case may be", and

(2) sub-section (4) and the *Explanation* thereto shall be omitted.

Substitution of new section for section 28.

8. For section 28 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"28. (1) In any general constituency in which one or more seats are reserved for members of the scheduled castes, the following candidates, provided they are duly nominated and have not withdrawn their candidature, shall be declared to be duly elected, that is to say :—

Uncontested elections.

(a) if the number of candidates who are members of the scheduled castes is not greater than the number of [Councillors to be elected from] seats reserved for members of those castes—all such candidates ;

(b) if the number of candidates who are members of the scheduled castes is not less than the number of [Councillors to be elected from] seats reserved for members of those castes and the total number of candidates does not exceed the number of Councillors to be elected for the constituency—all such candidates :

Provided that if in any case referred to in clause (a) the number of candidates other than candidates who are members of the scheduled castes, does not exceed the number of vacant seats not reserved for members of those castes, all such candidates shall be declared to be duly elected.

(2) In any constituency not referred to in sub-section (1), if the number of candidates who are duly nominated and have not withdrawn their candidature, is not more than the number of Councillors to be elected for that constituency, all such candidates shall be declared to be duly elected."

Amendment of section 44.

9. For section 44 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"44. If any difficulty arises as to the preparation or publication of the first electoral rolls or the holding of the first elections after the commencement of the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1939, the Provincial Government may by order authorize any matter or thing to be done which appears to them

Power of Provincial Government in respect of first election.

The Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939.

(Clauses 10—11.)

necessary for the proper preparation or publication of the rolls, or for the proper holding of the elections. [and for any matters incidental or ancillary thereto.]”

Amendment of section 483.

10. Sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 483 of the said Act shall be omitted.

Substitution of new Schedule for Schedule III.

11. For Schedule III to the said Act the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely :—

“SCHEDULE III.

List of constituencies.

(See sections 8, 20 and 23.)

Name of constituency.	Extent of constituency.	Number of Councillors to be elected.	Number of seats included in column 3 reserved for members of the scheduled castes.
1	2	3	4

A.—General Constituencies.

Shampukur ..	Ward No. 1 ..	Two ..	One.
Kumartuli ..	Ward No. 2 ..	One.	
Bartola ..	Ward No. 3 ..	Two ..	One.
Sukeas Street ..	Ward No. 4 ..	Two ..	One.
Jorabagan ..	Ward No. 5 ..	Two.	
Jorasanko ..	Ward No. 6 ..	Two.	
Bara Bazar ..	Ward No. 7 ..	Three.	
Colootola ..	Ward No. 8 ..	Two ..	One.
Muchipara ..	Ward No. 9 ..	Two ..	One.
Bow Bazar ..	Ward No. 10 ..	One.	
Puddapukur ..	Ward No. 11 ..	One.	
Waterloo Street	Ward No. 12 ..	One.	
Fenwick Bazar ..	Ward No. 13 ..	One.	
Taltola ..	Ward No. 14 ..	One.	
Kalinga ..	Ward No. 15 ..	One.	
Park Street ..	Ward No. 16 ..	One.	
Bamun Bustee ..	Ward No. 17 ..	One.	
Tangra ..	Ward No. 18 ..	One.	
Entally ..	Ward No. 19 ..	One.	
Beniapukur ..	Ward No. 20 ..	One.	
Ballygunge ..	Ward No. 21 ..	One.	
Bhowanipur ..	Ward No. 22 ..	Two.	
Kalighat ..	Ward No. 23 ..	One.	
Alipur ..	Ward No. 24 ..	One.	
Ekbalpur ..	Ward No. 25 ..	One.	
Watganj and Hastings.	Ward No. 26 ..	One.	
Tollyganj ..	Ward No. 27 ..	One.	
Beliaghata ..	Ward No. 28 ..	Two ..	One.
Manicktala ..	Ward No. 29 ..	One.	
Belgachia ..	Ward No. 30 ..	Two.	
Satpukur ..	Ward No. 31 ..	Two.	
Cossipur ..	Ward No. 32 ..	Two ..	One.

The Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939.

(Clause 11.)

Name of constituency.	Extent of constituency.	Number of Councillors to be elected.
1	2	3

B. Muhammadan Constituencies.

Shampukur	..	Ward No. 1	..	One.
Kumartuli	..	Ward No. 2		
Bartola	..	Ward No. 3		
Jorabagan	..	Ward No. 5		
Sukeas Street	..	Ward No. 4	..	One.
Jorasanko	..	Ward No. 6		
Bara Bazar	..	Ward No. 7		
Colootola	..	Ward No. 8	..	Two.
Muchipara	..	Ward No. 9	..	Two.
Bow Bazar	..	Ward No. 10	..	One.
Puddapukur	..	Ward No. 11		
Waterloo Street	..	Ward No. 12	..	One.
Fenwick Bazar	..	Ward No. 13		
Taltola	..	Ward No. 14	..	One.
Kalinga	..	Ward No. 15	..	One.
Park Street	..	Ward No. 16		
Bamun Bustee	..	Ward No. 17		
Tangra	..	Ward No. 18	..	One.
Entally	..	Ward No. 19		
Beniapukur	..	Ward No. 20	..	Three.
Ballyganj	..	Ward No. 21	..	One.
Bhowanipur	..	Ward No. 22	..	One.
Kalighat	..	Ward No. 23		
Alipur	..	Ward No. 24		
Tollyganj	..	Ward No. 27		
Ekbalpur	..	Ward No. 25	..	One.
Watganj and Hastings	..	Ward No. 26	..	One.
Beliaghatta	..	Ward No. 28	..	Two.
Maniktala	..	Ward No. 29		
Belgachia	..	Ward No. 30	..	One.
Satpukur	..	Ward No. 31		
Cossipur	..	Ward No. 32	..	One.

C.—Anglo-Indian Constituency.

Anglo-Indian	..	Calcutta	..	Two.
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The Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939.

(Clause 12.)

Name of constituency.	Extent of constituency.	Number of Councillors to be elected.
1	2	3

D.—Special Constituencies.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.	Non-territorial ..	Six.
Calcutta Trades Association.	Non-territorial ..	Four.
Calcutta Port Commissioners.	Non-territorial ..	Two.

E—Labour Constituency.

Labour ..	Trade Unions referred to in subsection (4) of section 20.	Two."
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Amendment of
Schedule VII.

12. In Schedule VII to the said Act in column 1 for serial number "22A" the serial number "23" shall be substituted and serial numbers "23, 24 and 25" in the said column shall be renumbered as serial numbers "24, 25 and 26" respectively.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

At the fourth general election held under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, the provisions of the Third Schedule to the Act came into operation, whereby, in the territorial constituencies of the Calcutta Corporation, for the previously existing separate electorates for Muslims there was substituted the present system of joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims. Since this change was effected Muslim public opinion has emphatically expressed the view that Muslim Councillors returned by joint electorates have very largely represented the wishes of the majority community and have not been truly representative of Muslim interests. On the analogy of the electoral provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, it is felt that separate electorates for Muslims should be restored in constituencies of the Calcutta Corporation, and there has been, both within and without the Legislature, an insistent demand for such a restoration. The Bill contains provisions to meet this demand.

In order to safeguard the interests of other important minority communities provision has also been made in the Bill for the reservation, in the general territorial constituencies, of seats for the scheduled castes in proportion to their population strength, and for representation of the Anglo-Indian Community by the election of Councillors through a separate Anglo-Indian electorate.

It is further considered that the claim of labour for adequate representation on the Corporation can no longer be ignored, and on the analogy of the Government of India Act, 1935, provision has accordingly been made in the Bill for the constitution of a separate labour electorate, which will return elected representatives to the Corporation.

The opportunity has been taken to include certain other desirable or consequential amendments of the Act.

CALCUTTA ;
The 27th January 1939.

K. HABIBULLAH,
Member-in-charge.

K. ALI AFZAL,
Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

**BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1462L.A.—6th April 1939. — With reference to the footnote at the end of the Report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939,

dealing with electorates, published with notification No. 1461L.A., dated the 6th April 1939, in Part IVA of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th April 1939, it is hereby notified for general information that Mr. Birat Chandra Mandal, Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly, has subsequently signed the said Report subject to the following minute of dissent:—

Minute of dissent by Mr. Birat Chandra Mandal, M.L.A., to the Report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1939, dealing with electorates.

I strongly support separate electorate for Scheduled Castes in the Calcutta Corporation, and I am also of opinion that the number of seats for the Scheduled Castes should be increased from seven to twelve according to their population.

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In clause 3 (2) (b) (ii) of the Bill there has been provision for representation of minorities including Backward Classes. But there is no definition as to what castes are to be called Backward Classes. The Backward Classes have been merged into Scheduled Castes under the Government of India Act, and therefore there should not be any separate representation for them apart from the Scheduled Castes. Therefore the provision in the Bill for Backward Classes is against the provision of the Government of India Act and *ultra vires*.

In Schedule III of the Bill seven seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The number should be increased to twelve. Further, the wards of Ballygunge, Bhawanipore, Kalighat, Alipur and Tollygunge, where Scheduled Castes' population is very thick, have not been given any seat for the Scheduled Castes. This is quite unjust and inequitable. In my opinion five more seats should be allotted to those wards for the Scheduled Castes.

K. ALI AFZAL,

Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Assembly.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1939.

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SUPPLEMENT.

Official Papers.

SCHEDULE D.

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED IN THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1939.

[See section 5(2) of Act XII of 1925 and rule 6A of the Bengal Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or block.	Number of bales pressed.				Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1938 (i.e., the date prescribed by the Provincial Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Province of Bengal	2,397 or 2,342·7 bales of 400 lbs. each.	2,870	21,085	19,191	All-districts in the Province.

R. C. PARSONS,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

Statement showing the gauge readings at Dacca Waterworks Station on the river Buriganga for the week ending 1st April 1939.

Date.	At highest water.		At lowest water.		Commencement of—		Remarks.	
	Time.	Reading.	Time.	Reading.	Ebb tide.	Flow tide.	7 a.m.	5 p.m.
1939.								
26th March ..	15-0	6-0	10-0	3-8	15-15	10-11	4-4	4-6
27th „ ..	16-0	5-8	11-0	3-75	16-15	11-11	4-5	5-05
28th „ ..	17-0	5-15	11-30	3-5	17-14	11-42	4-55	5-15
29th „ ..	17-0	4-6	12-0	3-3	..	12-13	4-4	4-6
30th „ ..	7-0	4-8	12-30	3-2	7-12	12-44	4-8	4-5
31st „ ..	8-0	5-0	13-0	3-5	8-10	13-15	4-8	4-3
1st April ..	9-0	5-4	14-0	3-6	9-12	14-13	5-0	4-5

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

Taken at high tide.				Taken at low tide.			
27th August	1906	..	70-5	23rd February	1907	..	51-06
5th September	1909	..	66-86	13th „	1908	..	51-06
10th August	1910	..	69-86	12th March	1912	..	51-06
1st „	1911	..	68-46	6th „	1914	..	50-60
13th „	1912	..	67-16	22nd February	1915	..	50-30
31st „	1915	..	69-7	15th „	1916	..	50-60
8th „	1916	..	68-1	3rd March	1917	..	51-0
12th „	1917	..	67-1	21st February	1918	..	51-40
13th „	1918	..	69-12	26th „	1919	..	50-4
2nd „	1919	..	66-8	18th „	1920	..	50-9
8th September	1920	..	66-9	19th „	1921	..	50-9
28th July	1921	..	68-4	8th March	1922	..	51-05
10th August	1922	..	68-00	14th „	1923	..	50-8
31st July	1923	..	66-15	16th February	1924	..	50-50
29th August	1924	..	68-82	5th March	1925	..	50-9
8th September	1925	..	68-52	9th February	1926	..	2-2
15th August	1926	..	19-6	27th „	1927	..	2-10
17th September	1927	..	18-70	16th „	1928	..	2-2
22nd August	1928	..	20-0	21st „	1929	..	2-0
13th July	1929	..	17-8	24th „	1930	..	2-3
12th September	1930	..	18-65	28th „	1931	..	2-2
16th August	1931	..	21-7	18th „	1932	..	1-8
6th September	1932	..	18-5	6th „	1933	..	2-10
7th „	1933	..	17-80	26th March	1934	..	2-40
23rd August	1934	..	19-35	15th February	1935	..	1-70
1st September	1935	..	19-80	3rd March	1936	..	1-90
21st August	1936	..	19-35	7th February	1937	..	2-7
9th September	1937	..	18-3				

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca Waterworks prior to 11 a.m. on the 8th January 1926= -48-51 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

Zero of the gauge at Dacca Waterworks since 11 a.m. of the 8th January 1926=0-00 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

J. D. WATSON, *Executive Engineer,*
Khulna Division.

Khulna, the 6th April 1939.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 5th April 1939.

Summary.—Excepting light and scattered showers in places the weather was dry and hot. Rain is badly needed for field operations for jute and paddy and for the benefit of the standing crops. Prospect of standing crops not very favourable for want of rain. In Murshidabad 3,032 labourers attended test relief centres on Saturday, the 1st April 1939. In Bogra 4,455 persons attended test relief work on the last day of the week ending the 31st March 1939; the test relief work has since been stopped. 1,052 persons attended test relief centres for the week ending the 1st April 1939 in Pabna. About 1,587 persons were given gratuitous relief in Gopalganj and 2,758 persons attended test relief centres during the week. Test relief works have been taken up in Bakarganj but the number of persons resorted to the work is not available now. The average price of common rice for the province has risen by about 0·02 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and sub-division.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-Parganas ..	Nil	11	11	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient. No large export or import.
	Diamond Harbour	Nil	12½	12½	
	Barrackpore ..	Nil	11	11	
	Baraset ..	Nil	11½	11½	
	Basirhat ..	0·10	11½	11½	
2	Nadia ..	0·10	12	12	Weather seasonable. No large import or export. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Kushtia ..	Nil	10	10	
	Meherpur ..	0·05	10	11	
	Ohudanga ..	Nil	11½	11½	
	Ranaghat ..	Nil	10½	10½	
3	Murshidabad ..	0·07	12	12½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops are fair. Water and fodder are sufficient. No large import or export. Stock of rice is sufficient. 3,032 labourers attended test relief centres on Saturday, the 1st April 1939.
	Lalbagh ..	Nil	12	12	
	Jangipur ..	Nil	12½	13	
	Kandi ..	Nil	13½	13½	
4	Jessore ..	Nil	10	10½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. No large export or import. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Gaighata police-station in Bongaon subdivision.
	Jhenidah ..	Nil	10	10	
	Magura ..	Nil	10	10	
	Narail ..	0·03	10	10	
	Bongaon ..	Nil	10½	10½	
5	Khulna ..	0·12	10	10½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Satkhira ..	0·24	11½	11½	
	Bagerhat ..	Nil	10½	10½	

Serial No.	District and sub-division.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	Burdwan ..	Nil	11½	12	Weather seasonable. Prospect of crop is fairly good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Bhatar police-station. Action has already been taken.
	Asansol ..	0.05	12½	13½	
	Katwa ..	Nil	12	12	
	Kalna ..	0.35	10½	10½	
7	Birbhum ..	Nil	12½	12½	Weather seasonable but occasionally cloudy. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prospects of standing crops are good.
	Rampurhat ..	Nil	13	13	
8	Bankura ..	0.00	13	13	Weather hot and dry. Prospect of standing crop is fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Stock of rice and paddy is sufficient. No large import or export. Cattle-disease is reported from Khatra and Taldangra thanas.
	Vishnupur ..	0.03	12½	12½	
9	Midnapore ..	Nil	11	11	Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Contai ..	Nil	13	13	
	Tamluk ..	Nil	11	11	
	Ghatal ..	Nil	13½	14	
	Jhargram ..	Nil	11	11	
10	Hooghly ..	Nil	11	11	Weather seasonable. Heavy shower is badly needed. Fodder and water are sufficient. But failure of immediate rain may effect the condition.
	Serampore ..	Nil	10	11	
	Arambagh ..	Nil	13½	13	
11	Howrah ..	Nil	10½	11¾	Weather sultry. Sky cloudy. Effect not favourable. Vegetables are doing fair. Rain is badly needed. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Uluberia.
	Uluberia ..	Nil	10½	11	
12	Rajshahi (Rampur-Boalia).	Nil	11½	11½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water sufficient. Prospect of standing crop not very favourable.
	Naogaon ..	Nil	12	12	
	Nator ..	Nil	10	10	
13	Dinajpur ..	Nil	10½	10½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Thakurgaon ..	Nil	14	14	
	Balurghat ..	Nil	12	12	
14	Jalpaiguri ..	Nil	12	12	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crop are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Rain is needed. Cattle-disease (Anthrax) continues in Fulbari union board in Rajganj police-station.
	Alipur ..	(n)	10	10	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and sub-division.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
15	Darjeeling ..	Nil	8	8	Weather favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Potatoes, paddy and marwa are being harvested.
	Kurseong ..	Nil	9	(n)	
	Siliguri ..	Nil	11½	11½	
	Kalimpong ..	Nil	8	(n)	
46	Rangpur ..	Nil	9	9	Weather dry and hot. Prospects of standing crops are not good for want of rain. Rain is very urgently needed for agricultural purpose. Sowing of <i>aus</i> paddy and jute in high lands is retarded for want of rain. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari ..	Nil	10	10	
	Kurigram ..	Nil	9½	10	
	Gaibandha ..	Nil	8	8	
47	Bogra ..	0·03	11½	11½	Weather sultry. Rain is badly needed for agricultural purposes. Fodder and water are sufficient. Test relief work has now been stopped. 4,455 persons attended the work on the last day of the week ending the 31st March 1939.
48	Pabna ..	Nil	11	11	Weather seasonable. Sky is cloudy but no showers which are badly needed. Fodder and water sufficient. Export and import usual. 1,052 persons attended test relief centres for the week ending 1st April 1939.
	Seraiganj ..	Nil	11½	11½	
19	Malda ..	Nil	12	12	Weather sultry with occasional clouds and strong western wind. Preparation of land for <i>aman</i> and <i>Bhadoi</i> is going on. Dearth of <i>Bhadoi</i> and <i>aman</i> paddy seeds causing difficulties to cultivators and increasing acreage under jute. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	Cooch Behar ..	Nil	12½	12½	Weather seasonable. Condition of standing crops is fair. Preparation of land for <i>būri</i> paddy and jute is progressing. Cutting of tobacco leaves is almost finished. Sowing of <i>būri</i> paddy continues. Cattle-disease is reported from Dinhata and Tufanganj subdivisions.
21	Dacca ..	0·06	10	10	Rainfall at North Sadar (Kapasia) nil. Weather cloudy. Its effect on agricultural operation is reported to be not quite good. Sowing of paddy, jute and til is going on. No large export or import. Fodder and water available. Condition of cattle is good.
	Manikganj ..	Nil	10	10	
	Narayanganj ..	0·06	9	9	
	Munshiganj ..	Nil	9½	10	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and sub-division.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
22	Mymensingh ..	Nil	10	10	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are available.
	Jamalpur ..	Nil	10½	10½	
	Tangail ..	Nil	10	(n)	
	Netrakona ..	Nil	10	10	
	Kishorganj ..	Nil	8½	8½	
23	Faridpur ..	0·08	9½	10	Weather not quite favourable for agricultural operation. Prospect of standing crops not satisfactory in Goalundo subdivision. Prospects of <i>boro</i> paddy are bad in Gopalganj owing to the ravages of parali insects. About 1,587 persons were given gratuitous relief in Gopalganj and 2,758 persons attended test relief centres during the week. Water and fodder sufficient everywhere except in Gopalganj where fodder is not sufficient.
	Goalundo (Rajbari)	0·00	10	10	
	Madaripur ..	0·14	10	10	
	Gopalganj (a) ..	0·00	10½	10½	
24	Bakarganj (Barisal)	0·51	10	10	Weather seasonable in all the subdivisions except in <i>Bhola</i> where it is hot and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are good in Sadar and Patuakhali subdivisions. <i>Boro</i> paddy of Nazirpur police-station within Pirojpur subdivision is not hopeful. Continued drought is doing immense harm to the standing crops in Bhola subdivision. Condition of other crops is fair. Test relief works have been taken up in the form of excavation of khals. Number of persons benefited by test works is not available now. Cattle-disease is reported from Kabutarkhali in Pirojpur subdivision. Action is being taken. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ..	Nil	10	10	
	Patuakhali ..	0·05	11	11	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	Nil	10	10	
25	Chittagong ..	Nil	{ 10 11*	10 11*	Weather a little cloudy. Fodder and water are getting dried up. Panga salt sells at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar. Cattle-disease is reported from Satkania, Patiya and Banakhali thanas.
	Cox's Bazar ..	Nil			
26	Tipperra (Comilla) ..	Nil	10	10	Weather not favourable. Prospects of standing crops are good in Chandpur and Sadar, elsewhere fair. Cattle-disease is reported from Nasirnagar and Nabinagar police-stations.
	Brahmanbaria ..	Nil	10	10	
	Chandpur ..	0·17	10	11	
27	Noakhali ..	Nil	9½	9½	Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ..	0·05	10½	10½	
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Nil	12	12	Weather sultry. Its effect on agricultural operations is not favourable. Stock of rice is adequate. Prospect of crops is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease has broken out in some parts of the district.
29	Tripura State ..	Nil	{ 8 to 16	8 to 13½	Weather dry and hot. State of standing crops is fair. Preparation of lands for jute and <i>aus</i> paddy and burning and clearing of jungles for <i>jhoom</i> are going on. Cattle-disease is reported from Khowai, Sadar, Kailashahar, Amarapur and Dharmanagar divisions.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

* Burma rice.

(n) Not reported.

Dacca, the 10th April 1939.

A. AHMAD, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Wholesale prices current of food grains, gur, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second half of March 1939.

Marts.	Paddy local (best quality).			Paddy local (common quality).			Rice local (best quality).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	2 4 6	2 4 0	2 1 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	4 14 0
Burdwan	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 9 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0
Midnapore	2 1 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 13 6	1 6 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 0 0
Chittagong	2 0 0	1 4 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	1 14 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
Dacca	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 5 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 14 0
Fabna	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
Rangpur	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0
Sorajganj (Fabna)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sairsabari (Mymensingh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narayanganj (Dacca)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Marts.	Rice local (common quality).			Wheat.			Raw cotton.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	3 5 0 to 3 6 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	13 12 0	13 4 0	15 12 0
Burdwan	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore	3 6 0	3 4 0	2 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	3 13 0	3 12 0	3 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabna	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sorajganj (Fabna)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sairsabari (Mymensingh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narayanganj (Dacca)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Marts.	Coal.			Raw jute (weighted average).			Gur (sugarcane).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 9 0	7 14 0	7 12 0	5 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 0 0
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 8 0	5 8 0	3 4 0
Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 12 0	4 8 0	3 8 0
Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 6 0	7 6 0	5 10 0
Fabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	8 0 0	4 4 0
Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	2 8 0 to 3 0 0
Sorajganj (Fabna)	..	..	..	7 2 0	7 2 0	4 15 0	..	..	..
Sairsabari (Mymensingh)	..	..	..	7 4 0 to 8 8 0	7 8 0 to 8 8 0	4 13 0 to 5 12 0	..	..	..
Narayanganj (Dacca)	..	..	..	7 5 0 to 8 0 0	7 5 0 to 7 8 0	4 8 0 to 5 4 0	..	..	..

Dacca, the 10th April 1939.

A. AHMAD, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Price-current (retail) of common rice and salt in the districts of Bengal for the second half of March 1939.

Districts and Mats.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.								
	Common rice.						Salt.		
	Average.			Cheapest.					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.									
24-Parganas—									
1 Chetla Hat ..	11 0	11 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0C	16 0C	16 0C
2 Mogra Hat ..	12 6	12 4	12 0	13 2	13 8	13 0	16 0C	16 0C	17 0C
3 Calcutta-Beliaghata	9 4	9 2	9 4	11 8	11 8	12 2	13 4K	14 0K	16 0K
							18 0C	19 0C	17 6C
							16 4K	16 12K	16 2K
							15 8P	15 4P	14 4P
Nadia—									
4 Goari ..	12 0	11 15	12 13	12 8	12 0	13 10	17 8P	17 0P	16 7P
							16 0K	16 0K	15 10K
							16 0P	16 0P	16 0P
5 Ranaghat ..	10 2	10 2	10 10	12 0	12 0	12 5	16 0K	16 0K	16 0K
Murshidabad—									
6 Berhampore ..	11 8	11 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0K	14 0K	14 0K
7 Kandi ..	13 8	14 0	15 0	13 12	14 4	16 0	16 0K	16 0K	15 0K
							15 0B	16 0B	14 0B
8 Jangipur ..	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	14 0	15 0K	15 0K	15 0K
Jessore—									
9 Sadar ..	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	12 8	16 0P	16 0P	15 0P
							16 0K	15 0K	15 0K
10 Bongaon ..	10 12	11 0	13 0	12 8	12 4	16 0	16 0P	16 0P	16 0P
							15 0K	14 8K	15 0K
Khulna—									
11 Sadar ..	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	14 0	15 0K	15 0K	16 0C
							16 0C	16 0C	16 0K
12 Bagerhat	10 8	11 0	13 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	15 0K	15 0K	15 0K
BURDWAN DIVISION.									
Burdwan—									
13 Sadar ..	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 14	12 14	14 0	15 0C	15 0C	15 0C
14 Kalna ..	10 0	11 0	11 6	11 0	11 4	13 4	18 0K	16 0K	18 0K
Birbhum—									
15 Suri ..	12 8	12 0	14 0	13 0	12 6	14 8	14 0M	14 0M	14 0M
16 Rampurhat ..	12 12	12 12	13 8	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 0C	14 0C	15 0C
Bankura—									
17 Sadar ..	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	14 8	13 0P	13 0P	13 0P
18 Vishnupur ..	11 4	11 12	14 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	13 0P	13 0P	13 0P

P—Panga.

K—Karkach.

B—Bombay.

C—Crushed.

M—Madras.

Price-current (retail) of common rice and salt in the districts of Bengal for the second half of March 1939.

Districts and Marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.								
	Common rice.						Salt.		
	Average.			Cheapest.					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION— concl.									
Midnapore—									
19 Sadar ..	11 8	11 8	14 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	16 0L (b)	16 0L (b)	12 0L (b)
20 Contai ..	13 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	32 0C	40 0C	32 0C
Hooghly—									
21 Sadar ..	11 0	10 12	12 8	11 4	12 8	14 0	13 0P	15 0P	14 0P
22 Arambagh ..	12 4	12 4	15 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	15 0P	15 0P	16 0P
							13 8K	13 8K	15 0K
Howrah—									
23 Sadar ..	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 4	11 8	12 8	16 0C	16 0C	16 0C
							15 0K	15 0K	13 0K
24 Uluberia ..	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 12	12 12	16 0C	16 0C	16 0C
							14 8K	14 0K	13 8K
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.									
Rajshahi—									
25 Rampur-Boalia ..	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 12P	12 12P	12 0P
							12 12K	12 12K	12 0K
26 Nator ..	9 0	9 0	12 12	9 12	9 12	12 12	13 0C	13 0C	12 0C
							13 0K	13 0K	12 0K
27 Dinajpur-Railbazar Hat.	10 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 0K	14 0K	13 0K
28 Jalpaiguri--Sadar ..	11 0	11 0	9 8	11 8	12 0	10 12	13 0C	13 0C	13 0C
Darjeeling—									
29 Sadar ..	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	10 8P	10 8P	10 8P
							9 0K	9 0K	10 0K
30 Siliguri ..	11 8	11 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	14 0P	14 0P	14 0P
							11 8K	11 8K	11 0K
Rangpur—									
31 Sadar ..	11 4	11 4	12 15	11 4	11 4	12 15	12 13P	12 13P	13 8P
32 Nilphamari ..	12 13	12 13	10 0	13 14	13 14	10 8	13 13K	13 13K	13 0K
33 Bogra—Sadar ..	10 14	10 14	12 6	11 4	11 4	12 12	12 0C	12 0C	12 0C
Pabna—									
34 Sadar ..	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	12 8	14 12L	14 8L	14 0L
							14 12K	14 8K	14 0K
35 Serajganj ..	10 12	10 8	12 0	11 0	11 8	12 4	16 0L	16 0L	16 0L
							15 0K	15 0K	15 0K
Malda—									
36 Sadar ..	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	16 0OK	16 0OK	15 0OK
							14 8K	14 8K	14 8K
37 Balia—Nawabganj ..	12 12	12 12	13 12	13 0	13 0	14 4	15 8OK	15 8OK	15 4OK
							14 0K	14 0K	14 0K

P—Panga.

K—Karkach.

C—Crushed.

L—Liverpool.

OK—Okha and other Indian varieties.

(b) Profuse supply.

Price-current (retail) of common rice and salt in the districts of Bengal for the second half of March 1939.

Districts and Mats.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.								
	Common rice.						Salt.		
	Average.			Cheapest.					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
DACCA DIVISION.									
Dacca—									
38 Sadar ..	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 3	11 4	14 0	{ 13 0C 12 11K	{ 13 0C 12 12K	{ 14 0C 13 0K
39 Mirkadim ..	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	15 8K	16 0K	15 0K
Mymensingh—									
40 Nasirabad ..	9 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	{ 13 10L 10 10K	{ 13 10L 10 10K	{ 13 10L 10 10K
41 Netrakona ..	10 0	10 0	12 8	10 8	10 8	13 4	{ 14 8C 12 14K	{ 14 8C 12 4K	{ 12 8C 13 4K
Faridpur—									
42 Sadar ..	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0K	12 0K	12 0K
43 Rajbari ..	9 12	9 12	11 0	10 12	10 12	12 0	16 0C	16 0C	14 0C
Bakarganj—									
44 Barisal ..	9 0	9 0	11 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	{ 16 8C 16 0K 13 0C	{ 16 8C 16 0K 13 0C	{ 16 8C 16 0K 13 0C
45 Perojpur ..	9 14	9 14	11 0	10 4	10 6	11 8	13 0K	13 0K	13 0K
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.									
Tippera—									
46 Comilla ..	9 7	9 7	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 7	14 8C	14 8C	14 8C
47 Chandpur ..	10 0	10 0	10 12	11 0	11 0	11 4	15 0C	15 0C	15 0C
Noakhali—									
48 Kalitara Hat ..	9 8	9 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	{ 13 0C 10 0K 14 0C	{ 13 0C 10 8K 14 0C	{ 13 0C 10 8K 12 6C
49 Feni Hat ..	11 10	11 10	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	{ 10 8K	{ 10 8K	{ 10 8K
Chittagong—									
50 Sadar ..	11 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0P	15 0P	13 0P
51 Cox's Bazar ..	9 8	9 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0P	13 0P	13 0P
52 Chittagong Hill Tracts —Rangamati.	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	{ 15 4L 10 0K	{ 15 4L 10 0K	{ 13 0L 8 0K

P—Panga.

C—Crushed.

K—Karkach.

L—Liverpool.

Dacca, the 10th April 1939.

A. AHMAD, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

Published by Authority

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1939.

PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the High Court,
Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Home Department.

Constitution and Elections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 404A.R.—6th April 1939.—The following notification by the Secretary to the Governor of Bengal is hereby published for general information:—

“Notification No. 9, dated the 5th April 1939.—In His Majesty’s name, His Excellency the Governor has assented to the Bengal Rates of Interest Bill, 1939.

L. G. PINNELL,

Secy. to the Governor.”

No. 405A.R.—6th April 1939.—The following notification by the Secretary to the Governor of Bengal is hereby published for general information:—

“Notification No. 7, dated the 5th April 1939.—In His Majesty’s name, His Excellency the Governor has assented to the Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1939.

L. G. PINNELL,

Secy. to the Governor.”

E. N. BLANDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



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PART III

Acts of the Bengal Legislature.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Legislative Department.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3591L.—6th April 1939.—The following Act of the Bengal Legislature, having been assented to in His Majesty's name by the Governor, is hereby published for general information.

Bengal Act II of 1939.

THE BENGAL TENANCY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1939 ;

[Passed by the Bengal Legislature.]

[Assent of the Governor was first published in the *Calcutta Gazette*,
Extraordinary, of the 6th April 1939.]

*An Act further to amend section 68 of the Bengal Tenancy
Act, 1885.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to reduce the maximum rate of damages which may be awarded under the provisions of section 68 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, and for that purpose further to amend the said section in the manner hereinafter provided ;

It is hereby enacted as follows : -

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1939.

Amendment of section 68 of Act VIII of 1885.

2. In section 68 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, for the word " twenty-five " in both places in which it occurs the words " twelve and a half " shall be substituted.

By order of the Governor,

E. B. H. BAKER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Legislative Department.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 360L.—6th April 1939.—The following Act of the Bengal Legislature, having been assented to in His Majesty's name by the Governor, is hereby published for general information.

Bengal Act III of 1939.

THE BENGAL RATES OF INTEREST ACT, 1939 ;

[Passed by the Bengal Legislature.]

[Assent of the Governor was first published in the Calcutta Gazette, Extraordinary, of the 6th April 1939.]

An Act to reduce the rates of interest payable on certain dues.

WHEREAS it is expedient to reduce the rates of interest payable on certain dues and for that purpose to amend certain Bengal Acts in the manner hereinafter specified ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Bengal Rates of Interest Act, 1939.

Amendment of certain Bengal Acts.

2. The Bengal Acts mentioned in the Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

Year. 1	No. 2	Short title. 3	Provisions amended. 4
1862 ..	VI ..	The Bengal Rent Act, 1862	(1) In the second paragraph of section 2, for the word "twelve" the words "six and a quarter" shall be substituted. (2) In section 3, for the word "twelve" the words "six and a quarter" shall be substituted.
1880 ..	IX ..	The Cess Act, 1880 ..	(1) In section 45, (a) in sub-section (2), for the words "twelve and a half" the words "six and a quarter" shall be substituted ; and (b) the proviso to sub-section (2) shall be omitted. (2) In sections 47, 58, 62 and 70, for the words "twelve and a half" the words "six and a quarter" shall be substituted.
1913 ..	III ..	The Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913.	In clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 22, for the words "twelve and a half" the words "six and a quarter" shall be substituted.
1935 ..	XVII ..	The Bengal Land Revenue (Interest) Act, 1935.	In clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 2, for the words "seven and a half" the words "six and a quarter" shall be substituted.

By order of the Governor,

E. B. H. BAKER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



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PART IV A

Bills introduced in the Bengal Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented to that Assembly; and Bills published before introduction in that Assembly.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1481L.A.—7th April, 1939.—It is hereby notified for general information that at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Assembly held on the 6th April, 1939, a motion was carried that the Bengal Amusements Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1939, by the Hon'ble Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Minister in charge of the Finance Department, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 20th April, 1939. Expressions of opinion by public bodies or by individuals interested in the said Bill which was published before introduction together with its Statement of Objects and Reasons in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th February, 1939, and is hereby republished together with its Statement of Objects and Reasons in an extraordinary issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*, should be sent so as to reach the undersigned before that date.

**THE BENGAL AMUSEMENTS TAX (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1939.**

**A
BILL**

further to amend the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922.

WHEREAS it is expedient to bring betting on dog-racing within the operation of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922 and for that purpose to amend Chapter II of that Act in the manner hereinafter appearing; Ben. Act
V of 1922.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title
and commence-
ment.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bengal Amusements Tax (Amendment) Act, 1939.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, appoint.

Amendment of
section 14 of
Bengal Act
V of 1922.

2. In section 14 of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act)—

(1) in clause (3) for the words "racing club or by the stewards thereof" the word "promoter" shall be substituted;

(2) for clause (5) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(5) 'promoter' means any person, club, association, society or other body of persons, corporate or incorporate, engaged in—

(a) promoting horse-racing, pony-racing or dog-racing or in holding race-meetings, or

(b) conducting or controlling such meetings;" and

(3) in clause (6) for the words "stewards controlling a race-meeting have" the words "promoter has" shall be substituted.

Amendment of
section 15.

3. In section 15 of the said Act—

(a) the words and figure "as from the second day of April, 1922," shall be omitted; and

(b) for the words "stewards of the race-meeting" the word "promoter" shall be substituted.

Amendment of
sections 16
and 17.

4. In sections 16 and 17 of the said Act for the word "stewards" the word "promoter" shall be substituted.

Amendment of
section 18.

5. In sub-section (1) of section 18 of the said Act the words and figure "as from the second day of April, 1922," shall be omitted.

Amendment of
section 20.

6. In sub-section (1) of section 20 of the said Act—

(a) for the word "stewards" the word "promoter", and

(b) for the word "them" the words "the promoter" shall be substituted.

The Bengal Amusements Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1939.

(Clauses 7-10.)

Amendment of
section 21.

7. For sub-section (1) of section 21 of the said Act the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) the totalisator tax payable under section 15 shall be recoverable from the promoter as a public demand.”

Insertion of
new section
21A.

8. After section 21 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“21A. (1) Any officer authorized by the Provincial Government for the purpose may enter any enclosure or premises used by any promoter in connection with horse-racing, pony-racing or dog-racing with a view to seeing whether the provisions of this chapter or any rules made thereunder are being complied with.

(2) If any person prevents or obstructs the entry of any officer so authorized, he shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he is liable under any law for the time being in force, be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

(3) Every officer authorized under this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.”

Act XLV
of 1860.Amendment of
section 22.

9. Section 22 of the said Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of section 22, and after sub-section (1), as re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any such rules, he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.”

Substitution of
new section
for section 23.

10. For section 23 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“23. For the definition of ‘gaming’ in—

Amendment of definition of gaming. (i) section 59 of the Howrah Offences Act, 1857, XXI of 1857.

(ii) section 3 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, and Ben. Act IV of 1866.

(iii) section 1 of the Bengal Public Gambling Act, 1867 Ben. Act II of 1867.

the following shall be substituted, namely:—

‘gaming’ includes wagering or betting, except wagering or betting upon a horse-race, pony-race or dog-race when such wagering or betting takes place—

(a) on the day on which such race is to be run,

(b) in an enclosure which the promoter as defined in section 14 of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922 has, with the sanction of the Provincial Government, set apart for the purpose, and Ben. Act V of 1922.

(c) (i) with a licensed book maker, or

(ii) by means of a totalisator as defined in section 14 of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922,

but does not include a lottery.”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The objects of this Bill are—

- (1) to make Chapter II of the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922, applicable to dog-racing and to race-meetings run by a single individual, and
- (2) to introduce in Chapter II provisions for inspection and penalty corresponding with those that occur in Chapter I of the Act.

N. R. SARKER,
Member-in-charge.

CALCUTTA :
The 7th February 1939.

K. ALI AFZAL,
Secy. to the Bengal Legislative Assembly.



The Calcutta Gazette

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PART I

**Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the High Court,
Government Treasury, etc.**

HOME DEPARTMENT.**Appointment.**

No. 1234A.

Appointments and Transfers.**GENERAL.**

Chittagong.—No. 1162A.—11th April 1939.—Mr. P. N. McWilliam, I.C.S., officiating Additional District Magistrate, Chittagong, is appointed temporarily to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Faridpur-Chittagong.—No. 1163A.—11th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. A. K. Ghosh, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripur, Faridpur, to be Additional District Magistrate, Chittagong, and to direct that he shall have, during the period he is so employed, all the powers of a District Magistrate under the said Code and under all other laws in force in that district.

Faridpur.—No. 1164A.—11th April 1939.—In modification of the orders of the 17th March 1939, Mr. U. K. Ghoshal, I.C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district.

Calcutta-Howrah.—No. 1166A.—11th April 1939.—Mr. A. Ahmed, I.C.S., Special Officer, Co-operative Department, is appointed temporarily to act as Magistrate and Collector, Howrah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. K. G. Murshed, I.C.S., or until further orders.

POLICE.

Calcutta.—No. 1157A.—8th April 1939.—Rai Sahib Mani Lal Bose, an Inspector of the Calcutta Police, is appointed to act as an Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Rai Jagatbandhu Bhattacharya Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Hooghly-Mymensingh.—No. 1192A.—12th April 1939.—Mr. Muhammad Abdul Hai Maswood, I.P., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serampore, Hooghly, is posted to the Tangail subdivision of the Mymensingh district and is placed in charge of the police work of that subdivision.

Hooghly.—No. 1193A.—12th April 1939.—Mr. F. Carman, I.P., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, is posted to the Serampore subdivision of that district and is placed in charge of the police work of that subdivision.

Resignation.**GENERAL.**

No. 1182A.—12th April 1939.—Mr. D. C. Patterson is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 5th May 1939.

Leave.**GENERAL.**

Howrah.—No. 1183A.—12th April 1939.—Mr. K. G. Murshed, I.C.S., officiating Magistrate and Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave on average pay, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, for the period from the 8th May 1939 to the 17th June 1939, inclusive.

Calcutta.—No. 1185A.—12th April 1939.—The orders of the 7th February 1939, granting leave to Mr. A. Hughes, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to this Government in the Department of Commerce and Labour, are cancelled.

Faridpur.—No. 1188A.—12th April 1939.—Maulvi A. K. Wajibuddin Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Faridpur, allowed privilege leave for twenty days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th March 1939.

By order of the Governor,

E. N. BLANDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Constitution and Elections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 451A.R.—12th April 1939.—The following notification by the Secretary to the Governor of Bengal is hereby published for general information:—

“Notification No. 13, dated the 8th April 1939.—In His Majesty’s name, His Excellency the Governor has assented to the Bengal Maternity Benefit Bill, 1939.

L. G. PINNELL,

Secy. to the Governor.”

E. N. BLANDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 449A.R.—12th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules and regulation 24 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral Regulations, the Governor hereby appoints the 6th May 1939 as the date and 10-30 a.m.

as the hour at which the poll shall commence and 3-30 p.m. as the hour at which it shall close on the said date for recording of votes in the bye-election in the Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan Rural) Constituency of the Legislative Assembly.

By order of the Governor,

R. H. HUTCHINGS,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Political.

NOTIFICATION.

Burdwan.—No. 1820P.—11th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to confer upon Rai Sahib Adwaita Charan Samanta, Deputy Magistrate, Burdwan, power to try the case *Emperor versus Nityananda Chaudhury* under section 124A, Indian Penal Code.

By order of the Governor,

E. N. BLANDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Jails.

Orders by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

No. 4863.—17th April 1939.—Jailor Babu Harendra Chandra Sen Gupta, on leave, is appointed as Jailor of the Rangpur Jail.

Acting Jailor Maulvi Zahurul Haque of the Rangpur Jail is reverted to his substantive post of Deputy Jailor with effect from the date of relief.

Jailor Babu Surendra Kumar Sarkar, on leave, is appointed as Jailor of the Jalpaiguri Jail.

Acting Jailor Babu Amal Chandra Roy of the Jalpaiguri Jail, on relief, is reverted to his substantive post of Deputy Jailor.

M: A. SINGH, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

Police.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta-Howrah.—No. 774Pl.—11th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the Calcutta and Howrah Motor Vehicles Rules, 1930, published under notification No. 1398-Pl., dated the 19th March 1930, at pages 415-473, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th March 1930:—

Amendment.

For sub-rules (3), (4) and (5) of rule 18 of the said rules substitute the following, namely:—

“(3) No lights other than side-lights shall be used in the town of Calcutta on the following roads and streets:—

Chowringhee Road, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Chittaranjan Avenue, Chitpore Road, Dhurumtolla Street, Wellington Street, College Street, Cornwallis Street, Bowbazar Street, Harrison Road, Mirzapore Street, Colootola Street and Canning Street.

(4) On roads and streets in the town of Calcutta (including suburbs) and the municipality of Howrah, except those mentioned in sub-rule (3), dimmed or dipped head-lights may be used and in no circumstances shall undimmed or undipped head-lights be used.

Note.—No system of lighting, incorporating a dipping or dimming device, which fails to demarcate adequately the width of the vehicle by means of either the side-lights or the dimmed head-lights, when such dipping or dimming device is in operation, shall be allowed.”

No. 775Pl.—11th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the Bengal Motor Vehicles Rules, 1935, published under notification No. 436Pl., dated the 31st January 1935, at pages 167-263, Part I of

the *Calcutta Gazette* of the same date, as amended from time to time:—

Amendment.

After sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the said rules, insert the following as a new sub-rule:—

“(1a) The permission of the District Magistrate referred to in the proviso to sub-rule (1) shall not be necessary for the use of the following classes of motor vehicles in any district if they are registered in French Chandernagore and if the holders of certificates of registration in respect of such vehicles are *bona fide* residents of French Chandernagore, namely:—

(a) heavy motor vehicles,

(b) motor omnibuses or motor stage carriages plying as public service vehicles on any route with the approval of the District Magistrate,

(c) other public service vehicles.

Note.—A *bona fide* resident means a person ordinarily residing and garaging his motor vehicles in French Chandernagore.”

No. 783Pl.—12th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the Bengal Motor Vehicles Rules, 1935, published under notification No. 436Pl., dated the 31st January 1935, at pages 167-263, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the same date, as amended from time to time:—

Amendment.

Insert the following as a second Note to rule 204(ii) of the said rules:—

“*Note.*—The motor omnibus, authorised to carry mails and not exceeding 35 cwts. in weight when loaded, may ply on the Teesta Valley Road from Giellekholā to Rangpo”.

By order of the Governor,

E. N. BLANDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Orders by the Inspector-General of Police,
Bengal.**

Calcutta.—No. 1909A.—6th April 1939.

Darjeeling-Jalpaiguri.—Sergeant W. J. Street of Darjeeling, is appointed to act as Armed Inspector, Jalpaiguri, *vice* Mr. C. H. Bull, Inspector, transferred to Darjeeling to fill an appointment sanctioned in Government order No. 8952P., dated the 15th July 1916, for duty at Government House.

A. D. GORDON,
Insp.-Genl. of Police, Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1235A.

Powers.

Khulna.—No. 1177A.—12th April 1939.—Babu Sudhindra Nath Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on probation, Khulna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

By order of the Governor.

E. N. BLANDY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE
DEPARTMENTS.**

Judicial.

Appointments and Transfers.

Calcutta.—No. 1292J.—8th April 1939.—Mr. Jatindra Kumar Biswas, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is

appointed to act as the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave of Mr. Ranjit Gupta, i.c.s., or until further orders.

Calcutta.—No. 1293J.—8th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Jamiluddin Ahmad, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to act as Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Jatindra Kumar Biswas, appointed to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and to authorise him to exercise the following powers of a Chief Presidency Magistrate:—

(1) to release prisoners bound down, to reduce amounts of security and number of sureties and to cancel bonds, under sections 124 and 125, Criminal Procedure Code;

(2) to issue injunctions, under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code;

(3) to transfer cases, under section 192, Criminal Procedure Code;

(4) to entertain complaints made by other courts in certain cases requiring such complaints under sections 195, Criminal Procedure Code, under section 476, Criminal Procedure Code;

(5) to endorse warrants of attachment of property in his jurisdiction, under section 514, clause (3); and

(6) to withdraw cases, under section 528, Criminal Procedure Code.

Burdwan.—No. 1308J.—11th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased—

(a) to confer upon Babu Kartic Chandra Mukharji the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Burdwan, for a period of three years from the 8th May 1939, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Asansol subdivision of the said district,

(b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Kulti bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

Calcutta.—No. 1312J.—5th April 1939.—Under rule 4(3) of the rules regarding the management and discipline of the House of Detention in Calcutta, published with notification No. 8033J., dated the 12th December 1923, the Governor is pleased to appoint Mrs. M. Barwell to be a member of the Visiting Board for the control and management of the House of Detention at 85, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, for a period of two years from the 10th April 1939.

Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1934, namely:—

1. In Schedule I to the said rules, under the heading "District Judicial Offices" under "Judicial and Legislative Departments (Judicial)", the following shall be added:—

Sub-grade clerks—35—2/2—55.

II. This amendment takes effect from the 1st of January 1939.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1324J.—12th April 1939.—The Governor is pleased to make the following amendment to rules published under notification No. 4666J., dated the 9th June 1932, for the payment by Government of a daily allowance to jurors and assessors summoned to attend criminal trials, namely:—

At the end of rule 2 the following Note shall be added:—

Note.—Where a juror or assessor is unavoidably detained at headquarters for a day or more owing to lack of transport facilities before he can undertake his return journey, he may be paid allowance for each day of unavoidable detention at the same rate as for a day of actual attendance in court.

By order of the Governor,

T. ROXBURGH,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

By order of the Governor,

D. GLADDING,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 569M.—17th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clauses (e) and (f) of sub-section (2) of section 123G, of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules regarding audit of accounts of the Calcutta Corporation published under notification No. 2986M., dated the 10th May 1935:—

Amendment.

In sub-rule (1) of rule 7 of the said rules, for the words "The publication shall be made in the *Calcutta Gazette* as well as in at least two local newspapers" substitute the following:—

"The publication shall be made in the *Calcutta Gazette* and in the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* and a notice shall be also published by the Corporation in at least two of the

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Audit.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 848F.—12th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, read with section 276 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment to the Bengal

leading local newspapers (English and Vernacular) drawing the attention of the public to such publication and to the fact that copies of the publication are available for sale to the public at the municipal office, during office hours, at the price referred to in rule 8."

No. 570M.—17th April 1939.—The following draft of an amendment, which, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 483 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923), and on the recommendation of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Governor proposes to make in Schedule XIV to the said Act, is published, as required by section 484 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after 17th June 1939, and any objection or suggestion with respect thereto, which may be received by the undersigned before that date, will be duly considered:—

Draft Amendment.

After the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 7 of Schedule XIV to the said Act, add the following:—

"Provided also that if the defect is such as in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer causes or is reasonably suspected to cause contamination in the supply of filtered water, the Corporation may forthwith and without notice carry out such work as may be necessary to remove the defect, and all expenses incurred by the Corporation in so doing shall, in their discretion, be recovered from the owner or occupier of the premises."

By order of the Governor,

G. S. DUTT,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Medical.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 696Medl.—3rd April 1939.—In pursuance of section 6 of the Bengal Nurses' Act, 1934 (Act X of 1934), it is hereby notified for general information that the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Bengal Nursing Council, viz.:—

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Ray, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., under clause (k) of section 4 of the Act.

Dr. Sundarimohan Das, M.B., under clause (l) of section 4 of the Act.

Calcutta.—No. 698Medl.—3rd April 1939.—The Governor is pleased to grant leave for six months to Major-General P. S. Mills, C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 24th March 1939, namely, leave on average pay for two months and twenty days and leave on half average pay for the remaining period, under rules 81 (b) (i) and 81 (d) of the Fundamental Rules.

2. This department notification No. 545-Medl., dated the 21st March 1939, is hereby cancelled.

Khulna-Hooghly.—No. 715Medl.—5th April 1939.—Dr. Anath Bandhu Banerjee, Assistant Surgeon, Satkhira subdivision in the district of Khulna, is posted temporarily to the Imambara Hospital in the district of Hooghly, *vice* Dr. Heramba Chandra Maitra.

2. This department notification No. 15-Medl., dated the 6th January 1939, is hereby cancelled.

24-Parganas.—No. 718Medl.—5th April 1939.—Dr. Md. Hossain, Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act in addition to his own duties, as Civil Surgeon, 24-Parganas, *vice* Lt.-Col. J. C. De, I.M.S., transferred.

2. This department notification No. 510-Medl., dated the 17th March 1939, is hereby cancelled.

24-Parganas-Calcutta.—No. 719Medl.—5th April 1939.—Dr. Md. Hossain, Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, 24-Parganas, on relief, is appointed to be Assistant to the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Medical College, Calcutta, *vice* Dr. Harendra Nath Bagchi.

No. 745Medl.—11th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by article 3 of the statutes of the State Medical Faculty, Bengal, the Governor is pleased to appoint Major R. Linton, B.Sc., M.B. Ch. B., I.M.S., to be a member of the Governing Body of the said Faculty, *vice* Major E. G. Montgomery, I.M.S., resigned.

Calcutta.—No. 751Medl.—12th April 1939.—Major C. L. Pasricha, I.M.S., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, was granted leave on average pay for the period from the 9th to the 27th January 1939, under rules 81(b)(ii) and 82(b) of the Fundamental Rules.

Calcutta.—No. 752Medl.—11th April 1939.—Dr. Ganapati Panja, D.B. (London), Assistant Professor of Bacteriology, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, was appointed, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology of the same institution, during the absence, on leave, of Major C. L. Pasricha, I.M.S.

Pabna.—No. 754Medl.—12th April 1939.—The Appointment of Munshi Sadek Ali Pramanik and Munshi Makimuddin Pramanik as members of the Managing Committee of the Jagannathpur Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary in the district of Pabna in the place of Munshi Paban Pramanik and Munshi Gazi Uddin Pramanik, deceased, is notified for general information.

By order of the Governor,

G. S. DUTT,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Health.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta-Dacca.—No. 476P.H.—6th April 1939.—Rai Sahib S. N. Roy, B.E., A.M.I.E. (IND.), Executive Engineer, Western Division, Public Health Department, is appointed as Executive Engineer, Dacca Sanitary Works Division, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

Dacca.—No. 477P.H.—6th April 1939.—Babu A. K. Banerjee, B.E., A.M.I.E. (IND.), Assistant Engineer, Dacca City Subdivision, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer.

Dacca Sanitary Works Division, *vice* Mr. W. J. Berry, on leave or until further orders.

Calcutta-Dacca.—No. 478P.H.—6th April 1939.—Maulvi Abdul Latif, B.E., officiating Assistant Engineer, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Assistant Engineer in charge of the Dacca City Subdivision.

24-Parganas-Calcutta.—No. 479P.H.—6th April 1939.—Babu B. R. Bhattacharjee, A.M.I.E. (IND.), temporary Assistant Engineer in charge of Baranagar-Kamarhati water-supply scheme, is appointed to act as an Assistant Engineer, Public Health Department, and posted in the head office.

Calcutta.—No. 497P.H.—12th April 1939.—Captain J. D. Sinha, M.B., D.P.H., Assistant Director of Public Health, Malaria Research, Bengal, is allowed earned leave for fifty-one days from 3rd November to 23rd December 1938, under rule 10 of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934.

2. This cancels notification No. 107 P.H., dated the 28th January 1939.

By order of the Governor,

G. S. DUTT,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS.

Irrigation.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 10-I.—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor is pleased to declare that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the Surjamani khal joining the Bauphal-Dwipasa khal at Dwipasa at the west end and at Bauphal at the east end in the district of Bakarganj as specified below:—

	Name and No. of villages.	Name of thana.	Length in mile.
At the west end	Kanakdia 1757	Bauphal	About 7½.
	Dwipasa 1756	Do.	
At the east end	Nasirpur-Taterkati. 1881	Bauphal	
	Bauphal 1901	Do.	

Nov 13-I.—6th April 1939.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 11 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor intends to make the following rules and fix the following rates of tolls for the line of navigation known as the Surjamani khal in the district of Bakarganj and as defined in the notification No. 10-I., dated the 6th April 1939.

2. Any objection or suggestion with respect thereto should reach the undersigned before the 29th May 1939:—

Rules and rates of tolls.

1. Every vessel on entering the channel and before passing the gate at either end or even when entering the channel from a side khal between the gates shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the tolls payable; in case of any reasonable doubt arising, a vessel may be measured again by any person appointed by the district board of Bakarganj on this behalf.

2. Vessels for the purpose of determination of maundage shall be divided into two classes as below:—

Class I—To include all vessels of the types of country boats, including saltees and hapors (fish cages), house boats, kosh boats, green boats, and other similar types of boats.

Class II—To include steam boats, motor boats, flats, and barges and other square-built vessels.

3. The maundage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purpose of the Canals Act and of these rules, be determined by the following measurements:—

Class I.

A. The product of one quarter of the length of the vessel from stem to stern, measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the interior bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as equal to the number of maunds upon which tolls shall be levied.

B. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches; the measurement of breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of a foot, rejecting any remainder of less than a quarter of a foot.

C. The maundage on which the amount of toll is calculated shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, any remainder of less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds being rejected. In the case of vessels exceeding 500 maunds by measurement, the maundage shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of 50 maunds, rejecting any remainder of less than 50 maunds.

D. *Saltees*.—The product of one quarter of the inside length of the vessel, measured along the centre line from stem to stern, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the greatest depth measured from the top to the interior bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as equal to the number of maunds upon which tolls shall be levied.

Class II.

For vessels of class II the number of maunds obtained by the system of measurement prescribed for vessels of class I shall be increased by one-half. For vessels of this class above 5,000 maunds measurement, the maundage shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of 500 maunds, rejecting any remainder of less than 500 maunds. In the case of steamers and motor boats the maundage determined as above shall be reduced by one-third as an allowance of engine space.

For vessels of class II which are furnished with reliable way bills the gross maundage of cargo shown by the way bills, or in the case of steamers the maundage obtained from multiplying the registered tonnage of the steamer by 27, may, at the option of the employer of the vessel or the steamer (as the case may be), be taken as the maundage on which tolls will be charged.

4. After the measurement the person in charge of the vessel shall be provided with a slip showing the maundage to be charged, which shall be presented at the toll office where he will be provided with a ticket, after payment of toll, which will permit the vessel to pass the gate or proceed through the channel.

5. Every ticket shall have entered on it the name of the serang, manjhee or other person in charge of the vessel, the date of entry, the maundage, the cargo, the amount of toll charged and the number of days for which the ticket remains current.

6. All tolls are payable on demand and shall be paid at the toll office before a vessel is permitted to proceed.

7. The ticket shall be kept on board the vessel and in possession of the person in charge of the vessel and shall be produced for inspection when demanded by the person authorised to collect tolls, or by any officer to whom such person is subordinate. If on demand the ticket is not produced, such person or officer shall assess the tollage as provided in rules 3 and 12 and shall require payment of toll, and unless and until the toll is paid, or the original ticket or a duplicate is produced as evidence that toll has already been paid, the vessel shall be liable to seizure and detention under the provisions of section 9 of the Act.

8. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and dates can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by the collector of tolls on payment of a fee equal to one quarter of the total tollage, subject to a minimum fee of one anna per ticket.

9. All vessels, whether the property of the Crown, of the district board or other local bodies, or of private persons, are liable for toll except those specially exempted under these rules or by a resolution passed by the district board of Bakarganj from time to time.

10. The canal may be closed once a year for effecting the necessary repairs to it on seven days' notice of the intention so to close it being given; but in the event of any sudden emergency the canal may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim in such case by owners of vessels or others for compensation on account of detention shall be entertained.

11. No rafts exceeding 50 feet in length or 5 feet in breadth shall be permitted to enter the canal.

12. The rates of toll shall be as follows:—

- (1) On all vessels, empty or laden, per hundred maunds—Eight annas.
- (2) On all vessels, empty or laden, for 12½ maunds or less—One anna.
- (3) On rafts of bamboos, grass, timber or other similar articles not exceeding 50 feet in length and 5 feet in breadth—Four annas each raft.

Tolls shall be levied at Dwipasa and Bauphal.

13. For boats frequently using the canal, such as boats carrying passengers, grass or perishable articles monthly tickets will be issued at ten times the ordinary toll.

14. Every vessel which has paid toll shall be allowed to remain in the canal for three days inclusive of the days of entry into and leaving the canal. A vessel remaining in any part of the canal longer than three days shall be charged demurrage equal to one-half of the toll for each day in excess of three days. No vessel shall be permitted to remain in the canal for more than one month, *i.e.*, provided that this rule shall not apply to vessels holding monthly tickets under rule 13 above, which may remain in the canal for more than three days without payment of demurrage but not for more than one month at a time.

15. No vessel carrying exclusively police officers or servants, soldiers or officers of the Army in India, post mail runners, officers of the Department of Communications and Works (Irrigation) on duty, or officers or servants of the toll office for the canal referred to in these rules while on duty, shall be liable for toll in the canal.

16. Any matter relating to the mode of collection of tolls and other relevant points, not provided for in these rules, shall be decided by the district board of Bakarganj at a meeting and such decision shall be subject to the approval of the Provincial Government.

No. 11-I.—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor is pleased to authorise the district board of Bakarganj to clear and deepen the Surjamani khal as specified in notification No. 10-I., dated 6th April 1939, and to do all acts necessary for the improvement of the said channel.

No. 12-I.—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the Bengal Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor is pleased to appoint the Chairman of the district board, Bakarganj, *ex-officio*, to be Supervisor of the navigable channel known as the Surjamani khal in the district of Bakarganj and as defined in notification No. 10-I., dated 6th April 1939.

No. 15.—11th April 1939.—Mr. P. C. Roy, officiating Superintending Engineer, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Southern Circle to the Development Circle to hold charge of that Circle, *vice* Mr. D. N. Sen Gupta, granted leave, or until further orders.

No. 16.—11th April 1939.—Mr. J. F. Russell, Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Southern

Circle, *vice* Mr. P. C. Roy, officiating Superintending Engineer, transferred to the Development Circle, until further orders.

No. 17.—11th April 1939.—Mr. G. B. Mondal, Executive Engineer, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Design Division to the Canals Division to hold charge of that Division, *vice* Mr. J. F. Russell appointed as officiating Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle.

By order of the Governor,

J. R. BLAIR,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 3C.I.E.—6th April 1939.—Maulvi Sharafat Hossain, temporary Assistant Engineer, is granted earned leave for twelve days, with effect from the 3rd April 1939, under rule 11 of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934.

S. C. MAJUMDAR, *Chief Engineer.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

Commerce.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1188Com.—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Governor is pleased to make the following amendments in the Bengal Boiler Rules, 1928, published under notification No. 2827Com., dated the 7th July 1928, namely:—

Amendments.

1. To rule 2 of the said rules *add* the following:—

“In the case of fees payable by Government Departments the payment shall be made by book transfer.”

2. In rule 19 of the said rules:—

(a) After the words “on payment of the prescribed fee” *insert* the words “In the case of boilers belonging to Government Departments, the application shall be accompanied by the accepted book debit voucher for payment of the prescribed fee”, and

(b) for the words “deposited in a Government Treasury” *substitute* the word “paid”.

3. In Form B No. 1 appended to the said rules:—

(a) in Divisions I and II for the words “Treasury receipt in original obtained on” *substitute* the following:—

“Treasury receipt in original obtained on
accepted Book Debit Voucher in original for.”

(b) in Division II, *add* the following paragraph to N. B.:—

“Payment of fees by Book Transfer is applicable in the case of Government Departments only”.

(c) in Division III, for the words “deposited in.....
.....Treasury as per receipt” *substitute* the following:—

“deposited in.....Treasury as per receipt
accepted for adjustment by Book Transfer.....voucher”

No. 1168Com.—5th April 1939.—Whereas in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, a Board of Conciliation was appointed by the Governor under notification No. 9065-Com., dated the 6th August 1938, to investigate the trade dispute between Messrs. Burn and Co., of 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, Managing Agents of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and the workmen of the said Company employed at their works at Kulti and Burnpur, and to promote a settlement thereof;

And whereas in accordance with the provisions of section 7 (3) of the said Act, the Board of Conciliation has submitted its report to the Governor;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of section 12 (1) of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to direct the publication of the said report in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

A. HUGHES,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

1.—Report of the Board of Conciliation appointed by the Government of Bengal under section 6 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929 (VII of 1929), to investigate the trade dispute between Messrs. Burn and Co., of 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, Managing Agents of the Indian Iron and Steel Company and the Jamshedpur Labour Federation.

The Board was constituted under the Government of Bengal's notification of the 6th August 1938:—

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

Commerce.

No. 9065Com.

Calcutta, the 6th August 1938.

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas a trade dispute has arisen between Messrs. Burn & Co. of 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, Managing Agents of the Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and the workmen of the said Company employed at their works at Kulti and Burnpur, and whereas it is expedient that the said dispute should be referred under section 3 (b) of the Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1929, as amended, to a Board of Conciliation, the Governor is pleased, under section 6 of the said Act, to appoint the gentlemen named below to constitute such a Board for investigating the said dispute and promoting a settlement thereof:—

- (1) Mr. T. H. Ellis, I.C.S., Chairman.
- (2) Mr. K. C. Mahindra (representative of employers), Member.
- (3) Mr. M. Homi, B.A., LL.B. (representative of workmen), Member.

A. HUGHES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The events leading to the appointment of the Board may be briefly summarised.

The Indian Iron and Steel Company, incorporated in 1918, now carries on its business in two places, at Hirapur (Burnpur) near Asansol and at Kulti, some seven miles away from Hirapur. The Kulti works were formerly owned by the Bengal Iron Company, Ltd., but ultimately fell to the ownership of the Indian Iron and Steel Company in 1936. Since January 1937 the management of both works

has been in the hands of Messrs. Burn and Co. The Kulti works employ 9,500 industrial workmen with 600 on the establishment, i.e., supervisory, operational and clerical staff, and 210 Watch and Ward. Hirapur has a normal complement of 2,200 workmen, 370 establishment staff and 180 Watch and Ward. At present it is finding employment for 4,000 workmen.

Prior to 1937 there had been no strike at either works. On the 19th June 1937 there was a lightning strike at Kulti. The strike lasted for eight days. Mr. K. C. Mahindra went to Kulti on behalf of the Management. Mr. Homi, President of the Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, represented the workmen. An agreement was reached and terms of settlement were signed on the 26th June 1937 by Mr. T. Leslie Martin, Chairman of the Company, and Mr. Homi. The terms are to be found at pages 83-85 of the appendix.

On the 16th July 1937 the labour at Hirapur also went out on a lightning strike. The strike lasted for 3 days. Mr. Homi again represented the workmen, and terms of settlement were signed on the 7th August 1937 by Mr. Martin, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Peeling, the Works Superintendent, and Mr. Homi. These terms are to be found at pages 85-91 of the appendix.

In the latter part of 1937 the Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, established branches at Kulti and Hirapur. The Federation was recognised by the Company and correspondence was exchanged on subjects touching the labour employed at both places.

On the 23rd May 1938 the labour at Hirapur held a mass meeting and passed a resolution condemning the Works Superintendent for trying to ignore the terms of settlement of August 1937. The resolution demanded the fulfilment of certain claims immediately, failing which it gave 10 days' notice of a complete shut down. One copy of the resolution was sent to Mr. Martin, another to Mr. Homi on the 25th May 1938.

On the 29th May 1938 the Kulti labour held a general meeting and threatened a strike on the 5th June unless its demands were conceded.

Negotiations having failed, the strike began at both places on the 5th June 1938.

Attempts were made in June to compose the matters in dispute but without success.

On the 16th July 1938 negotiations were re-opened in Calcutta at the instance of the Government of Bengal. On the 17th July 1938 the terms of resumption of work were agreed upon and signed. The first of the terms was that the Government of Bengal would constitute a Board of Conciliation to go into the various points in dispute between the parties.

Work was resumed both at Kulti and Hirapur on the morning of the 21st July 1938.

The Board of Conciliation assembled at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, at 11 a.m., on the 10th August 1938. At this, its first sitting, the Chairman formally called on the parties to the dispute to file statements of their respective cases before the Board at Asansol on Tuesday, the 16th August at 11 a.m.

On Tuesday, the 16th August, the Board commenced its public sittings in the office of the Mines Board of Health, Asansol. The Labour Federation, Jamshedpur (Hirapur and Kulti Branches), was represented by Mr. A. K. Bose, Advocate, assisted by Mr. A. R. De of Hirapur and Maulvi Ahmadulla of Kulti, while the Company entrusted its case to Mr. H. D. Kitching, Solicitor, who was assisted by Mr. H. V. Peeling, Works Superintendent of Hirapur, and Mr. B. Thornton, Works Superintendent of Kulti.

Mr. Bose filed a statement of the Federation's case which will be found at pages 99-100 of the appendix to this report. At pages 100-117 of the appendix will be found the Company's statement and the annexure thereto.

On the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th of August Mr. Bose presented in detail the Federation's case to the Board. Without prejudice to the Company's objection that the Federation had no authority to speak for the establishment, Mr. Bose was also allowed to present the grievances of the establishment as recited on page 92 of the appendix.

Mr. Kitching began his statement of the Company's case on August 20th.

Mr. Homi's engagements in Jamshedpur necessitated an adjournment from the 20th to the 29th August. On the 29th, 30th and 31st August the Company's case was elaborated.

On these submissions, and with regard to the order of importance in which Mr. Bose arranged the Federation's claims, the Board then framed the following issues:—

ISSUES.

Hirapur.

1. *General Increment.*—(A). Should a general increment of 25 per cent. over the present scale of wages be sanctioned? Has the demand for such an increment as put forward in 1937 been met by the Company's scheme for extra wages and participation in profits?

Alternatively

(B). Was there any general wage-cut or scaling down of wages in 1930-32? If so, have the cuts been restored? If not, should they be restored now?

2. *Grade scale.*—Is the Company's scheme to be submitted to the Federation for its approval before being put into operation? Or, is the scheme to be brought into operation reserving the right of the Federation to make representations to the Management on its working?

3. *Provident fund.*—Is the Company's provident bonus scheme to be replaced by a provident fund following the principles agreed to in 1937? Is the institution of such a scheme to be conditional on the declaration of their desire by the workmen on a vote?

4. *Sickness benefit.*—Has the Company carried out its agreement of 1937 in regard to sickness benefits? Was that agreement subject to the rules already in existence? If the rules conflict with the agreed principle, should the principle or the rules prevail?

5. *Acting allowance.*—(I) Has the Company carried out its agreement to pay acting allowance? On what principle shall acting allowance be paid? Is a workman acting in a vacancy entitled to receive—

(a) the pay of the absent workman, provided it is not less his own? or,

(b) the lowest pay of the grade of the job?

(II) Shall it be paid with retrospective effect from 7th August 1937?

6. *Fortnightly payments.*—Is the present system of fortnightly payments to be changed to one of bi-monthly payments, with payments on fixed dates—

(a) payment on the 25th of each month for a work period from the 1st to the 15th of the month,

(b) payment on the 10th of each month for the work period from the 16th to the end of the previous month?

7. *Unskilled labour.*—(A) Are the wages of unskilled labour to be raised—

men—from 8 annas to 10 annas a day,

women—from 6 annas to 7 annas a day?

Alternatively

(B) Are the wages for unskilled labour at Hirapur to be the same as those paid at Kulti?

8. *Rest-house.*—Does the rest-house which the Company proposes to construct before the end of this year meet the workers' requirements?

9. *Sunday allowance and festival leave.*—Is a workman entitled to get $1\frac{1}{2}$ times his pay for working on Sunday?

Should the workmen be allowed four days' festival leave on full pay each year?

10. *Lady doctor.*—Has any case been made out for the appointment of a lady doctor?

11. *Strike pay and/or lock-out wages.*—(a) Was the cessation of work due to a lock-out? If so, are the workers entitled to lock-out wages?

Alternatively

(b) Was it a strike? If so, can the workers get strike pay?

12. Have the six Chemists and three Khalasis been rightly discharged? If not, and if the Company now proposes to discharge them, what compensation shall the Company be required to pay them?

13. Has the Management acted rightly in refusing to reinstate in their original positions the men referred to in paragraph 7 of the terms of resumption?

Kulti.

1. Shall there be uniformity of procedure at Kulti and Hirapur in respect of—

(1) Acting allowance.

(2) Provident fund.

- (3) Grade scale.
 - (4) General increment.
 - (5) Fixed dates of payment of wages.
 - (6) Building programme of quarters.
 - (7) Sunday allowance.
 - (8) Grievances of the establishment (sick leave benefits and wages of unskilled labour excepted)?
2. Is a provident fund to be established at Kulti as at Hirapur?
 3. Have the following men been wrongly dismissed—
 - (a) Nandlal Gossain,
 - (b) Chandrabir Khettry,
 - (c) Lalsingh Bunna,
 - (d) Sumarsing Gurung,
 - (e) Tej Bahadur Gurung,
 - (f) Durga Ram Gurung,
 - (g) Lachman Thappa,
 - (h) Somramsing Thappa,all of the Watch and Ward Department?
 4. Are the Kulti workmen entitled to strike pay?
 5. Should the 35 men who reported between the 31st July and the 3rd August be reinstated?
 6. What compensation shall be paid, if any, to the Kulti workers under paragraph 3 of the terms of resumption of work, 1938?

Establishment.

1. Should the establishment staff be granted sick leave as claimed? Should the Works Superintendent be allowed discretion in the granting of leave? Should the staff be allowed privilege leave as claimed?
2. Should the provident fund contribution be increased to one month's pay? Should the Company's contribution be payable irrespective of the dividend declared?
3. Should the grade and rate of increment be revised and fixed at the scale suggested by the establishment?
4. (a) Should all members of the staff be paid one month's salary as bonus each year at the time of the Pujas?

Alternatively

- (b) Should they be permitted to participate in the Company's extra wages scheme?
5. Are members of the establishment entitled to overtime pay? Should they be treated as workmen, and paid overtime on the same scale?
6. Should the shiftmen be allowed 24 hours off between shifts each week? If so, how is this to be arranged?
7. Should the establishment staff be paid acting allowance as labour?

8. Have there been any instances where members of the staff have not been allowed five minutes' grace in daily attendance, but have been fined a day's pay for such late attendance?

9. Is any distinction made between members of the Covenanted staff and the establishment in the matter of medical aid? Have members of the establishment been forced to buy outside the ingredients of prescriptions which are supplied free to the Covenanted staff?

10. Have there been any instances where old employees have been superseded by new appointments?

11. Have there been any cases of incivility on the part of officers towards members of the staff? Has the Company failed to take appropriate action on such cases?

12. Should preference be given to the sons and relatives of members of the staff at the time of new appointments?

13. Should employees who have passed through the Company's Technical School be taken on the staff establishment roll?

(A). Are members of the establishment staff entitled to join the Labour Federation?

Some witnesses were examined on the 2nd September. The 3rd September was devoted to an examination by the Federation of the Company's registers in an attempt to discover evidence determining the first of the Hirapur issues. Further evidence was recorded on September 5th and 6th. Mr. Bose and Mr. Kitching summed up their respective cases and the public sittings of the Board at Asansol ended on the 7th September.

There had been a complaint by the Federation that the labour quarters at Hirapur were flooded out in the monsoon, so on Sunday, September 4th, the Chairman inspected the lines immediately after a torrential downpour. He found the four blocks of quarters nearest the main drain flooded. The problem is really one of drainage. The drain is constructed to deal with a rainfall of one inch per hour, but on that day 1.52 inches of rain fell in just under an hour.

The Chairman also inspected the labour lines at night on the 6th September in order to investigate the complaint regarding absence of illumination. This complaint proved to be well founded for the lines were in total darkness. The Company is sensible of the necessity for providing adequate illumination, and is even now considering a scheme of comprehensive lighting. It has given an assurance that, if permanent arrangements cannot be made within a reasonable time, it is ready to provide some temporary scheme of lighting by Petromax or other high powered illuminants.

On September 8th the Chairman was shown the plant at Hirapur and Kulti by the two Superintendents. He also inspected the labour accommodation at Kulti in Simuldhowrah, Kendua, Khilandhowrah and Nishedhowrah.

The Board began its private sittings in Calcutta on September 11th. An adjournment was then necessary till September 23rd to enable Mr. Homi to fulfil engagements which required his presence at

Jamshedpur. On September 23rd, 24th and 25th, the Board discussed the different issues, deliberated its findings, and considered the draft report. Other engagements occupied both Mr. Mahindra and Mr. Homi till October 12th, when the Board met again. Mr. Homi submitted the first part of his minute of dissent on the 12th October, and the second part on October 24th. Mr. Mahindra submitted his minute on October 17th. The Board concluded its task on the 25th October.

The finding and recommendation of the Board on each of the issues framed, in the order of importance assigned thereto by the Federation, follows below:—

HIRAPUR.

Issue No. 1—General Increment.

A. Should a general increment of 25 per cent. over the present scale of wages be sanctioned?

Has the demand for such an increment as put forward in 1937 been met by the Company's scheme for extra wages and participation in profits?

Alternatively

B. Was there any general wage cut or scaling down of wages in 1930-32?

If so, have the cuts been restored?

If not, should they be restored now?

In placing the case for the Federation before the Board, Mr. Bose spoke to the second, and not the first alternative, and gave no reasons in support of the demand for a general increment of 25 per cent., or any lesser figure over the present scale of wages. In his final argument he justified the demand on the ground that every labourer looked naturally for an increase in his wages, and might reasonably expect one at intervals.

For the Company it was urged that the demand as put forward in 1937 had been met by the Company's extra wages scheme. It was pointed out that the demand finds a place in the Hirapur settlement terms of the 7th August 1937, where it was disposed of in the following terms:—"Will be considered again when the details of the proposed Bonus scheme are known" (*vide* appendix, page eighty-five). In October 1937 the workmen were granted a bonus of two weeks' pay on the declaration of an *ad interim* dividend of 15 per cent., by the Company. As the money was accepted, and as the demand was not renewed the Company believed that the demand had been satisfied, although the Federation, as a Federation, had not declared its acceptance of the scheme.

The Company further points out that, though the demand was made in the strike notice of the 25th May 1938 (appendix page ninety-three), it found no mention in the letter No. 623/38-A. of the 23rd June 1938 (appendix page 113) from the Federation to the Company, although the letter purports to recapitulate the position for the purposes of a clearer understanding of labour's view point and for record.

As against this argument, the Federation claims that it has never accepted the extra wages scheme which Mr. Bose described as an "airy nothing" and "mere eyewash" in lieu of the demand for a 25 per cent. general increment, and that although the bonus payments had been accepted in October 1937, that acceptance was without prejudice to the claim for a general increment. It is further argued that in the Federation's letter of the 23rd June 1938, though there is no specific mention of the demand for a general increment, it might well come in under the phrase "in respect of other materials" (appendix page 116) in the penultimate paragraph of the letter.

There is no doubt that the demand for such an increment was made in 1937, and that it was agreed that the demand should be considered again when the details of the bonus scheme were published.

The only letter touching this question is letter No. 929/37-A. of the 29th September 1937 (appendix page one hundred and thirty-five), addressed to the Chairman, Board of Directors, by the Federation. That letter recites: "We had proposed that a percentage increase should be granted on the present rates of wages to all workers, and commensurate with last year's profits. Your suggestion was that an *ad interim* bonus under the present profit sharing scheme may be granted now and balance at the end of the current year, on the current year's working." There can be no question, therefore, on the Federation's own statement of its case in this letter, that the Company submitted its profit sharing scheme in answer to the demand for a general increment.

The letter goes on to press that a percentage increase, mutually agreeable, on the present rates of wages should be immediately granted on last year's working and the profit sharing scheme should come into operation on the current year's working or the scheme might be applied without prejudice, right away on last year's working. The second alternative supports the Company's claim that the profit sharing scheme was definitely put forward as an alternative to the claim for a general increment.

The Federation stressed the necessity for immediate relief:—"The workers, who are anxiously looking forward at present to increases in their wages, are going to be terribly disappointed if the scheme is to come into operation from the 1st April 1937; in other words, if they are to wait till about June 1938 for some relief in this direction."

The extra wages scheme was sanctioned by the Company, and its details were published on the 10th November 1937. It provides for the payment of extra wages on a scale which varies according to the dividend declared by the Company in any one financial year. The workmen have already received an *ad interim* payment this year and will receive another payment, which will in the aggregate amount to the equivalent of four weeks' pay. The cost to the Company this year will be 3½ lakhs of rupees, which cannot be dismissed as "mere eyewash."

The immediate relief for which the Federation asked was granted in October 1937. No correspondence has been produced before the Board subsequent to the grant and acceptance of the *ad interim* bonus. It was not until the strike notice of the 25th May (appendix page ninety-three) was issued that the demand for a general increment was put forward again. In its reply of the 28th May (appendix page one hundred and seven) the Company referred to the extra wages bonus

scheme as satisfying the demand. The Federation, in the letter of the 23rd June 1938 (appendix page one hundred and eleven), which recapitulates the position "for purposes of a clearer understanding of our view point and for record" makes no mention at all of the demand for a general increment. And the Board is not impressed with the argument that the phrase "in respect of other materials" is to be construed as including a demand for general increment.

On the materials placed before it, the Board is satisfied that the demand as framed in 1937 was met by the Company's Extra Wages Bonus scheme, and was so understood by the parties: that in response to the Federation's appeal for immediate relief the Company granted an *ad interim* bonus in October 1937—with the promise of a further contribution when the final dividend was declared on the year's working: that no further correspondence passed between the Federation and the Company—which showed that the position was accepted by both sides: that, although the demand was again put forward in the strike notice, it was treated as a major demand and was ignored in the letter of the Federation which "recorded" the points at issue between the parties. The Board therefore is not prepared to recommend any general increment as claimed.

On the alternative case Mr. Bose for the Federation explained that in the years 1930-32 there had been a general wage cut of 5 per cent. to 10 per cent., affecting some 25 per cent. of the labour employed. It was not a simultaneous cut in all departments, but some departments were cut in each of the three successive years, so that by 1932 the cut was complete. By the "scaling down" of wages he explained that a man drawing Re. 1 was replaced by one drawing 12 annas, and the like.

For the Company it was explained that there was no cut as contended by the Federation. In some cases—and the Works Superintendent describes the figure of 25 per cent. as "grossly exaggerated"—men on higher rated jobs were offered work on lower paid jobs in order to provide them with some sort of work during a period of acute depression, and in no case was the offer refused.

The Company further pointed out that this grievance was never mentioned in the strike notice, and found no place in the first stages of the negotiations between the parties.

The grievance could only be determined by an examination of the Company's books. The Federation refused the suggestion that an expert be appointed to scrutinise the books and report to the Board. It also refused such particulars as the names of workers affected which might have facilitated the work of investigation. It required the Company to produce the muster rolls and rates registers of all departments for February 1929, April 1930, April 1931, May 1932, May 1937 and January 1938, for inspection by the Federation. These registers, 229 in number, were produced and were examined.

Mr. Bose took the case of the electric fitters, and tried to show that there had been a cut in their wages. Unfortunately his figures proved unreliable, and whereas he quoted the rate of such a fitter in 1929 as from Rs. 1-13-9 to Rs. 2-4-9, the Board found that the minimum was 14 annas and not Rs. 1-13-9, and the maximum was Rs. 2-12 and not Rs. 2-4-9. In 1930 Mr. Bose quoted the rate as Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-7, showing that there had been a cut. The Board found, however, that in 1930 the maximum was still Rs. 2-12 and the minimum had risen to Re. 1. No further attempt was thereafter made to establish the position by extracts from the registers.

No other step was taken or suggestion made regarding the determination of this issue.

As the Federation refused an expert examination of the books, and was unable to establish the grievance from its own examination, the Board must find that there has been no general wage cut or scaling down of wages in 1930-32. The question of restoration of such cuts therefore does not arise.

Mr. Homi has not been able to agree with this finding, and in his minute of dissent, has recommended a general increase at the rate of two annas in the rupee for both the Hirapur and the Kulti workmen.

Issue No. 2—Grade Scale.

Is the Company's scheme to be submitted to the Federation for its approval before being put into operation?

Or, is the scheme to be brought into operation reserving the right to the Federation to make representations to the Management on its working?

This issue arises out of the second point in the case for the Federation, the demand for the establishment of a grade scale and standard and uniform rates of wages for various classes of work. In the settlement terms of the 7th August 1937 (appendix, page eighty-five) the principle was agreed upon, and it was stated that a scheme was being drawn up by the management.

The principle that workmen employed on similar work in the different departments shall be paid at the same rate has been agreed upon. To the Federation's complaint that there had been delay in getting out the scheme, the Company admitted delay, and as an earnest of good faith produced drafts of the scheme before the Chairman during the sitting of the Board.

It has been agreed that the scheme shall be put into operation from the 1st November 1938, that the Company shall give the Federation an advance copy of the scheme at least a week before that date, and that after the scheme has been put into operation, the Company will listen to representations from the Federation on its working.

Issue No. 3—Provident Fund.

Is the Company's provident bonus scheme to be replaced by a provident fund scheme following the principles agreed to in 1937?

Is the institution of such a scheme to be conditional on the declaration of their desire by the workmen on a vote?

In the settlement of the 7th August 1937 (appendix, page eighty-seven) the Company approved the principle of some form of savings fund to which both the Company and the worker should contribute. The scheme was to be ready by the end of September 1937.

The Company's case is that after very careful consideration they decided in favour of a bonus scheme solely in the interests of the workmen, although it would cost the Company more than would a provident fund scheme. It was claimed that the provident bonus scheme had the merit of being easy to understand, and of not requiring the maintenance of a large number of accounts and of being one which the worker could not use to pledge his credit.

It was, however, open to objection that it violated the principle of mutual contribution to which the Company had agreed, and that it did not inculcate ideas of thrift in the minds of the workmen. The Company add that these principles would be well cared for when a savings bank is established and a workman's insurance scheme which they have in mind is instituted.

The Company explained its present position in the following terms:—

"The Company is of opinion that the provident bonus scheme has been devised in the true interests of the workmen. But if the workmen still desire and declare so through a vote, after a full and complete explanation has been given to them, the Company will have no objection to instituting a provident fund embodying the principles as outlined in Tata's Provident Rules with the exception that contributions by the Company and by the workmen will be fixed at 5 per cent., of the wages."

The Board finds that, whatever the merits of the provident bonus scheme may be, it does not implement the agreement of 1937 or carry out the principle of mutual contributions.

The Company has agreed to institute a provident fund with effect from the 1st April 1939 to which the Company and the workmen shall each contribute 5 per cent., of the wages received. It has undertaken to contribute to such fund 5 per cent., of the wages received in the two years from 1st April 1937 as the Company's contribution in respect of those workmen who join the fund and has agreed that such workmen shall be at liberty to make a voluntary contribution of a like amount thereto.

The Company is anxious that a referendum should be held in the interests of the present employees who, it is urged, will lose by the change and will have a legitimate grievance in that certain benefits are being withdrawn without their specific consent. The Board finds that the Federation must be accepted as speaking for the workmen on this claim and that as the Federation, for the workmen, require the agreement of 1937 to be implemented, there is no occasion for a referendum.

Mr. K. C. Mahindra, while not dissenting from this finding, has submitted a minute explaining his considered belief that a fuller investigation into the merits of the rival schemes would have led to a proper appreciation of the Company's standpoint, and would have established that the provident bonus scheme represents a truer provision for the interests of the workmen than the ordinary provident fund.

Issue No. 4—Sickness Benefit.

Has the Company carried out its agreement of 1937 in regard to sickness benefits?

Was that agreement subject to the rules already in existence?

If the rules conflict with the agreed principle, should the principle or the rules prevail.

Item No. 5 of the terms of settlement at Hirapur (appendix page eighty-six) runs as follows:—

"*Sickness benefit.*—Workmen shall be entitled, of all classes, to a sickness benefit of full wages for the first month of sickness; to half

the wages for the next month of continued sickness, and thereafter according to the discretion of the Management."

The Company's reply ran:—

"Agreed to and rules are already framed for the purpose."

It is contended by the Federation that the Management agreed to the demand as framed, but that the rules have operated to whittle down the concession. For the Company it is pleaded that the demand was agreed to subject to the rules already in existence.

The rules were promulgated on the 6th August to have effect from the 1st August 1937.

It is unfortunate that both the Federation and the Company, in their respective cases before the Board, have taken paragraph 5 of the settlement of August 1937 to refer to "sick leave." There is nothing in the paragraph itself to show that it was ever meant to refer to "sick leave." The language used speaks of "sickness benefit", and can only be construed as referring to a continued sickness which may continue for more than two months. Moreover, the benefit claimed is a pecuniary one, estimated in the wages of the invalid. It is paragraph 4 of the settlement, with its sub-paragraphs, which deals with the question of leave.

The demand being of this nature the Company was obviously referring to Rule 3 of the Special Sick Leave benefits when it recorded—"Agreed to and rules are already framed for the purpose," for rule 3 recites that—

"If any person is certified sick by the Chief Medical Officer for a continuous period of over 14 days, he or she shall be entitled to receive the following sick benefits:—

- (a) Full pay for the period of sickness up to a maximum of one calendar month from the date on which the sickness commenced.
- (b) Half pay for the immediately succeeding month or portion thereof if illness has continued. (Appendix, page 145.)

It will thus be seen that this rule more than meets the demand set out in paragraph 5, for it provides for a continuous sickness of over 14 days.

No evidence has been offered that the Company has failed to carry the terms of this agreement, and the Board must therefore hold that the Federation has no cause for grievance on the score of sickness benefit. It is "sickness benefit" which is mentioned in the strike notice, and it is sickness benefit with special reference to clause 5 of the agreement (appendix, page eighty-six) that is mentioned in the Federation's statement of its case on the 13th August 1938 before the Board. (Appendix, page 99.)

In this reading of the paragraph, the second and third questions do not arise.

The rules were brought out on the 6th August 1937. They were scrutinised by the President of the Federation, and were criticised in his letter of the 30th August 1937 (appendix page one hundred and thirty-four) to the Superintendent. In this letter is to be found the first attempt to interpret sickness benefit in Article 5 in terms of sick leave. For, the President speaks of sick leave being placed in a class by itself in Article 5 of the settlement, although sick leave was never

mentioned therein. He further observes that "the sickness benefit that we had contemplated in Article 5 of our Settlement was meant to cover sickness in general irrespective of any period." This is obviously impossible on a clear reading of the article for it cannot refer to casual sickness or sickness of less than one month. Moreover the Board is convinced that the Company never intended Article 5 to cover "sickness in general irrespective of any period". It must not be overlooked that prior to June 1937 the labour received no leave with pay at all. The first proposal was to allow 10 days leave with pay. The period was then raised to 14, and finally to 15 days. At the present moment labour is allowed 15 days' casual leave and casual sick leave. It seems, *prima facie*, incredible that a Company, which had previously not allowed any leave with pay at all, should in one year, allow 15 days' privilege leave, and sick leave which might, in the aggregate, amount to two months. Even such an established concern as the Tata Iron and Steel Company, only allows its daily rated employees leave for two weeks for every completed year of service, and does not allow any sick leave at all.

The argument has been put forward that the rules at Kulti have been amended to allow of the interpretation which the Federation now seeks to place on Article 5, and that there is no reason to distinguish between Hirapur and Kulti in this respect. This argument the Board cannot accept as valid. At Kulti the Company received as a legacy from the old Bengal Iron Company, their Accident and Sick Rules of the 18th February 1921, and the interpretation placed thereon since the date of their issue. Rule 3 recites that:—

"Injury sustained by any workman or woman during his or her working hours and while on actual duty and which in the opinion of the Company's Senior Medical Officer is sufficient to cause total temporary incapability, entitles the injured person to—

- (a) full pay for one month;
- (b) half pay for the succeeding month of such incapacity together with free diet allowance should the diet be of a special nature and so ordered by the Company's senior Medical Officer;
- (c) any further benefit will be treated on its merits as a special case."

Rule 9 extends the same benefit to workers returned as sick:—

"Patients returned as sick will also receive the benefits described in paragraph 6, provided the sickness is not of a contagious variety or obtained through lack of reasonable care on the part of the patients."

Kulti's present Sick Leave Benefits contain rule 3:—

"If any person is certified sick and is recommended leave by the Chief Medical Officer he shall be entitled to receive the following sick benefits:—

- (a) Full pay for the period of sickness up to a maximum of 30 days per year.
- (b) Half pay for a further period of 30 days per year."

The reason why the Kulti rules were amended is that the Company found that the rules of the Bengal Iron Company had been interpreted as covering casual sickness generally. The Board feels that this interpretation is erroneous, but recognises that, as the interpretation has been followed for so many years in practice, it cannot but be accepted at Kulti. There is however, no reason why the same mistaken construction should be placed on the agreed terms at Hirapur.

It has been represented as a grievance that, under the present rules, a workman who is compelled to be absent from his work owing to casual sickness is hit both in his purse and in his leave account, in that the period of his absence is debited to his Privilege Leave Account and not to his Sick Leave Account. As the rules make no provision for sick leave as such, his absence must be debited to his Privilege Leave Account. The grievance is not one which falls under Article 5 of the Terms of Settlement, but one which might fall under Article 4 of those Terms. It is on this point that the Federation, in its letter of the 14th April 1938 (appendix, page one hundred and fifty), expressed its intention of taking up the matter with the Directors in Calcutta. As yet it has not done so. It is possible that it may be found necessary to modify the rules, if it is discovered that in actual practice, they cause hardship in cases of casual personal sickness. But the rules only came into operation on the 1st August 1937 and the Board has before it no data to warrant any modification now. It feels that, in these circumstances the practice obtaining in the Tata Iron and Steel Company is a safe guide and does not recommend any modification.

Mr. Homi has dissented from this conclusion and his elaborate minute has recited the reasons why he is unable to accept the Board's finding.

Issue No. 5—Acting Allowance.

Has the Company carried out its agreement to pay acting allowance?

On what principal shall acting allowance be paid?

Is a workman acting in a vacancy entitled to receive—

(a) the pay of the absent workman provided it is not less than his own,

(b) the lowest pay of the grade of the job.

The question of acting allowance was agitated in 1937. In the settlement of the 7th August (appendix, page eighty-eight) it was observed:—

“Acting allowance shall be granted when an employee on a lower rate of wages works in place of a higher rated one. This shall be done without the workmen applying for the same, but shall be done at the time of taking attendance.”

To this demand in 1937 the Company replied:—“This has been adopted.”

The Federation roundly declares that no acting allowances have been paid at all under this agreement.

This assertion is entirely without foundation. The Company has produced figures before the Board to show that acting allowance has been paid, and the Board accepts those figures.

The Board finds that, in its letter of the 23rd June 1938 (Appendix page one hundred and eleven), the Federation accepted the principle that a workman acting in a vacancy should receive the minimum wage of the grade in which the vacancy arose:—“My Committee feel that the workmen have a genuine grievance in this respect in that practically no benefit is received by them even though their representatives had agreed to accept the minimum wage of the grade in which the vacancy arose.”

The Board therefore accepts this principle, that a workman, acting in a vacancy, shall receive the minimum pay of the grade in which the vacancy arises.

There remains the claim for payment of acting allowance with retrospective effect from 7th August 1937.

For the Federation it is claimed that there has been an unreasonable delay in getting out the grade scales, and this delay has operated to the prejudice of the workmen in that, as no minimum rates have been fixed no claims to such minimum rates could be made in respect of acting allowance. It is urged that, even if payment be not sanctioned with retrospective effect from 7th August 1937, there is no reason not to pay it with retrospective effect from the 1st January 1938.

The Company admits delay and suggests that payment might be made with retrospective effect from the 1st June 1938.

The Board feels that there is substance in the submission of the Federation that workmen may have been penalised in this matter by the failure of the Company to prepare the grade scheme earlier. It realises, however, that the preparation of such a scheme must inevitably take some time, and may involve the scrapping of schemes proposed before one is ultimately settled upon.

Amongst the letters filed is one, No. L.F. 195B. of the 22nd March 1938 (appendix, page one hundred and forty-one), from the Secretary to the Federation to the Works' Superintendent, Hirapur, which mentions the delay in preparation of the Grade Scale:—"I draw your attention to my interview with you on the 11th February 1938 regarding grade scale, acting allowance and sickness benefit scheme. You had promised that these schemes will be ready and announced after three or four weeks from that day.....".

The Board feels that, in view of the statements in this letter, it would not be unreasonable to fix the 1st April 1938, as the date from which retrospective payments should be made. The date would also coincide with the Company's financial year.

The grade scale will be put into operation on the 1st November 1938. That scale will provide that the maximum of any one grade will be lower than the minimum of the next higher grade. When the grade scheme is brought into force, the cases of those workmen who "acted" for some one else during the period 1st April 1938—31st October 1938, will be reopened, and where, by actual scrutiny with the graded scheme a man would have received more had the scheme been in operation on the 1st April 1938, in accordance with the principle laid down, he will be given that additional sum. The Board feels confident that thus no further cause for grievance on this score will remain.

Issue No. 6—Fortnightly Payments.

Is the present system of fortnightly payments to be changed to one of bi-monthly payments, with payments on fixed dates—

- (a) payment on the 25th of each month for a work period from the 1st to the 15th of the month,
- (b) payment on the 10th of the month for the work period from the 16th to the last day of the previous month?

The Company used to make monthly payments, but after the publication of the report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India, altered to weekly payments.

In 1937 the claim was put forward for fortnightly payments instead of weekly payments. In the settlement of the 7th August (Appendix, page eighty-nine) the Company observed that "The weekly payment system was put in for the benefit of the labour. The Works' Superintendent will arrange for a vote of labour, and if they favour fortnightly payments instead of weekly payments, fortnightly payments will be adopted."

The ballot was held in August 1937 (Appendix page one hundred and fifty-one) and resulted in an almost unanimous vote in favour of fortnightly payments. Such were then adopted.

The two arguments put forward in support of the claim for a change are, that it is more satisfactory for the workman to know that he is being paid on a certain date for a certain wage period, and that bi-monthly payments will help his credit with the local shopkeepers who keep their accounts by the month.

The Company's objections to the proposal are:—

- (1) That it has to keep its registers on a weekly basis to satisfy the requirements of the Factories Act, and would therefore have to keep two sets of registers if the demand is conceded.
- (2) That the principle of payment on a fixed date would have to be abandoned if that date fell on a Sunday.
- (3) That overtime is calculated on a weekly basis.
- (4) That the Company introduced the present scheme on a practically unanimous ballot of the labour, and is not prepared to incur the expense involved in scrapping the present registers and printing new ones, a total charge of about Rs. 4,000, particularly as there is no certainty that the labour will not change its mind again with equal celerity.

The Board is not impressed with the reasons advanced in support of the proposal to change the system of payment. It feels that in dealing with illiterate workmen the simplest methods are the best. It believes that the ordinary workmen think in terms of days of the week, and not in terms of dates of the month, and that he can understand payment on a certain day of the week for a certain number of days better than payment on a certain date of the month for an uncertain number of days. It does not understand how a workman's credit can be better if he is paid twice in the month on fixed dates than if he is paid twice in the month on fixed days of the week. On the grounds adduced therefore the Board sees no reason to require the Company to alter the system introduced on a ballot of the workmen so short a time previously.

Mr. Homi at first concurred in this finding, and stated that, for his part, he could not understand why this claim had ever been made. His minute of dissent took his colleagues by surprise, but he explained that, on further reflection, he found that there was a valid case for the change. His reasons are to be found in his minute.

Issue No. 7—Unskilled Labour.

A. Are the wages of unskilled labour to be raised—

Men—from 8 as. to 10 as. a day,

Women—from 6 as. to 7 as. a day?

Alternatively

B. Are the wages of unskilled labour at Hirapur to be the same as those paid at Kulti?

The Federation claims an increase in the rates of wages for unskilled labour on the following grounds:—

- (1) The risks run by labour in an iron and steel works are no less than those in other industrial concerns, and even in collieries.
- (2) The Company can afford to pay a higher rate.
- (3) The rise in the cost of living.

The Company relies on these arguments—

- (1) By quoting accident statistics—there have only been two fatal accidents at Hirapur in 18 years, both women.
- (2) By quoting the average dividend paid by the Company since 1919, excluding the present year—1.23 per cent.
- (3) By quoting the tabulated statement of index figures showing the rise and fall in the cost of living of the working classes in Jamshedpur as on page 69 of the Tata Iron and Steel Company's report of October 1937.

The Company also states that it relies on the old argument of supply and demand, and urges that when it can get 500 unskilled labourers at the rate offered merely by opening its doors, it sees no reason to offer a higher wage. It challenged the Federation to adduce evidence of a higher wage being paid to this class of labour by any other company in the vicinity, and stresses the failure of the Federation to do so.

The Board is satisfied that the Company can get all the unskilled labour it requires at the rate offered, and therefore sees no reason why it should recommend an increase on that rate.

The Board notes with satisfaction that there are now only 120 women employed at Hirapur, and 300 at Kulti, and that all will be discharged within the next year.

The alternative claim is that unskilled labour at Hirapur shall be paid the same as at Kulti. At present unskilled labourers at Hirapur are paid 8 annas a day, and unskilled labourers at Kulti 9 as. The rate for women is the same in both places.

For the Federation it is urged that there is no reason to distinguish unskilled labour at the two works of the same company, for they do substantially the same work. The Company urges that there is a distinction in that Hirapur is more mechanised and Kulti largely foundry work.

The Board recognises that there is this distinction. It has also been assured, and sees no reason to reject the statement, that the rate was fixed at 9 annas at Kulti under a mistake that 9 as. was being paid at Hirapur. Unskilled labour at Kulti was being paid 7 as. and 7½ annas a day, and pressed for an increase. Being misinformed, the management raised the rate to 9 annas, in the belief that this rate obtained at Hirapur. The management, having made the mistake, had to stand by it, but the Board cannot agree that the Federation is now free to instance the disparity as a reason for increasing the Hirapur rate.

Mr. Homi dissents from this finding, and in his minute has recommended that unskilled labour at Hirapur shall be paid nine annas as at Kulti.

Issue No. 8—Rest-house.

Does the rest-house which the Company proposes to construct before the end of the year meet the workmen's requirements?

The Federation asked for the construction of a rest house immediately outside the works' premises, with separate accommodation for male and female workers to the number of 250—350 in all—the house to be fitted with electric lights and to have water laid on. It was represented that the accommodation was required—

- (a) for men coming from their villages beforehand in search of work.
- (b) for men waiting to go home after their shift,
- (c) for men coming early to work and waiting to go on night shift.

The Company declares its intention of replacing the existing structure before the end of the present year by a new rest-house designed to accommodate 250 persons, fitted with electric light, and with lavatory and bathing facilities for both men and women at a cost of Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000.

Accepting that a rest house is necessary, the Board finds that the Company's proposal will meet the workmen's requirements.

Issue No. 9—Sunday Allowance and Festival Leave.

Is a workman entitled to get 1½ times his pay for working on Sunday?

Should the workmen be allowed four days' leave on full pay each year as festival leave?

The claim for a Sunday allowance is based on the ground that a workman who works on a Sunday ought to be compensated for the inconvenience of having to work on an "off" day.

The Federation examined six witnesses (Appendix, pages 121-123) of whom four stated that when they were required to work on a Sunday they drew pay at the single rate, and received no allowance for Sunday work. Those witnesses are Haman Ojha, T. C. Ghosal, Buddhu Ram

and Beroo. The other two told a different story. Banshi Ghati said that when he had to work on a Sunday he either got "overtime" or else was allowed "chhuti" on the Monday. Nathuni stated that he got his "overtime" for Sunday on a Wednesday.

The actual practice is that when a man is required to work on a Sunday, he is given the next day, Monday, as his off day if that is possible; if that cannot be managed, then he is given an off day on one of the three days immediately before or after that Sunday.

There is no special merit to a workman in Sunday as his off day in the conditions of his service, and if he is required to work on Sunday—and it is represented that he is notified beforehand—and if he is allowed another day as his off day, the Board sees no reason to recommend that he shall be paid a Sunday allowance. It is observed moreover that the Tata Iron and Steel Company does not make such an allowance.

The claim for festival leave finds no place in the strike notice. It had been raised once before and had been refused, and the Company declares its belief that the refusal had been accepted by the Federation. The demand has been made before us and requires determination.

The Company pleads that the grant of such leave would involve practical difficulties in operation, would impose additional expenditure on the Company, and would really be an extension of the leave already allowed.

The Board feels that, though the Federation did not attach to this claim the importance it attached to other demands, some provision should be made to enable the different communities amongst the workmen to observe and celebrate their respective religious festivals. It recognises that the claim for four days on full pay as festival leave cannot in justice be supported, but it sees no reason why two days should not be allowed as is done in the Tata Iron and Steel Company. Their rule runs as follows:—"The management will as far as possible allow two days holiday on full pay in each year for religious festivals. Such holidays will not be counted against either privilege or casual leave." The Board feels that the language in which this provision is couched is sufficient safeguard against practical operational difficulties; it would however insist that the festival leave be granted only on recognised religious festivals, and not be allowed as an addition to other leave.

On the claim for Sunday allowance, Mr. Homi surprised his colleagues by recording a minute of dissent after agreeing with the finding of the Board.

As he explains in his minute, Mr. K. C. Mahindra subscribes to the recommendation for festival leave solely on the grounds of expediency.

Issue No. 10—Lady Doctor.

Has any case been made out for the appointment of a lady doctor?

The demand for the appointment of lady doctor first appears in the strike notice of 1938. After the demand was made the Works Superintendent began an investigation into the necessity for such an appointment. The Federation however informed the Board that it would not

accept the result of his enquiry unless it was in favour of an appointment, and through its representative, Mr. A. R. De, asked the Board to frame an issue on the point.

It was represented that there had long been a demand for a lady doctor to treat the female relatives of the Company's employees, and that the demand had become acute since 1937. It was also urged that the Moslem employees refused to allow their womenfolk to be treated by the Company's male doctors.

The evidence adduced did not establish the existence of such a demand. Three witnesses only were examined (Appendix, pages 123 and 124). Nabba Khan stated that his wife fell ill last year at Hirapur. He consulted the Chief Medical Officer about her case, and he sent the nurse along. The nurse advised the removal of the patient to hospital, but as Nabba Khan would not under any circumstances allow his wife to be examined or treated by a male doctor, he had to call in a lady doctor from Asansol. S. N. Gupta had occasion to call in a lady doctor from Asansol in 1933 when his wife was pregnant and was troubled by excessive bleeding. Although his wife was delivered of seven children in all, there was no other occasion to call in the services of a lady doctor. T. C. Ghosal had to take his wife to the Lady Dufferin Hospital in Calcutta in 1934 and again in 1937, and states that he would rather have his wife treated by a lady doctor with an L.M.F. qualification than by the Company's doctors.

On this evidence the Board cannot find that there is any demand which would warrant a recommendation to the Company to appoint a lady doctor. It observes, however, that the Company, in its reply of the 28th May 1938 to the strike notice commented on this demand in the following terms:—

"A new hospital is being built and when this is completed medical facilities will be extended", and links this with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour in India. "Indian women are generally unwilling to avail themselves of the services of male doctors, and wherever a hospital organisation of any size exists, whether it be provided by an employer or a local body, the addition to the medical staff of a woman doctor is to be commended." The Board feels that, as the Company has never refused to appoint a lady doctor, the matter of such an appointment may be safely left, with these observations, to its discretion.

Mr. Homi has sprung one more surprise on his colleagues by recording a note of dissent on this issue after concurring in the findings of the Board.

Issue No. 11—Strike Pay and/or Lock-out Wages.

(a) Was the cessation of work due to a lock out? If so, are the workers entitled to lock-out wages?

Alternatively

(b) Was it a strike? If so, can the workers get strike pay?

On the first alternative the Federation claims—

(1) that the notice of the 25th May 1938 is not to be construed strictly as a notice of an impending strike;

- (2) that the Federation never intended that there should be a strike on the 5th June;
- (3) that the Company posted two notices closing the works on the 5th June;
- (4) that some workmen reported for work on 6th June and were turned back and that, therefore, there was no strike, but a lock-out.

Alternatively, it is contended that if the notice of the 25th May is to be construed as a strike notice, a verbal assurance was given to Mr. Mookerjee one of the Directors, that there would be no cessation of work when the notice expired,

and, again in the alternative, if no such assurance was given to Mr. Mookerjee, still as negotiations were proceeding between the parties there was an implied understanding that there would be no strike,

in either of which cases, the action of the Company, in posting notices on the 5th June closing the works constituted a lock-out and entitled the workers to lock-out wages.

The answer of the Company is to the following effect:—

- (1) that the notice was a strike notice, containing a definite threat to strike on the expiry of a given period;
- (2) that the notice was treated as such by the parties in their correspondence;
- (3) that there never was any verbal intimation given to the Company that the strike would not take place;
- (4) that the two notices posted by the Company on the 5th June were in recognition of the fact that the time limit of the strike notice had expired, and in appreciation of the circumstances that officially the labour was on strike.

It is impossible to construe the notice given by the Federation on the 25th May as anything but a strike notice (appendix page 93). Its language prevents any other construction:—"Therefore this mass meeting is of opinion that the resolved demands should be fulfilled at once, failing which a complete shut down of the works should be staged as a demonstration. That a notice be and is hereby given to the Company for 10 (ten) days to this effect from the 26th May 1938". The provision of ten days' notice was given in pursuance of the agreement between the Company and the Federation that a ten days' notice should be given, either of a lock-out or a strike.

The notice there must be construed as a notice to strike, which would terminate at 7 a.m. on the 5th June 1938.

In the face of this notice no importance can be attached to the argument that the Federation never intended it to be effective and never contemplated a cessation of work on the expiry of its time limit.

It is true that the Company posted two notices on the 5th June 1938 (appendix, pages 133-134). The first one reads—"Owing to the strike declared by the Labour Federation the works are closed as from 7 a.m. to-day". The second:—"In view of the recent notice given by the Labour Federation to strike with effect from 7 a.m. to-day, June 5th, 1938, the Company has been forced to close down its operating plant

until further notice". It has been suggested that, as the first notice was supplemented by the second, the Company realised that the first one was tantamount to a notice of a "lock-out". The Board does not believe that such a sinister interpretation is to be put on it. If the notice of the 25th May be taken as a strike notice, with the ten days' time limit agreed upon between the parties, there is no escape from the position that the strike was "on" from 7 a.m. on June 5th. So much is conceded by Mr. Bose for the Federation. That being so, a notice posted by the Company that, owing to the strike declared by the Federation, the works are closed, merely appreciates a position that is already in existence on the expiry of the time limit. It cannot possibly be construed as a "lock out" notice, irrespective of all that had gone before. Nor does the replacing of the first notice by the second show that the first one was recognised by the Company as tantamount to a "lock-out". It merely explains the reason why the Company has been forced to close down its operating plant. It may be true—and the Company does not deny it—that some workmen were turned away on the morning of the 6th June. That was one of the inevitable results of the strike and cannot conceivably be interpreted as a "lock-out" of labour as a whole from the works premises.

It has been suggested in argument that a comparison (appendix pages 133-134) between the notice posted at Kulti and the more economically worded notices posted at Hiranpur lends support to the view that the latter are really "lock out" notices. This argument cannot be accepted. Conditions are not the same in the two works and the notice merely show how each Superintendent, in the light of the conditions in his own works, met the situation caused by the expiry of the strike notice.

The correspondence exchanged between the parties bears out the conclusion that the cessation of work was a strike and not a lock-out, for in none of the letters is the term "lock-out" to be found. The situation is always referred to as a strike, and never as a "lock-out". It is true that in the Federation's letter of June 5th/6th replying to the Works Superintendent's letter of the 30th May regarding essential services, a reference is made "to the present deadlock" and in the Federation's letter of the 23rd June a reference is made to the "show down", but these cannot be interpreted as referring to a "lock-out" rather than to a "strike". This is the more true as the same letter of the 23rd June 1938 mentions the discussions "before the strike notice terminated" (appendix, page 113). This is the letter in which the Federation recapitulates the position for record.

No evidence was offered of any verbal assurance given to the Company that there would be no cessation of work when the notice expired.

It is true that the strike notice was followed by negotiations, but there is nothing on record to justify the assumption that the fact of the negotiations implied an understanding that the strike was not to take effect. The events themselves disprove this contention.

The Board is therefore satisfied that the cessation of work was not due to any lock-out. The workers accordingly are not entitled to lock-out wages.

The question now arises whether the workers are entitled to strike pay.

The Federation states its case that, between the settlement of the 7th August 1937 and the date of the strike on June 5th, 1938, there is no evidence of any bona fide attempt on the part of the Company to implement any part of the terms of that settlement, and that so long as there was one legitimate grievance unsettled, the workmen were justified in going on strike, and therefore should receive strike pay.

The statement that there is no evidence of any bona fide attempt on the part of the Company to implement any part of the terms of settlement of August 1937 is a rash statement directly disproved by evidence which cannot be denied. The Company's extra wages scheme has cost Rs. 3,50,000, the provident bonus Rs. 1,74,000, retiring gratuity Rs. 98,000 and privilege leave Rs. 1,20,000. These figures are the best guarantee of the Company's good faith in carrying out the terms of that settlement.

It is true that there are still points on which the Company and the Federation do not see eye to eye. This must be so, inevitably. Disputes there always will be. As to the method by which such disputes are to be settled, the Federation has agreed with the Works Superintendent. This is proved by the Superintendent's demi-official letter, No. 3576 of the 12th April 1938 (appendix, page 150) to the President of the Federation placing on record their agreement on the subject of cessation of work:—"We have both agreed in principle that either strike or lock-out should only be resorted to, to settle industrial disputes, and then only when all avenues to a settlement have been fully explored.....". It remains to be seen, therefore, whether there has been an attempt to explore all avenues to a settlement of the present points of dispute, or whether the differences had become so acute as to justify the workers in going out on strike. The Board finds a difficulty in that the Federation declined to state what particular grievance or grievances, claimed by it to be legitimate, had been refused a settlement by the Company in terms which left no option to the Federation save to strike. It has therefore been necessary to consider the letters filed with a view to establishing this point.

The provisions governing sickness benefit have been mentioned as instancing the failure of the Company to implement its agreement of August 1937. In that month, in reply to the demand for sickness benefit, the Company replied (Appendix page 86):—"Agreed to, and rules are already framed for the purpose." It has been a point of dispute between the parties as to precisely what was agreed to by the Company, whether it was merely to the principle of sickness benefit, as claimed by the Company, or whether it was to the specific benefit demanded as claimed by the Federation. At all events, the parties were soon engaged in correspondence over this issue, and a letter No. 830/37A. of 30th August 1937 (Appendix, page 134) from the Federation to the Works Superintendent has been produced. This letter discussed the leave and sickness leave rules, and gives the Federation's considered representation thereon, and suggests certain modifications. To this letter the Works Superintendent replied on the 8th October 1937 (Appendix, page 138). He suggested that the rules should be left as they were until it had been seen how they worked, and offered to discuss the matter further if the President of the Federation would let him know when next he was in the district. Thereafter there was a personal interchange of views between the President and the Superintendent, which is referred to in the President's letter

No. 414/38 C. of the 14th April 1938 (Appendix, page 150) in the following terms:—"I also further confirm having discussed the necessity of separation of rules of casual leave of 15 days with pay in a year from rules of sick leave of one month on full pay and another month on half pay, as had been settled between your Company and the Federation after the strike at your plants in August last. Your view point was that the rules as framed at present were in accordance with the intention behind the settlement, and we disagreed with the view. It was agreed that the matter will then have to be taken up with Mr. Martin at Calcutta. We are doing so now."

The matter is left here, for there is no evidence before the Board of any further representations.

In his evidence before the Board the Superintendent stated that, so far as sickness benefit was concerned, he felt that there had not been enough discussion, and that finality would only be reached on a decision between the President and the Directors of the Company. This view is supported by the letter of the 14th April which shows that, after the President and the Superintendent had failed to reach an agreement, they had both agreed that the matter must be taken up with Mr. Martin at Calcutta. That the Federation did not believe that finality had been reached is shown by the concluding sentence of the letter:—"We are doing so now." So far as this issue then is concerned, the Board is left with the intention of the Federation to take the matter up with the Directors. There is no evidence that anything has been done in furtherance of that intention. But it is possible to state, without fear of contradiction, that the Federation did not itself believe that a solution of the difficulty by negotiation had become impossible and that the Federation had no alternative but to call the men out on strike.

The question of acting allowance has also been mentioned as having assumed sufficiently acute proportions to justify the strike. Such letters as have been produced do not warrant this belief. The first is an application (Appendix, page 154) of one Buddhoo, a welder, dated the 27th October 1937, for acting allowance. He was drawing at the rate of Re. 1-2 and was allowed 7 annas acting allowance, and drew Re. 1-9. The Secretary of the Federation brought his case to the notice of the Labour Department Manager on 22nd November 1937 (Appendix, page 154), claiming that the man should have been paid the actual rate of the absentee workman. This claim is contrary to what the Federation had itself agreed to. Then comes a letter, or rather the unsigned office copy of a letter, No. L. F. 154 B. of the 16th November (Appendix, page 140) asking the Superintendent to send the full scheme of the acting allowance. Lastly there is a letter, No. L. F. 195B. of the 22nd March 1938 (Appendix, page 141) adverting to the question of acting allowance, and after drawing attention to delay in producing the grade scale, inviting the Superintendent to "please look into the above matters and settle at your earliest convenience" and asking for "an early rather favourable reply."

There is no hint in this correspondence that the question had reached such an acute stage that it required a strike to call attention to its urgency.

The Company admits that there has been delay in preparing the grade scale. No letter mentions this as a grievance save that of the 22nd March 1938, which invites the Superintendent to look into the matter and settle it at his earliest convenience.

The difference of opinion regarding the Provident Fund *vis-a-vis* the Provident Bonus is mentioned only in the letter No. 929/37 A. of the 29th September 1937 (Appendix, page 135) which concludes with the phrase "in the light of observations made herein, we commend the improvement of the scheme". A reply to this letter was given on the 27th October 1937 in the following terms:—"I will now deal with your letter in detail, and though I am afraid that at the moment at any rate my Board cannot see eye to eye with you on some of your detailed criticism of the scheme, I want you to understand that if experience in working the scheme brings to light practical difficulties, we will be only too glad to give them sympathetic consideration, and consider what revisions can be made."

The Board, therefore, finds that the documentary evidence of the letters produced does not support the claim of the Federation that the strike was justified, remembering the agreed principle that a strike should only be resorted to when all avenues to a settlement have been fully explored. In no instance could it conceivably be said with truth that all avenues to a settlement had been explored. Even in the case of sickness benefit, in respect to which there has been most correspondence, the last intention of the Federation as declared in its own letter is to take up the matter with the Directors. Mr. Bose for the Federation wished to cite the Federation's letter No. 623/38 A. of the 23rd June 1938 (Appendix, page 113) in support of his case. But this letter written some days after the labour had already come out on strike, must be regarded in the nature of "special pleading" justifying that action, and is of comparatively minor importance beside the evidence of the letters written before the strike began.

The Board concludes that no justification has been shown for the strike and that therefore the workers are not entitled to strike pay.

Mr. Homi has not been able to accept this finding, and in his minute claims that that workmen are entitled to look-out wages and strike wages. The minute recites the reasons which lead him to that conclusion.

It must be reluctantly pointed out that the minute contains references to matters which were excluded from consideration and never placed before the Board. The paragraph dealing with the Company's activities on receipt of the strike notice contains statements never before mentioned. The minute also justifies the strike on grounds never taken by Mr. Bose, e.g., the failure of the Company to provide for the "floodlighting" of quarters. It also does not correctly represent what Mr. Bose did say in the following quotation:—"Agreeing with the Federation Advocate Mr. A. K. Bose's contentions, I find there is enough documentary evidence and inference that the show-down did not take place till after Monday, 6th June.....". Mr. Bose's final position, in his argument, was that the strike took place on the 5th June. It is unfortunate that these inaccuracies have crept into the minute.

Issue No. 12.

Have the six chemists and three khalasis been rightly discharged?

If not, and if the Company now proposes to discharge them, what compensation shall the Company be required to pay them?

This issue was framed to cover the circumstances of paragraph 6 of the Terms of Resumption of Work, of the 17th July 1938 (Appendix, page 97).

Six chemists, Pramatha Nath Mukherjee, Dinesh Chandra De, Nani Gopal Dutta, Butta Krishna Dass, Rama Prasad Majumdar and Mohini Mohan Banerjee were discharged by the Company as a measure of retrenchment (Appendix, page 131) as the Company desired to curtail its overheavy laboratory expenses. Three khalasis, Murabbi, Bhadai and Nageswar, were also discharged for the same reason. Incidentally the discharge of these men was the immediate cause of the strike.

The Federation claimed that they had been discharged by way of victimisation because they had joined the Federation.

Under the terms of resumption their cases were to be placed before the Board for its decision.

The Board set apart the 5th September for hearing these cases separately.

On the case of the six chemists being called, a petition (Appendix, page 132) was presented to the Board, signed by five chemists and stating that the absentee Mohini Mohan Banerjee shared their views, to the effect that they realised that the action of the Company was perfectly justified, and they had nothing to urge against it. They were summoned before the Board one by one, and each stated that he was fully aware of the contents of the petition, and desired that the issue in this connection should be dropped. In these circumstances the issue was dropped.

Two of the three khalasis Murabbi and Bhadai appeared before the Board on the 6th September and asked that their cases might be considered (Appendix, pages 129-130). Each of the two was examined. It transpired in evidence that they were rightly discharged. They were offered other work by the Company when there was no more work for them as khalasis, and refused it. They refused to take the pay due to them in the hope that they might be taken on again, Bhadai being encouraged by the Labour Office which assured him that he had been wrongly discharged and would get his job back again. As they refused other work when retrenched as khalasis, they cannot get any compensation. The third khalasi, Nageswar, never appeared.

Issue No. 13.

Has the Management acted rightly in refusing to reinstate in their original positions the men referred to in paragraph 7 of the Terms of Resumption?

This issue was originally framed to meet the cases of the men, six in establishment staff inside the works, and six in the clerical staff whom the Company did not feel able to restore to their original positions. It was then left to this Board to decide whether the Management's action was justified [Appendix, page 97, item (7)]. "The cases of such men will be put before the Board for approval of the Management's action in not reinstating them in their original positions."

On the issue being framed, it was objected by the Federation that the Management had actually restored these men (with the exception of one who was ill) to their original posts, and that therefore the question no longer called for an answer. As their restoration to their original posts was admitted, this objection was sustained.

It was, however, subsequently felt that the Board would be failing in its duty if it did not raise and decide the question of these twelve employees of the Company. If the matter were left as it stood, there was nothing to prevent the Company from discharging them the moment the Board had finished its work, and such action would precipitate another crisis. At the instance of the Chairman the objection was withdrawn, and the issue again raised.

The Company stated that, in these circumstances, it would not place the cases of six of the employees before the Board, but would ask for the Board's decision on the cases of N. Sen and D. L. N. Rao of the clerical establishment, and of B. N. Bhattacharjee, A. N. Swamy Iyer, M. N. De and S. K. De of the non-clerical establishment.

On the 7th September Mr. Bose for the Federation submitted a statement (Appendix, page 132) regarding these six employees from the side of the Union. At this stage the Company produced letters received that morning, couched in identical language, from each of the six expressing regret for that had happened and containing an assurance of future behaviour (Appendix, page 133). In view of these letters the Company declared it had no intention of taking any further action against them, and the issue was not pressed to a decision.

KULTI.

Issue No. 1.

Shall there be uniformity of procedure at Kulti and Hirapur in respect of:—

- (1) Acting allowance.
- (2) Provident fund.
- (3) Grade scale.
- (4) General increment.
- (5) Fixed dates of payment of wages.
- (6) Building programme of quarters.
- (7) Sunday allowance.
- (8) Grievances of the establishment (sick benefits and wages of unskilled labour excepted)?

The Board finds that acting allowance should be paid on the same principle at Kulti and Hirapur—that a workman acting in a vacancy should receive the minimum pay of the grade in which the job lies, with retrospective effect from the 1st April 1938.

The Board finds that a provident fund should be instituted in place of the provident bonus scheme, on the lines of the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Provident Fund, 1937, with the Company and the workmen

each contributing 5 per cent. of the wages received. The Company has undertaken to make a contribution of 5 per cent. of the wages received for the two years from April 1st 1937 to April 1st 1939 in respect of those workmen who join the fund, such workmen being at liberty to pay into the fund a like amount as a voluntary contribution.

The Board accepts that a grade scale shall be introduced at Kulti from the 1st November 1938.

The Board does not find that the labour at Kulti are entitled to any general increment.

The Board does not find that any case has been made out for the payment of wages on fixed dates.

The Board endorses the Federation's acceptance of the Company's assurance that it is fully alive to the necessity of constructing quarters for its labour in the near future, and that so far as is practically possible it will expedite the work of construction towards this goal.

The Board is not convinced of the desirability of granting Sunday allowance.

The Board is of opinion that the establishment at Kulti should be allowed to participate in the Company's extra wages scheme.

Issue No. 2.

Is a provident fund to be established at Kulti as at Hirapur?

For the reasons given in discussing the similar issue at Hirapur, the Board is of opinion that the Company should replace its provident bonus scheme by a provident fund scheme on the lines of the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Provident Fund, 1937.

Issue No. 3.

Have the following men been wrongly dismissed:—

- (a) Nand Lal Gossain, Lance Naik,
- (b) Chandrabir Khettry,
- (c) Lalsing Bunna,
- (d) Sumansing Gurung,
- (e) Tej Bahadur Gurung,
- (f) Durga Ram Gurung,
- (g) Lachman Thappa,
- (h) Soramsing Thappa,

all of the Watch and Ward Department?

Nand Lal Gossain hails from Nepal. He enlisted at the age of 15 or 16 and served in the Army for three years. He was then discharged and after a period at home was appointed in the Watch and Ward Section of the Kulti establishment on the 27th December 1934. He was discharged on the 23rd April 1938.

For the Federation it is claimed that Nand Lal was dismissed because he was an active member of the Federation, on the pretext of insubordination.

The Company contends that he was dismissed for his failure to carry out the specific orders of his superior officer.

The Company's order, dated the 23rd April (Appendix, page 155), merely records that "You are hereby informed that your services are no longer required from date. You will receive pay up to the 30th April 1938 on appearing before the Cashier."

Evidence was recorded (Appendix, pages 117-120, 126-128). Nand Lal himself was examined and another Naik, Lalit Bahadur. The Company tendered Captain Wickham, in charge of the Watch and Ward Department, and produced the relevant papers required by the Federation.

The incident on which the Company seeks to justify its dismissal of Nand Lal took place on the night of the 21st April 1938. Nand Lal seeks to show that it took place on the night of the 19th April, but against his word is the weight of all the documentary evidence produced. When the facts are admitted, it is impossible to hold that the date has been deliberately changed.

Nand Lal, as Lance Naik, was posted as N. C. O. in charge of the main gate from 4 p.m. on the 21st April till 4 a.m. on the 22nd April. At 4 a.m. he was to have been relieved by Lalit Bahadur.

Nand Lal was allowed leave to go to the bazar to take his meal. There he met Lalit Bahadur, and the upshot of their meeting was that Lalit Bahadur took over Nand Lal's duty for the rest of his watch.

An ordinary sepoy Dhani Singh was found asleep on duty. He was hauled up next morning, and with him the N. C. O. in charge who should have detected his lapse. It was then discovered that Lalit Bahadur, and not Nand Lal, had been on duty during the night.

Nand Lal's explanation is that he was told by Lalit Bahadur that he had been deputed by the Subedar to take over charge from him, and that in the belief that it was the Subedar's order, he made over charge to Lalit Bahadur and went away.

This explanation is obviously false, while the explanation given by Lalit Bahadur bears all the stamp of truth. He states that he was under orders to relieve Nand Lal at 4 a.m. As he had no one in his house to waken him in the middle of the night he went to the gate there to sleep till his duty commenced. On the way he met the Subedar and explained to him why he was under the necessity of sleeping at the gate. The Subedar appreciated his difficulty and promised to change his duty next day. As he had to remain at the gate, and as he saw no point in two men remaining there, Lalit Bahadur voluntarily did Nand Lal's duty for him, confident in the assurance that his duty would be changed from the next day. As it was, Dhani Singh slept on duty, and Lalit Bahadur did not detect him and thus his private arrangement with Nand Lal came to light.

Nand Lal therefore was held guilty of a serious breach of discipline and was dismissed. The note book of the Subedar, called for by the Federation, shows that only the previous day all N. C. O.'s were informed, on the failure of a sentry to report for duty at the correct time, that no excuses for failure to perform duty as ordered would be accepted.

It has been argued that, if Nand Lal's offence deserved dismissal, there is no reason why Lalit Bahadur should have escaped without

punishment. Captain Wickham in his evidence said that he regarded Nand Lal as the chief offender, in that he should have been on duty, whereas there was this much to be said for Lalit Bahadur that not only did he do his own duty, but Nand Lal's as well. This is borne out by the recommendation (Appendix, page 155), he sent up to the Labour and Welfare Officer, that Nand Lal be dismissed and Lalit Bahadur be severely reprimanded.

It has also been suggested that Nand Lal's offence was not viewed seriously by the Company for he was sent back to duty after being hauled up before Captain Wickham. It appears however that Captain Wickham has no power to suspend a man pending receipt of orders of the Labour and Welfare Officer on a 'case' sent up to him.

Nand Lal's case (Appendix, page 156) is that the Company took advantage of the fact that he did not take the permission of the Subedar before collecting for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, and dismissed him for so collecting on a charge of insubordination. This plea finds no support in the papers produced before the Board, in which there is no mention of any such charge.

It is no doubt true that Nand Lal represented to the Federation that he had been dismissed because he collected for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund without permission of the Subedar, and the Federation supported his application for reinstatement in that belief. But the Works Superintendent pointed out in his letter of the 29th April 1938 to the Vice-President of the Federation at Kulti, that Nand Lal's dismissal had nothing to do with the collection of funds for the Anti-Tuberculosis campaign (Appendix, page 156). This statement is borne out by all the documents relating to Nand Lal's dismissal.

Nand Lal tampered with the truth when, in his evidence before the Board, he insisted that the incident had taken place on the night of the 19th April, and not on the night of the 21st April. He saw that his plea that he had been dismissed for collecting subscriptions without authority would not be believed otherwise, and he was also anxious to create the impression that his offence was not regarded as serious in that he was allowed to resume his duties for two days afterwards.

A suggestion was thrown out that Nand Lal might have been the victim of a conspiracy between the Subedar and Lalit Bahadur. This does not merit serious consideration. Lalit Bahadur is hardly likely to have been a party to a conspiracy which would inevitably lead to his own punishment, and did in fact lead to a recommendation that he be severely reprimanded.

The Board feels that it would be more satisfactory if formal charge sheets were drawn up against Watch and Ward employees in respect of offences regarded as serious, and likely to result in their dismissal. It would not then be possible for a workman to make it a grievance that he had been dismissed on a charge of which he knew nothing, and which he had no chance to meet.

On these facts the Board is satisfied that the Company had sufficient reason to dismiss Nand Lal. It has already been seen that the explanation tendered by Nand Lal to explain his change of duty with Lalit Bahadur is false. Moreover the history of events subsequent to his dismissal would warrant a refusal to reinstate Nand Lal even if the Board came to the decision that his dismissal was wrong. The Board could not in reason require the Company to reinstate a man who had

been such a source of trouble that he was convicted in the criminal courts and ordered to execute a bond to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

Mr. Homi does not subscribe to this finding and has recorded a note of dissent.

- (b) Chandrabir Khettry,
- (c) Lalsingh Bunna,
- (d) Sumansingh Gurung,
- (e) Tej Bahadur Gurung,
- (f) Durga Ram Gurung,
- (g) Lachman Thappa,
- (h) Somramsingh Thappa,

The Company stated that these men had all been dismissed on the score of their age and physical inability to perform the duties required of them in the Watch and Ward.

The letters addressed by the Company to each of these men are all couched in the same terms (Appendix, page 157):—"Reference our conversation when we explained that you were too old for active service in the Watch and Ward Department, and your willingness to retire, we shall terminate your service on 30th June 1938."

It was at first contended that these men had been dismissed because they were members of the Federation. This contention was however subsequently abandoned. And the men, when they appeared before the Board, made no such claim.

Chandrabir Khettry gave as his age "below 50" though on the Company's record he appears as 55. His appearance shows that he is unfit for service.

Sumansingh appears on the Company's records as 45. He has only one eye and is obviously unfit for service. The wonder is however he managed to secure an appointment in the Watch and Ward.

Somramsingh also is clearly unfit for such service. He gave his age as 45 but he looks much nearer the 55 the Company credits him.

Lachman Thappa says he is 40. The Company estimates him at 60. His army discharge papers show him as 54. He looks at least that age. Tej Bahadur claims to be 44, the Company makes him out to be 45. His discharge papers show him to be 43. Lalsingh claims 43 years as his age, while the Company gives him 55. On his Army pension papers he is 49. Durga Ram says he is 48, the Company 58. He has no papers to show his age, but he has been drawing a pension from the Army since 28th January 1920.

The Company claims that all these men are too old for active service in the Watch and Ward. As no claim is now made that there is any ulterior motive behind their dismissal, the Board has no reason to reject the reason given by the Company. In these circumstances it must find that they have not been wrongfully dismissed.

Issue No. 4.

Are the Kulti workmen entitled to strike pay?

On the 29th May 1938, the Kulti Labour Federation served a notice on the Company (Appendix, page 94) that unless certain grievances were settled in their favour by the 5th June 1938, there would be a general strike.

There is no dispute that this is a strike notice. There is no dispute that it contravenes the agreement between the Company and the Federation, that ten days' notice would be given of any strike.

For the Federation alternative pleas were put forward:—

(1) It was first of all claimed that the short notice was accidental. The Secretary mistakenly believed that he was required to give seven days' notice and not ten.

(2) Then it was suggested that the short notice was intentional. The retrenchment orders were to take effect from the 5th June, so the strike notice was made to coincide with that date.

On the first alternative the Board cannot hold that the breach of the agreement was any less of a breach because it occurred by reason of a mistake of the Secretary. It therefore finds no justification for strike pay.

On the alternative case it has been suggested that the Federation really acted in the best interests of the Company by not giving the agreed ten days' notice. Many workmen were to be retrenched, and the orders of retrenchment would take effect from the morning of June 5th. Had the orders been carried out there would have been lightning strike on June 5th. For that reason the Federation made its strike notice to terminate on June 5th, to coincide with retrenchment orders. A strike on an insufficient notice was a lesser evil to the Company than a lightning strike, and therefore the Federation can be said to have acted in the interests of the Company in breaking its agreement.

The argument is ingenious but unconvincing. Documentary evidence proves that it was well known to the Federation and its President that Kulti was carrying a large surplus of labour, and that retrenchment was inevitable. A reference is made in the Kulti strike notice to the Company's letter No. X. 1102 (Appendix, page 165). This letter, dated the 26th May, addressed to the Vice-President, Labour Federation, Kulti, contains the following passage:—"You are aware as also is the Chairman of your Federation that we have a very large surplus of labour and have postponed for some considerable time taking any steps to adjust in the hopes of the necessity not arising..... We hope that when this reduction has been completed it will not be necessary to make any further similar major reductions for some time subject of course to circumstances arising which neither you nor ourselves can at present reasonably anticipate." Two other letters (Appendix, pages 165, 163), No. X. 1101, of the 25th May, and No. X. 989 of the 14th May 1938, leave no room for doubt that the imminence of labour reductions at Kulti was certainly known to the President of the Federation on the 13th May, on which date he had an interview with the Superintendent Kulti on this very matter. When the Federation had advance knowledge that these reductions were inevitably going to be made, there is no further room for the argument that the strike notice had to be made to coincide with the retrenchment date. And the Board has no evidence before it that the contemplated reductions would have led to a lightning strike.

The question of retrenchment is one which must always be left to the decision of the Company.

The Federation's claim that the imminence of the proposed retrenchment justified a breach of the agreement is hardly supported by the strike notice itself which neither gives first place to this grievance nor explains the necessity for the breach.

Last year the Company made an "ex gratia" payment to the strikers (naturally enough, the Federation refers to it now as "strike pay"). This year the Company declines to make any such payment but declares it has no intention to enforce the clauses of the extra wages scheme which would debar strikers from participating in the benefits thereunder. The Board is not impressed with the suggestion that this action on the part of the Company is dictated by the knowledge that the strikers are really entitled to strike pay.

Of the demand put forward in the Kulti strike notice, the first relates to the failure of the Company to grant all the demands of the Federation according to the settlement of 1937. It has not been suggested that, so far as the Kulti workers are concerned, there has been any break down in the attempt to resolve grievances under this head by discussion and correspondence, nor is there anything to show that matters had reached such an acute stage that a strike was the only weapon left to the Federation. The other grievances refer to the manner of the impending retrenchment, in regard to which the strike notice is the first communication addressed to the Company.

In these circumstances the Board is unable to make any recommendation that the Kulti workers are entitled to strike pay.

Mr. Homi dissents from this finding in his separate minute.

Issue No. 5.

Should the 35 men who reported between the 31st July and the 3rd August be reinstated?

This issue has arisen in the following manner: Under the Terms of Resumption of Work, the men were to be allowed seven days' time from the date of resumption to rejoin (Appendix, page 96). Work was actually resumed on the 21st July. Allowing three days' grace, in addition to the seven days stipulated in the terms of resumption, the Company reinstated all who reported up to and on August 1st. Between August 1st and August 3rd some 100 men reported, the number has not been precisely given. Of these the Company re-engaged 65, and some 35 men approximately have not been taken back.

The Federation claims that all these men should be taken back, and cites as a precedent the action of the employers in the Cawnpore strike. This "precedent" is not of any service to the Federation for as the mills in Cawnpore were delayed one day in re-opening, the labour was allowed one day's grace. In the present case the labour was allowed seven days, and then another three days' grace in addition.

In the result the claim is reduced to that of one man, Dhani Singh, who appeared and gave evidence before the Board (Appendix, pages 121, 152 and 153). He stated that he returned to Barakar on the 15th July but fell sick. He appeared before his foreman on the 2nd August with a doctor's certificate, but was not taken on.

The Board finds that the matter of his reinstatement may be safely left to the Company, which has stated that it does not refuse to re-engage any of the men who turned up after August 1st—though they cannot claim re-engagement as of right—and will consider any such applications when there are jobs.

Issue No. 6.

What compensation, if any, shall be paid to the Kulti workers under paragraph 3 of the Terms of Resumption of Work, 1938?

This issue has been framed to meet the case of those workmen who are referred to in paragraph 3 of the terms of resumption of work, 1938.

The Federation claims that these men should be paid nine months' wages to cover the nine months referred to in paragraph 3 plus twelve months' wages as compensation, making twenty-one months' wages in all.

The Board sees no reason to distinguish the cases of these workmen from those referred to in paragraph 4 of the Terms of Resumption, and as their reduction coincides with the general retrenchment effected owing to surplus labour recommends that they be paid one month's wages (26 days of the existing wage rate) for every completed year of service.

Mr. K. C. Mahindra, in his separate minute, dissents from this recommendation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Issue No. 1.

Should the establishment staff be granted sick leave as claimed?

Should the Work's Superintendent be allowed discretion in the granting of leave?

Should the staff be allowed privilege leave as claimed?

The claims of the establishment (Appendix, page 92) are set out in item 3(a) and (b) of the staff grievances formulated on the 7th July 1937:—

(a) Sick leave to be 1st month with pay, second month $\frac{1}{2}$ pay, 3rd and 4th month lump sum, and rest without pay.

(b) Privilege leave should be one month, and casual leave 14 days.

It was contended on behalf of the establishment that there could be no reason to distinguish between the case of a workman and of a member of the establishment so far as sickness is concerned, that neither voluntarily courted sickness, and that neither should be penalised if he did fall sick. On this argument the establishment claimed sick leave as stated above, with full pay for the first month of sickness, half pay for the second month, a lump sum within the discretion of the management

for the third and fourth months, and leave without pay for the remainder of the sickness. The establishment made a special point that no discretion should be allowed to the Superintendent in the matter of sick leave.

The Company thought that no case had been made out for altering the special leave rules of the establishment, and held that there could be no comparison between the workers and the establishment. It further pointed out that the rules are elastic, and in particular cases are generously interpreted by the Superintendent in the exercise of his discretion.

The leave rules of the uncovenanted staff show that members with over one year's service are entitled to 14 days' sick and casual leave, *plus* the Pujah and holiday leave up to ten days per year, *i.e.*, a total of 24 days' leave with pay per year.

The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., allow its uncovenanted staff one month's leave after twelve months' service, and in addition grants five days' casual leave a year to cover sickness, private affairs or any other urgent reason.

The Board is not impressed with the argument that the establishment and the labour should be treated on the same footing in the matter of sick leave. As the conditions of service differ, so must the rules governing that service differ.

The Board recognises that after a term of service a period of leave is essential for purposes of recuperation, and considers that adequate provision should be made therefor. It accepts the proposal of the Federation that the present leave provisions should be consolidated, and that one month's leave should be earned by twelve months' service. The intention behind this recommendation is that an employee shall spend the leave for recuperation, and in order that the intention may be observed, the Board recommends that an employee who fails to take advantage of the provision after twelve months' service shall forfeit the leave he has earned; it further recommends that under no circumstances shall such leave be allowed to accumulate.

Cases will inevitably arise in which a rigid application of the rules may cause hardship to the individual. For this reason the Board agrees that the discretion of the Works Superintendent should remain unfettered. From the instances produced before the Board there is no room for doubt that his discretion has been generously exercised in the past, and the Board has every reason for confidence that it will in the future be exercised with equal liberality.

Mr. K. C. Mahindra has recorded a minute of dissent.

Mr. Homi has also recorded a separate note, concurring in the finding with the proviso that the leave be allowed to accumulate "up to the maximum allowed for a period of two years."

Issue No. 2.

Should the provident fund contribution be increased to one month's pay?

Should the Company's contribution be payable irrespective of the dividend declared?

This issue was framed with reference to item 4 of the list of grievances of the establishment staff of the 7th July 1937 (Appendix, page 92.)

The present position is that the Company contributes 5 per cent. when it declares a dividend of 7½ per cent. or over.

The establishment wishes that the rate of contribution be raised to 12½ per cent., and that the Company's contribution be made payable irrespective of the dividend declared.

The Company objects to any alteration on three grounds. It foresees legal complications and difficulties inasmuch as the Fund embraces old employees of the old Bengal Iron Co. It is reluctant to commit itself to recurring financial commitments involved in the payment of the contribution irrespective of the declared dividend: and it sees no reason to alter the terms of a fund which has been running for sixteen years.

As the Provident Fund Rules are under revision it was ultimately agreed that both questions should for the present be answered in the negative, and that no alteration should be made in the existing terms of the Fund pending such revision.

Issue No. 3.

Should the grade and rate of increment be revised and fixed at the scale suggested by the establishment?

The present "graded pay system" for the establishment staff was introduced with effect from the 1st September 1936. Under the system, the establishment staff has been divided into two groups, the "clerical" and the "works staff" according to the nature of the duties done by each. Each "job" is graded according to its value to the Company, without any reference to the individual engaged thereon.

In the "clerical" staff there are five grades:--

Grade.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Increment.	Period of years.	Increment percentage on initial salary.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.		
A ..	30	35	1 0	5	3½
B ..	35	45	1 8	7	4·3
C ..	45	60	2 8	6	5½
D ..	60	80	3 0	7	5
E ..	80	120	4 0	10	5

And in the "non-clerical" or "works" staff there are seven :—

Grade No.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Increment.	Period of years covered by grade.	Increment percentage on initial salary.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.		
1 ..	30	35	1 0	5	3½
2 ..	35	50	2 0	7½	6
3 ..	50	75	3 0	8	6
4 ..	75	100	4 8	6	6
5 ..	100	150	6 0	8	6
6 ..	150	225	9 0	8	6
7 ..	225	335	13 8	8½	6

It will be noted that in each schedule a Rs. 30/35 grade has been inserted, partly to look after the man who never improves, but mainly to act as a training grade for young man.

At the first hearing, the establishment desired to replace the clerical staff grade by the following grade :—

A—Rs. 35 to Rs. 75 by annual increment of Rs. 4.

B—Rs. 75 to Rs. 105 by annual increment of Rs. 5.

C—Rs. 105 to Rs. 135 by annual increment of Rs. 6.

The only suggestion put forward with regard to the Works staff was that the initial grade might rise from Rs. 35 to Rs. 65 by annual increment of Rs. 4.

Ultimately the following grades were proposed :—

Establishment Staff.

Office Staff—

A—Rs. 35 to Rs. 75 by annual increment of Rs. 4.

B—Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 by annual increment of Rs. 5.

C—Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 by annual increment of Rs. 5.

D—Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 by annual increment of Rs. 5.

Works Staff—

A—Rs. 45 to Rs. 75 by annual increment of Rs. 5.

B—Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 by annual increment of Rs. 6.

C—Rs. 150 to Rs. 225 by annual increment of Rs. 9.

D—Rs. 225 to Rs. 335 by annual increment of Rs. 13-8.

Both the Company and the establishment are agreed that there shall be several grades, and it is evident, from a comparison of the existing and the proposed grades, that the main difference is to be

found in the initial grade. They may therefore be scrutinised in the light of the various claims appended to item 2 of the staff grievances enumerated on the 7th July 1937 (Appendix, page 92):—

(a) Minimum salary should be Rs. 35 per month.

The minimum wage used to be Rs. 25, but after an investigation by the Works' Superintendent, it was raised to Rs. 30 in 1936.

The claim that the initial salary should be Rs. 35 is put forward on three grounds:—

(1) The clerks themselves think Rs. 30 is too low.

(2) The Company can afford to pay more.

(3) (Somewhat naively) the clerks already in service would like their own relatives to whom preference is to be given over outsiders under item 15 of the list of grievances—to start at Rs. 35.

The Company claimed—and the establishment admitted—that the Company could obtain as many clerks as it required at Rs. 30. It was also conceded that the figure compares favourably with that given by similar establishments. This being so, it cannot be held that the reasons advanced in support of the claim would justify the raising of the minimum salary, the more so as this salary was fixed only in September 1936.

The ultimate grade suggested by the establishment for the works staff fixes Rs. 45 as the initial pay in Grade A. No reason was given why this distinction was ultimately made between the clerical and the non-clerical staff, or why the figure was raised from Rs. 35 suggested in the earlier stages of the hearing.

The Board therefore finds no reason to alter the existing minimum salary, either in the case of the clerical or of the non-clerical staff.

(b) Lowest rate of increment should be Rs. 4 only.

As no reason was ever given why this figure was taken, the Board cannot find that the lowest rate of increment should be Rs. 4.

(c) Increment should in no case be stopped.

This claim was amended to read: "Increment should in no case be arbitrarily stopped", "arbitrarily" being interpreted to mean "without due cause."

As the Company stated that no increment is ever stopped without giving the man affected a chance to state his case, and as the establishment accepted that statement, no further finding is required of the Board.

(d) No degradation should be made. This claim was withdrawn by the establishment.

(e) Promotion to the higher grade should be considered immediately on completion of lower one.

The establishment explained that it did not insist on "automatic" promotion, but would be satisfied with an assurance from the Company that within one year of his attaining the maximum of any grade, an employee's claim to promotion to the next higher grade would be considered.

The Company stated that this was in fact done, and that, in the event of any vacancy, applications were invited, and a suitable man promoted.

As this assurance was given and accepted, no issue was raised.

(f) Minimum starting of the higher grade should be given in case of promotion.

The Establishment cites the case of Gouri Shanker Dass. It is stated that he is still drawing Rs. 50 though he is doing a job in the grade, Rs. 75 to Rs. 100.

The Company's case is that Gouri Dass was engaged on the 1st January 1932 as Weighbridge clerk on Rs. 40 per month. By the 1st March 1938 he had drawn two increments of Rs. 2 each, and was getting Rs. 44 per month. As his job was at a "dead end" and he had no chance of promotion, it was decided to try him out as a yard foreman, and, while on trial, he was paid Rs. 50 per month as the job had not been finally graded.

It is indisputable that since March 1938 this man has been working, whether on trial or otherwise, on a job which is graded at Rs. 75 to Rs. 100. He is working on one shift. There are two other men on the other two shifts, and each of them is drawing Rs. 75. Since March Gouri Shanker has been taking his shift—and his responsibility—just as the other two, and the Board is of opinion that there is no reason not to pay him the starting pay of the post, i.e., Rs. 75, with effect from the 1st March.

The Board would suggest to the Company the creation of posts as Junior Yard Foremen in the grade of Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 to cover the cases of such employees as Gouri Sankar Dass whose competence as Yard Foreman the Company wishes to test.

Issue No. 4.

Should all members of the establishment be paid one month's salary as bonus each year at the time of the Pujas?

Should they be permitted to participate in the Company's extra wages scheme?

The Board is of opinion that the demand for one month's salary as bonus each year is unreasonable.

On the alternative claim the argument is put forward that as the Company's profits are earned by the combined efforts of the workmen on the one hand, and the clerical and supervisory staff on the other, there is no justification for any discrimination in the matter of the extra wages earned by the joint labours of both.

The Company justifies the discrimination on several grounds. It is contended that the conditions of service are entirely different, the establishment enjoying a security of tenure denied to the labour which first comes under reduction in times of depression: that the extra wages scheme was devised to satisfy labour's demand for an increase in wages: that it is desirable to retain a discretion in the hands of the management in rewarding meritorious work on the part of the higher grades: and that if the principle were conceded it would be difficult to define its application in respect of the Calcutta and London staff.

The Board finds no valid reason to confine the extra wages scheme to those employees who are on the daily labour muster rolls, to the exclusion of the monthly rated staff. Such a distinction undoubtedly operates to the prejudice of certain classes of the employees such as the Supervisory and Junior Operational staffs. On principle there can be no justification for their exclusion. It is not necessary to extend the principle to the Calcutta office, for it is possible to draw a natural line of distinction between the employees at the plants and those at the Calcutta office. The Board therefore recommends that the establishment be allowed to participate in the scheme from the present financial year, i.e., from the 1st April 1938.

Mr. K. C. Mahindra dissents from this recommendation in his separate minute.

Issue No. 5.

Are members of the establishment entitled to overtime pay?

Should they be treated as workmen and paid overtime on the same scale?

The claim for overtime was limited to the clerical staff.

The Company challenged the establishment to point to any concern, either public or private, which paid overtime to its clerical staff. No instance was quoted—and the Company stated that it did not propose to create a precedent in this respect.

The Board finds that the hours of work of the clerical staff are normal, and any extra hours are covered by the conditions of their employment. It is therefore unable to make any recommendation that the clerical staff be paid overtime, and sees no reason to accept the plea that the clerical staff should be treated as labour.

Issue No. 6.

Should the shiftmen be allowed 24 hours off between shifts each week? If so, how is this to be arranged?

The establishment claims that each shiftman should get 24 hours off between shifts, and suggests that the shift cycles be arranged to allow of this being done.

The Company urges the practical difficulty, and offers to consider any alternative scheme that the establishment might evolve to solve the problem. No alternative scheme has been put in.

The scheme now followed was arranged in consultation with the Factory Inspector. In operation it means that once in every three weeks, when he works back from "C" shift through "B" shift to "A" shift, a shiftman does not get 24 hours off between shifts.

As no alternative scheme has been put forward, the present scheme must be maintained.

The tentative suggestion that the Company might engage a "relieving" force is not practically feasible.

Issue No. 7.

Should the establishment staff be paid acting allowance as labour?

This claim has been confined to the clerical staff. The establishment is desirous that a clerk acting for another shall be paid acting allowance, that he shall receive the minimum pay of the grade in which he is acting.

The Company objects on two grounds:—

- (1) that members of the establishment are on a monthly rate,
- (2) that, just as their hours are elastic, so, within limits, the nature of their work is elastic,

and further asserts that acting allowance is unknown in Calcutta establishments.

The rules in force in the Tata Iron and Steel Company are as follows:—

"Any employee belonging to the superior or clerical staff, when acting in a higher post for a month or more, shall draw the pay of his substantive post plus 20 per cent. of the pay of the post in which he is acting, or if such post is on a graded scale, 20 per cent. of the minimum of the grade, provided that the total emoluments so drawn shall not exceed the pay of the higher post or the minimum of the scale of the higher post if such post is on a graded scale."

"No acting allowance shall be given as provided in the above rule unless the post in which an employee is acting involves the undertaking of higher responsibility or more arduous work than is involved in the substantive post of the employee. *e.g.*, a clerk on Rs. 63 in a grade of Rs. 55—4—75 will not get any acting allowance if he acts in the place of a clerk on Rs. 71 in the same grade, as such work does not involve the undertaking of higher responsibility or more arduous labour."

The Board is of opinion that when an employee belonging to the clerical staff acts in a higher post for a month or more, and that post involves the undertaking of higher responsibility than is involved in his substantive post, he should receive, as acting allowance a sum which, together with his substantive pay, will amount to the minimum of the scale of the higher post.

Issue No. 8.

Have there been any instances where members of the staff have not been allowed five minutes grace in daily attendance, but have been fined a day's pay for such late attendance?

The establishment claimed that no "grace" at all was allowed to the staff, and that any late attendance was punished by a fine which frequently amounted to a day's pay.

The Company contended that five minutes' grace was allowed but that late attendance above that grace was punished, first by a warning and then by the imposition of a small fine. A statement was filed showing the fines imposed from January, 1935, to date. (Appendix, page 167.)

For the establishment five witnesses were examined (Appendix, pages 125-126). Their evidence did not support the case set out. S. Ghati of the maintenance shop says he was once late between 1931 and 1933—he cannot remember the year. He was five minutes' late and was fined 6 annas. He was then drawing Rs. 15 per month as an apprentice. G. C. Sadhu of the General Stores draws Rs. 63 per month. He admits that he is generally late in attendance, ten or twelve times a month, by ten, fifteen or twenty minutes. Sometimes he is fined 8 annas and sometimes 4 annas a month. S. K. Roy of the Accounts Department used to be late two or three times a month in 1936. At first he was warned and then fined 8 annas a time for three or four months, since when he has checked his fault. He was then drawing Rs. 43 per month. Dakshina Lal, who draws Rs. 16 per month in the Accounts office says he was once late by two minutes in 1934 and was fined Re. 1. Kapildoo, drawing Rs. 18 a month in the same office, says he was once late by two minutes in November 1934, and was fined Re. 1.

The evidence adduced does not establish the grievance recited. The Board observes that since January 1935 only in the case of G. C. Sadhu have the fines for late attendance exceeded 8 annas per month. He was visited with fines of Re. 1 on three occasions, in August 1935 when he was late 12 times during the month, in September 1935 when he was late 7 times, and in January 1937 when he exceeded the "grace" allowed on 14 occasions.

This matter has ultimately been left to the discretion of the Board, and the Board sees no occasion to pursue the matter further.

Issue No. 9.

Is any distinction made between members of the Covenanted staff and the establishment in the matter of medical aid?

Have members of the establishment been forced to buy outside the ingredients of prescriptions which are supplied free to the Covenanted staff?

The Company claims that it knows of no distinction between the two classes of employees in the matter of medical aid.

The grievance of the establishment is of a somewhat peculiar nature. It is conceded that the staff get free medical advice and free hospital treatment. But the complaint is lodged that if a doctor prescribes a certain medicine, and one of the ingredients is not available in the Company's hospital, the patient has to purchase it himself from outside, bring it to the hospital, and then have the prescription made up.

The evidence led (Appendix, pages 122, 124) does not support the grievance as framed. Two witnesses were examined, T. C. Ghosal and H. P. Goswami, but their evidence did not sustain the grievance. T. C. Ghosal said that he had been obliged to purchase injections and tonics from outside at his own expense. H. P. Goswami spoke of an illness of more than two months' duration in 1934 when he was on leave. No particulars were afforded of the peculiar grievance in either case. The Company cannot be expected to provide tonics and proprietary medicines, nor does it undertake to do so.

H. P. Goswami, as the clerk who posts the bills in the Bill Register, stated that he was in a position to prove that all the bills for all the medical expenses of the covenanted staff were paid by the Company, but he did not particularise this general statement.

In the result the Board finds no evidence to support the grievance framed, and no evidence to rebut the Company's claim that in this respect no distinction is made between the covenanted staff and the establishment. It is satisfied with the Company's assurance that no such distinction is made.

Issue No. 10.

Have there been any instances where old employees have been superseded by new appointments?

The Company called on the establishment to give particulars of instances where such supersession had taken place.

The case of Chandra Bhusan Das, pay clerk, Accounts Department, was cited, and it was stated that he had been promoted to Head Pay Clerk superseding Profulla Ghosh.

Neither Chandra Bhusan Das nor Profulla Ghosh was examined. In their stead Ajit Mukherjee was called upon to give evidence (Appendix, page 125). He only joined the Company on the 21st July 1938 in the Accounts Department, and is on three months' probation. He cannot state in whose place he was engaged, nor can he speak of the other clerks in his department.

As no other evidence was tendered in support of this grievance, the Board can only find that the grievance has not been proved.

Issue No. 11.

Have there been any cases of incivility on the part of officers towards members of the staff?

Has the Company failed to take appropriate action on such cases?

This grievance was not pressed. The Company declared that it had never approved of and would never tolerate incivility on the part of its officers. The establishment was satisfied with this expression of the Company's attitude, and withdrew from prosecution of this grievance.

Issue No. 12.

Should preference be given to the sons and relatives of members of the staff at the time of new appointments?

The Company agreed that, in deciding between two candidates of equal merit otherwise, preference should be given to the one with a relative already in the service of the Company, in accordance with the existing practice. It reserved the right, however, to place the

new entrant in whatever position it chose, holding it undesirable both in the interests of the Company and of its employees, that relatives should be serving in the same department.

The establishment accepted this statement of the Company's policy in the matter of new appointments. No further decision by the Board is therefore necessary.

Issue No. 13.

Should employees who have passed through the Company's Technical School, be taken on the staff establishment roll?

This issue was framed on the claim of the establishment that labourers on the muster roll should be taken in as supervisors when vacancies occurred.

The Company pointed out that the majority of the men attending the classes were already on the establishment roll.

The Company undertook to give consideration to such cases, but could not guarantee employment. This undertaking was accepted by the establishment.

Special Issue A.

Are the members of the establishment staff entitled to join the Labour Federation?

The determination of this issue has been objected to both by the Federation and by the Company. The position of the Company is made clear in the following letter:—

Directors' Bungalow,
Kulti.

Burn & Co.

7th September 1938.

The issue "A" as framed reads as follows:—

"Are members of the establishment staff entitled to join the Labour Federation?"

The Board of Conciliation has been set up "to go into the various points in dispute between the parties." The materials before the Board for the purpose of framing the issues are—

- (a) Terms of resumption, dated the 17th July 1938. (Appendix, page 96.)
- (b) Joint statement by the Labour Federation and the Company, dated the 17th July 1938. (Appendix, page 95.)

(c) Statement of the case by the Labour Federation. (Appendix, pages 99 and 100.)

(d) Statement of the case by the Company. (Appendix, pages onwards.)

Both in the terms of resumption and the joint statement [(a) and (b) above] the Company has specifically excluded from the purview of the Board the question whether the establishment staff can be members of the Labour Union or not (*vide* clause 9 of the terms of resumption, and paragraph 4 of the joint statement).

The Labour Federation neither in their statement of the case, nor in the subsequent arguments has asked the Board to frame an issue on this subject.

I agree that in the Labour Federation's notice to strike prominence is given to the demand that the "Company should recognise the establishment employees as the members of this Labour Federation." It is also arguable that unless this particular "grievance" is ventilated it may continue as a source of misunderstanding between the management and the employees which it is desirable that the Board should endeavour to remove. From the point of view of conciliation and avoidance as far as possible of future friction I agree that the issue "A" as framed above should be considered by the Board.

There remains however one difficulty. The findings of the Board, constituted as it is under the Trades Dispute Act are not mandatory, but will be recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. But in the opening paragraph of the joint statement referred to above (b) there is the unqualified statement that both the parties to the dispute "agree to abide by the decision of the Board." And as the questions arising under issue "A" as above have been specifically reserved by the Company, it is to be understood that the findings of the Board on this issue will not be "binding" on the Management.

I suggest therefore that the report of the Board should be drawn up in two sections—one dealing with such issues and findings thereon which will be binding on both the parties, *vide* paragraph 1 of the joint statement, and the second section dealing with such issues and findings thereon where there is no such agreement of prior acceptance.

K. C. Mahindra.

The observations which follow are therefore to be regarded as "obiter dicta" on the part of the Chairman, and not binding on either party.

It is indisputably desirable that the establishment should have some organisation to represent its interests. It is equally undesirable that that organisation should be the organisation which represents the interests of labour, for the interest of the labour force and the supervisory staff must often differ. Not only is this inevitable in theory, but it has proved so in actual experience.

The establishment is divided into four branches. First, the uncovenanted supervisory staff, in direct charge of labour; second, the clerical staff, the work of which is often of a confidential nature;

third, the junior operational staff, forming the link between the supervisory staff and labour; fourth, the Watch and Ward, responsible for the maintenance of order.

The Company insists that its establishment staff shall not join the Labour Federation. It takes its stand on the firm ground that it cannot risk any clash between an employee's duty to the Company and his duty to the Federation, nor can it view with equanimity membership of the same Federation with the same interests by the supervisory staff and the labour it supervises.

There can be no community of interests between the labour and the clerical staff or the Watch and Ward. So far as the supervisory staff is concerned it is quite clear that a man in some authority, who, by virtue of his position gives orders to the labour which may subsequently form a cause of difference between the Company and the Federation, should not be allowed membership of the Federation.

There is only one solution of the difficulty—the formation of a separate union for the supervisory, clerical and Watch and Ward staffs. New recruits to these branches will be able to join the new union, such workmen as may be transferred from the muster roll to the establishment being granted the option of either remaining on the muster roll and retaining membership of the Federation, or joining the establishment and becoming members of the new union. Such members of the establishment as have already joined the Federation will be at liberty to resign. In the discussion before the Board the Federation stated that it would accept such resignations notwithstanding anything in its rules.

Some difficulty arises in the case of the junior operational staff. They are members of the establishment and do enjoy some authority. Yet, in distinction from the supervisory staff proper, they are "intimately allied to labour" and primarily men of the muster roll, and should be allowed to remain members of the Federation.

The above report contains an account of the proceedings of the Board, and of the steps taken by it to ascertain the facts and circumstances relating to the dispute submitted for its determination. It recites the different items of dispute and contains the finding and recommendation of the Board on each such item. It is now submitted to the authority by which the Board was constituted.

T. H. Ellis,

Chairman.

K. C. Mahindra,

Member, Representative of Employers.

Maneck Homi,

Member, Representative of Workmen.

Calcutta,

October 25th 1938.

II.—Minute by Mr. K. C. Mahindra.

PRELIMINARY.

I had originally no intention of dissenting from my colleagues on any major conclusions and if I feel constrained to append this minute, it is because the arguments adduced in support of conclusions in a few issues do not appear convincing to me and in a few instance I feel that the problem has not been tackled as envisaged by the authority under which this Board of Conciliation was constituted. Section 7(1) of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929 reads:-

“Where a dispute has been referred to a Board under this Act, it shall be the duty of the Board to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the same and for this purpose the Board shall, in such manner as it thinks fit, and without delay, investigate the dispute and *all matters affecting the merits thereof* and the right of settlement thereof.....”

My interpretation of this section is that the Board was enjoined not only to bring about a settlement but to investigate into the merits of each term of the dispute and give its verdict thereon. In the present instance, by mutual agreement, work was resumed pending the constitution of the Board and, further, both the parties to the dispute had agreed to accept the ultimate findings of the Board. Under these circumstances I consider full emphasis was desired, under the provisions of the Act, on the merits or demerits of the respective claims put up by the two parties. I feel that this aspect of the investigation has not been fully explored and in few instances conclusions have been reached without detailed examination of the merits of the rival proposals. I desire, accordingly on this score, to divide this minute into two sections; one part dealing with the issues where, without dissenting from the conclusions of my colleagues, I consider that a fuller investigation would have led to a proper appreciation of the Company's standpoint, and the second part dealing with certain issues where I definitely dissent from their judgment.

I.—EXPLANATORY.

A. Provident Fund (Hirapur Issue No. 3 and Kulti Issue No. 2).

The Company declared in 1937 its intention to constitute for the workmen “some form of savings fund to which both the Company and the workers contribute.” This arrangement has a dual aspect—the savings aspect and the contributory aspect. My colleagues paying little or no attention to the savings aspect, and directing their scrutiny solely to the contributory aspect have found that the agreement of 1937 has not been literally implemented and have proceeded to the conclusion that as the workmen claim a contributory fund, the same should be instituted. The Company in the statement of their case invited the Board to investigate into the virtues of the provident bonus scheme which it had instituted and asked for the Board's judgment on the relative merits of the scheme as put by the Company and a contributory provident fund scheme as claimed by the workmen. The Company stated in conclusion that it

had no objection to replacing the bonus scheme by a contributory scheme but it wished it to be widely known that in the opinion of the Management the former scheme was in reality more beneficial for the workmen. My colleagues did not go into the merits of the two proposals and they have simply accepted the offer of the Company to replace their present scheme by a provident fund (contributory) scheme. I consider it was the duty of the Board to give their considered opinion on the merits of the respective proposals, before coming to a decision on this issue.

The provident bonus scheme was instituted by the Company in November 1937, to come into operation with effect from 1st April 1938. Its main provision may be summarised as follows:—

“On retirement a workman shall receive as provident bonus a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. of the total wages earned by him in the last year of his service multiplied by the number of whole completed years of service.”

The draft outlines of the proposal were communicated to the President of the Labour Federation and his comments are contained in letter No. 929/37A. of 29th September 1937, addressed to Mr. Leslie Martin:—

“The present scheme fails to be a provident fund both in the sense in which we had discussed at the conference held at Hirapur on 7th August 1937, as also under the Provident Fund Act in that it does not take into consideration nor provides for the workmen's contributions—the tentative scheme is only one-sided and the *raison d'être* of the scheme, i.e., to provide for the workers' needs in old age, is lost sight of. The scheme does not encourage thrift nor compulsory saving.”

Mr. Martin's reply of 27th October 1937 to Mr. Homi contained the following observations:—

“Retiring gratuity and provident bonus.”

While agreeing with you that the scheme suggested by us is not a provident fund as generally understood in that the workmen will not be compelled to save so much as they would do if obliged to themselves contribute, apart from that they will get much the same benefits and as far as the Company is concerned the cost of our present proposals will be about the same. I cannot help feeling that you have not carefully considered the significance of our proposals. As an illustration, take a workman starting on a salary of Rs. 40 per month or Rs. 480 a year. On his contributing 5 per cent. of his salary, i.e., Rs. 24 to the provident fund the Company's contribution will be an equal amount up to the end of the year. His total fund at the end of one year is Rs. 48 and this sum earns interest until the date of his retirement. The accumulation during the period of his service follows the same rule and if at the end of 15 years the workman is in receipt of a salary of, say Rs. 60 per month, his provident fund, allowing for accumulation of interest as well as a gradual increase in salary will be somewhere between Rs. 720 and Rs. 1,080. In this provident fund roughly one half will represent his own savings.

Under the proposals which we have drafted, the workman will receive 5 per cent. of his salary during the last year of his service, which we would assume in our illustration to be Rs. 60 per mensem multiplied by the number of years of his service (15). Carrying the above illustration further, the Company pays him as provident bonus at the time of retirement a sum of Rs. 540 which roughly represents the cost to the Company. This sum as suggested above would be about the same as the workman would receive from the Company if there had been a provident fund instead of the suggested proposals.

So far as the Company is concerned, by the institution of a provident bonus they do not save anything; on the other hand, as I have told you, the cost of administration of a provident fund will be heavy as you must also remember that from the nature of operations at the works there are bound to be large fluctuations in the labour roll, and which would necessitate the handling of an enormous number of accounts. As the incidence of such costs must be borne by the provident fund, we reckon that the workmen will suffer so far as their total emoluments are concerned at the end of their period of service."

It will be observed that Mr. Homi himself has stated in the above correspondence that the *raison d'être* of the scheme is "to provide for the workers' needs in old age". From personal knowledge I know it for a fact that contributory provident funds have not, so far in practice, succeeded in attaining this object, for in 85 per cent. of the cases within my knowledge of provident funds covering about 20,000 members, the individual fund is continuously being mortgaged to the hilt and when old age arrives there is hardly any "provision" left. The Management after careful deliberation decided to place the savings aspect of the arrangement in the forefront and devised a scheme which, in my opinion, really attains the object which both the employers and workmen have in view.

In discussing the merits of the two proposals the attention of the Board was directed to the following important features:—

"Difficulties inherent in the contributory provident scheme."

(1) The maintenance of over 15,000 accounts, which, owing to temporary but enforced absenteeism characteristic of the industry, would in a short time increase to 20,000, will involve heavy administration expenses. The provident fund maintained by the Tatas covers a little over 19,000 accounts and their expenses are Rs. 24,000 a year. It is reckoned that Provident Fund Accounts for Hirapur and Kulti workmen would cost about Rs. 18,000 annually, which will bear very heavily on the income of the workmen's fund.

(2) The costs of administration are a legitimate charge on the fund. The Company does not know of any private or commercial contributory fund where the costs of administration are not borne by the fund.

(3) The appointment of trustees, the method and manner of their election, the question of investment of funds, etc., are problems not easy of solution in the case of a worker's provident fund.

(4) One of the prominent features of a contributory provident fund is the restriction imposed on payment of employers' contributions—restrictions which are based on length of service and satisfactory conduct. For instance, in case of "Tata's" provident fund a member

is not entitled to receive the full amount of Company's contribution unless he has put in 15 or more years of satisfactory service and provided his services are terminated otherwise than for misconduct.

Even under the Provident Fund Act of 1925 the termination of services within 5 years renders liable to forfeiture that portion of the member's fund which is contributed by the employing authority.

(5) In a provident fund scheme provision has to be made for withdrawals or advances—and if it is a recognised fund under the Income Tax (Provident Funds Relief) Act, withdrawal is governed by the rules specially framed for the purpose. It has been pointed out to the Management that a workman's provident fund possesses the merit of providing the facility of easy borrowing on cheap terms for the members thereof. The Company considers this to be a grave defect of a provident fund for workmen. The cardinal idea of a provident fund is compulsory saving for old age and this idea is defeated if continuous drafts are made on the fund to meet demands, however temporary. It has been experienced by the Management that this essential virtue is not fully grasped even by a higher cadre of employee who is supposed to possess a greater sense of responsibility than what the average workman does, and that in one particular fund aggregating over Rs. 6 lakhs more than Rs. 4½ lakhs is pledged as security against loans. A workman who receives his provident fund slip at the end of the year can prove for all ostensible purposes that his creditworthiness has increased by the amount of the fund at his credit. No matter what restrictions one may impose in respect of assignments or pledges or liens, this increase in his creditworthiness cannot be denied and as such his ability to borrow from the money-lenders has increased. The Company does not know any effective remedies which would prevent an aggravation of the borrowing habit which would almost be the certain result of a provident fund scheme.

(6) It has been suggested by the Labour Federation that a provident fund scheme be framed on the same lines as the provisions and rules laid down by the Provident Fund Act of 1925.

The special features of this Act are:—

- (a) Compulsory participation by the employees.
- (b) The member's fund is not capable of being assigned or charged.

These provisions can be repeated in any private fund rules quite easily but the protection given under (b) above does not get over the real difficulty outlined in paragraph 5 above.

"Merits of the Provident Bonus Scheme."

(7) It is quite simple in operation. In the scheme which has been introduced by the Company a workman receives on termination of his service (unless due to dismissal for misconduct or misdemeanour) a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. of his wages in the last year of his service multiplied by the number of years of service.

(8) The cost of this scheme to the Company is more than would be the cost of a contributory provident fund, based on the same percentage.

(9) There are no costs of administration as the scheme is very simple from accountancy point of view and involves one arithmetical calculation only when the payment is made.

(10) The restraints usually embodied in provident funds as outlined in paragraph 4 above are absent and as soon as an employee has completed 12 months' service his right to provident bonus is established and there are no qualifications attached to this right.

(11) As the workman receives no credit slip on account of accrual of this right he is unable to borrow on the security of this bonus and accordingly the bonus scheme represents a truer provision for old age than would an ordinary provident fund in actual practice.

(12) A legitimate criticism against the provident bonus scheme is that it does not promote compulsory thrift. No doubt the workman is not compelled to contribute, but the other half of his fund is safe and kept intact until he actually retires, and is not frittered away, through borrowing, before the fund is realised.

(13) The Company has further declared its intention to invite a commercial bank to open a branch office in Hirapur and offer savings bank facilities to the employees. This will serve the purpose of attracting voluntary savings of workmen and will earn for them a regular income.

It might be possible to improve upon this proposal by some sort of an insurance scheme on the lines of the scheme maintained by the Indian Post Office.

I feel that my colleagues have failed to appraise the merits of the provident bonus scheme and their decision to shelve the bonus scheme has been actuated solely by their respect for literal performance of an agreement, irrespective of the ultimate benefits which would accrue to the workmen in either case. The Company has indicated its willingness to replace their bonus scheme by a contributory fund scheme but, in my opinion, this is a retrograde step and will not serve the purpose of providing a fund for old age which is, after all, the only *raison d'être* of such benefit proposals.

B. Festival Leave (Hirapur Issue No. 8).

The sole deciding factor influencing my colleagues in their decision is the practice obtainable at The Tata Iron & Steel Co.'s Works at Jamshedpur. My objections to the grant of this concession are:—

(1) The claim was only halfheartedly pressed by the Labour Federation. It finds no place in the strike notice. In the gradation of grievances this claim was put in the "C" class by Mr. Bose, the labour Advocate. Accordingly the complaint is not acute.

(2) The works at Hirapur are continuous operation works and is possible that denominational leaves may prove awkward from the operational point of view.

(3) The grant is tantamount to adding two days to the privilege leave. My colleagues have suggested safeguards against such interpretation but I feel that no matter what the safeguards are on paper, in practice the grant will resolve into adding 2 days privilege leave, which is already considered to be on the generous scale. On a reference to the General Manager of The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., I have been advised as follows:—

"Festival Leave.—Originally the idea was that the leave could only be availed of on festival days but as an employee could in practice

obtain leave on any day he wishes by saying, for example, that he wished to perform the sradah ceremony of his father or that he had to perform Satyanarayan Puja, it was thought best to allow these two days festival leave to be added to the two weeks' vacation and to be taken whenever desired. Of course these two days festival leave lapse if they are not availed of within the year and cannot be accumulated like the vacation leave."

I am not in favour of emphasizing in any manner whatsoever communal aspects of living in industrial organisations. Nevertheless I recognise the probable impact on industrial relationship of the existing political tendencies in the country and, solely on grounds of expediency, I have subscribed to the recommendation of my colleagues on this issue.

II.—DISSENT.

A. Establishment Leave (Issue No. 1).

Beyond the mere setting up of a claim for privilege and casual leave of one month and 14 days, the Advocate of the Labour Federation did not adduce any arguments for the change, nor did he proffer any evidence in support of the contention that the existing leave benefits were niggardly and inadequate. Every worker desires a change for the better in his service conditions and in what he receives for his work. But it is one thing to desire a change and another thing to earn it.

Twenty-four days' leave in the year for this category of employee is, in my opinion, ample. That Jamshedpur offers something different and more ample is no argument, that the Government of India allows its servants one month's leave is also no argument, industrial concerns set up in a world of profit-economy and no State support, have no taxpayers to fall back upon in case of deficits and short-falls. In Western countries which provide the inspiration and guidance for extension and amelioration of workers' living conditions, the maximum leave period is three weeks for the establishment staff. I do not know of any industrial manufacturing concern in Bengal which allows its establishment staff leave with pay for more than three weeks in the year.

Besides, the conditions of living—wages, housing, educational and medical facilities, recreations, etc.—differ in each organisation and judgments based entirely on mere comparison of one item of living cannot be accepted as just and accurate findings on the matter at issue.

I do not consider any case has been made out for altering the present rules, and I therefore dissent from the recommendations of my colleagues on this issue.

B. Establishment and Extra Wages Scheme [Issue No. 4 and Kulti Issue No. 1 (8)].

This issue arose incidentally and did not form part of the major grievances. The original demand was for one month's salary as Puja bonus each year. The present practice is to pay a bonus to the establishment staff as and when profits permit, at the discretion of the Company. In the past, the Company has paid such bonuses to the

establishment staff in 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1937, that is, in every year when the Company made a profit. The amount of the bonus varies according to the years of service and the merit of the individual's work during the year.

When the original claim for one month's Puja bonus was argued before the Board, no evidence was produced of any real grievance on this score and the demand consisted merely of converting the Company's discretion about bonus payments into a privilege to be incorporated in the terms of service of the establishment staff, irrespective of the Profit and Loss Account of the Company.

The alternative claim did not figure in the picture until after the Advocate for Labour Federation felt nonplussed at his inability to adduce any arguments in support of his claim and the alternative demand was put in his mouth, so to say. The alternative demand is for participation in the Company's extra wages bonus scheme.

My colleagues justify the granting of this concession on the ground that the Company's profits are earned by the joint labours of both the workmen and the establishment staff and therefore on principle there can be no justification for the exclusion of the latter category of employees. In making this recommendation my colleagues have apparently forgotten to take note of the fact that the extra wages scheme was promulgated with the purpose of giving labour special emoluments in times of prosperity and this was done specifically to meet labour's claim for a general increment of wages when trade is good. This is recognised by the Board in its discussion of Issue No. 1 (Demand for 25 per cent. general increment). No claim has been made and no evidence brought forward to show that the wages of the establishment staff are low. In fact their service terms are superior in many ways to those obtainable elsewhere, even as compared to Jamshedpur, for the establishment staff at Hirapur receive free housing, free electric light, and water, etc., which their confreres at Jamshedpur do not receive.

I cannot help feeling that my colleagues have been guided in their decision by the practice adopted by the Tata Iron & Steel Company, whose profit sharing scheme embraces all their permanent employees—from the General Manager down to the menial servant. If such be the case and Tata's practice (which was introduced only a year ago) was their sole guide, I submit that my colleagues would find it difficult to meet the charge of mental inertia, inasmuch as they have refused to take into account not only local conditions but also the general factor of efficiency on which subject opinions may honestly vary according to one's experience.

I summarise my objections to the extension of the extra wages scheme as follows:—

(1) The genesis of the extra wages scheme is the formulation of a method by which workmen would receive higher emoluments. As would be clear from the arguments under Hirapur Issue No. 1, the demand for increase in wages of the workmen was satisfied by the extra wages scheme.

(2) No attempt has been made to prove that the establishment suffer from a low level of wages.

(3) The alternative issue was framed on a stray suggestion and does not appear in the original statement. Mr. Bose did not press for

it seriously, for even in his final arguments, while emphasising the need of a Puja bonus, he said "Puja comes every year, but extra wages scheme—??".

(4) Conditions of service of the workmen and the establishment staff are entirely different as, e.g., during depression times it is the workmen who come under reduction first. Tenure of service is more secure in the case of establishment staff.

(5) The discretion in the payment of Puja bonus is advisedly maintained by the Company inasmuch as the merits of work done by this class of employee become more and more specific and individual as the higher grades are reached as compared to the gang or mass work put in by the workmen. Bonuses accordingly should vary with the merit of work done, hence the justification for discretionary powers in the hands of the management for awards which are extra-contractual.

(6) If the claim for participation were held valid it would be difficult to define its application particularly in respect of the Calcutta and London staffs. Owing to the high degree of centralisation there are several administrative departments which cater for several joint stock concerns under the same Managing Agents (e.g., share, cash, despatch, etc.), and it is difficult to allocate one particular set of staff to one Company.

My colleagues have recommended that it is not necessary to extend the principle to the Calcutta Office, but they give no reasons for this recommendation. If the one justification for extension of the scheme lies in the fact that it is the joint labours of all employees which yield profits, then exclusion of any one cadre of employee cannot be upheld. There is this apparent contradiction in the policy which has been advocated. Further, my colleagues have instanced the case of the Junior Operational and Supervisory Technical staff who are intimately allied with labour and accordingly their exclusion may be reckoned as borderline cases which are thereby prejudiced. The obvious recommendation should therefore have been the transfer of such staff to the muster roll and thus provide the enabling measure for their participation in the extra wages scheme.

The Indian Labour Commission of 1931, while discussing profit sharing schemes, gave their considered opinion that "in the present stage of industrial development, such schemes are unlikely to prove either useful or effective," and the Commissioners went on to recommend efficiency or production bonus in place of profit sharing schemes. In the case of establishment staff where individual merit and efficiency is an important and comparatively easily assessable quantity, a uniform all-round application of profit sharing bonus scheme cannot be productive of any greater efficiency or even contentment, which really are the two aims of such schemes. I am of opinion that the scheme instituted by the Tata Iron & Steel Company fails in this respect and accordingly is not a good example to follow. Even in the United Kingdom similar schemes do not embrace all the cadres of employees. "At the end of 1937, the total number of undertakings practising profit sharing in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 410. Several firms had two or more schemes in operation for different categories of employees. These 410 businesses concerned employed about 429,000 work people, of whom only 264,000 were entitled to participate in the benefits of the schemes." (*The Ministry of Labour Gazette, London, July 1938.*)

For reasons stated above I dissent from the recommendations of my colleagues on this issue. I am doubtful whether all the members of the establishment staff would like the change, as people who would stand to lose by the change would be those who possess a distinguished record for long and meritorious service.

C. Compensation to Retrenched Employees (Kulti Issue No. 6).

Paragraph 3 of the terms of resumption relates to the case of 700 and odd workmen who were discharged owing to the blowing out of furnaces and closing down of coke ovens. It states *inter alia*:—

“When work starts on this furnace and the coke ovens they will be re-employed These men will get no wages or compensation for the period of time that they will be out of work, but in case of those who will be re-employed their continuity of service will be recognised. This clause shall apply if the furnace starts within 9 months. If the work starts after 9 months, these workers shall be paid such compensation, if any, as the Board shall determine.”

I cannot comprehend my colleagues finding that they “see no reason to distinguish the cases of these workmen from those referred to in paragraph 4” (*i.e.*, the cases of 800 and odd men who were discharged on account of being surplus). Surely if these 700 and odd blast furnace and coke oven workmen are not re-employed because of the decision of the Company not to relight the furnace, the loss of their service is due, not to their being surplus, but due to there being shortage of work.

Furnaces and coke ovens must periodically be closed down when their useful life is finished or fresh brick lining becomes necessary. This periodical shut down is inherent in the conditions of the industry and must accordingly be inherent in the conditions of employment of workmen engaged thereon. If, after repairs, trade conditions justify, the furnace is blown in and the persons rendered enforcedly idle are re-employed. The Company has agreed to allow such men the benefit of continuity of service despite the break. But if trade does not justify reopening of the furnace, it means that the group of employees concerned lose their jobs due to trade depression and scarcity of work. Under these circumstances it would be difficult to justify a further imposition on the employers in the form of “compensation” to be payable to the workmen.

On a point of principle, as long as employers carry out their contractual obligations and give to retrenched employees all their dues, including pay for the notice period, there can be no valid reason for any other “compensation”. If this proposal to pay compensation were accepted it would mean that retrenchments done owing to shortage of work would involve a double burden on the Company. This position the employers would find difficult to accept.

I fail to see any similarity in the cases of the two groups of workmen, except that notices of discharge in either case have more or less coincided and this coincidence in dates cannot be held to be a valid reason for equal treatment in respect of so-called “compensation”. I submit that if the right of the employers to regulate the number of men needed for their operations is not to be questioned—a right which has been specifically acquiesced to by even the Labour Federation (*vide* Kulti Union’s letter of 23rd June 1938), and further when even the

"methods and pace of reductions", on which the trade unions take their stand are beyond the purview of the employers, dependent as they are on the physical life of the furnaces, I submit that under such circumstances the question of compensation can hardly arise. I accordingly dissent from my colleagues and find that no compensation should be payable.

III.—CONCLUSION.

I should like to make a brief reference to two other matters which do not strictly come under the purview of the Board, but where I feel that the Board should indicate the right action and the right procedure :

(a) Both the Company and the Labour Federation have signified their acceptance of the Board's recommendations. The terms and incidence of such acceptance should in my opinion be made more explicit. For instance, I envisage the settlement to hold good for a certain definite period, during which issues now raised and agreed upon could not be re-opened.

This Board has been set up, after a period of grievous loss and suffering to both the parties, to investigate and settle all the major grievances and when the Board's findings are accepted by both the parties it is only reasonable to hope that a period of comparative peace and settlement will follow. Numerous other questions will engage the attention of the Union and the Company but these should not develop into major disputes, for it is presumed that this Board has dealt with all such major matters exhaustively for some time to come. I recommend that the questions now decided should not be re-opened for a period of 5 years. I also take it for granted that the two branches at Kulti and Hirapur of the Labour Federation would become registered bodies in Bengal within a reasonable time and that their day-to-day management, at any rate in so far as contact with the Company is concerned, would be conducted in a more responsible manner than has hitherto been the practice. I am referring to the inchoate manner in which evidence was tendered before the Board, the lack of courtesy in correspondence and the numerous complaints one receives about the working of the Union Offices at the two places.

(b) Under paragraph 10 of the terms of resumption the two parties have agreed to the procedure to be followed in respect of future disputes. This is the first instance, at any rate in Bengal, when by agreement the processes of negotiations and conciliation have been placed in the forefront and it is definitely settled that no strikes or lock-outs should take place. The iron and steel industry is of growing national importance and for Bengal it is a key industry with a great future. The workmen and the employees represented in the Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., have agreed to the procedure of utmost peace and I submit that the Government should interest itself in these processes and provide legislative sanction.

The merits of the proposal require no commendation, its justification lies in the possible danger of exploitation by outside parties who for their own selfish ends may desire to upset peaceful settlements.

K. C. Mahindra

17th October 1938.

III.—Minute by Mr. M. Homi.**Issue No. 1 (Hirapur)—General Increment.**

A. Should a general increment of 25 per cent. over the present scale of wages be sanctioned?

Has the demand of such an increment as put forward in 1937 been met by the Company's extra wages scheme and participation in profits?

Alternatively

B. Was there any general wage cut or scaling down of wages in 1930-1932?

If so, have the cuts been restored?

If not, should they be restored now?

I prefer to deal with the questions above as a whole. I answer this issue A in the affirmative but I put the rate of general increase at 20 per cent. or two annas in the rupee, because—

(a) In the present circumstances, the iron and steel industry in India is in a prosperous state and can bear the burden of a general increase in wages. The profits made last year amount to some one crore seventy-three lakhs and fifty thousand (Rs. 1,73,49,804) and the increase in wages at both the places—Hirapur and Kulti, would cost a mere seven lakhs on the existing wages (Rs. 7,00,000) or 4 per cent. of the total profits.

(b) From no dividend during six years 1931 to 1936, the Company paid last year (1937-38) 35 per cent. dividends and the year before that (1936-37) the dividends declared were 20 per cent.

(c) The Company's contentions that the shareholders have received only 1·8 per cent. return on their capital for the last 20 years has no bearing on the subject. In times of depression, a demand for increase in wages would be declared ridiculous. In prosperous times, increase in wages cannot be delayed by a mathematical calculation, which can prove most anything. The apprehension of coming depression is no argument, either.

(d) The Company's statement that the present wages are fair and compare well with other places has yet to be proved. No evidence on this point has been adduced nor any statistics produced. On the other hand, the Federation had declared that there had been a wage cut or scaling down of wages in 1930-32, but though the Union was unable to establish this satisfactorily as to the percentage of the cut imposed or if it was general, yet there is one thing to be said and that is that the Company has not categorically denied that there was either a wage cut or a scaling down of wages. It has said that in some cases "men on higher rated jobs were offered work on lower paid jobs in order to provide them with some sort of work and that 25 per cent. of such reductions would represent a grossly exaggerated figure."

My view is that it has not been found possible to make a proper comparison of the present wages with those prevailing in 1930-32.

This inability is due to the fact that the employers definitely rendered no help to the Board in determining this question—all they did was to ridicule this suggestion of reduction and to place some 300 muster roll and other books before the Board from which the labour representatives were asked to hunt up matters that might usefully support their contentions and that too, in less than a few hours in a day or two. This process has been very unsatisfactory and in my view unfair. The employers were in a position of greater knowledge and greater resources than a labour union. It is clear that partial admission of scaling down of wages even in one single instance places the onus of proof on the employers and as these conciliation proceedings were instituted on the agreement of both the sides to refer the dispute to a Conciliation Board, the Board could arrive at a just conclusion only by securing information and materials from both the sides instead of putting one side to the test and the other resting with the apologia that no case had been made out for the demand. It has not been stated to the Board that any of the scaled down wages had ever been restored to their original level, and that would certainly make out a case for increment.

The position has therefore been very unsatisfactory. The Federation had found itself unable to accept the offer of the Board for the appointment of a Commissioner to find out the materials for reduction of wages from the books of the Company. The cost involved in such commission would have been prohibitive and the time involved would have been equally great. The other alternative would be for the Government to depute a Special Officer to investigate the allegations and come to a finding itself or submit the materials to the Board for a decision. But as I have stated, even this may not be necessary for the Company's admission that there were instances where the wages have been scaled down and its silence on the subject of such restoration raises a presumption that cannot be ignored and would go to support the argument of the Union and to make out a case for increase in wages.

Now coming to the question whether the introduction of the extra wages scheme by the Company has met the demand of the workers for an increase in their wages, I answer the question in the negative. There were two demands before the Company in 1937—increase in wages and a share in the profits made by the Company. One was not at the expense of the other nor agreeing to accept the latter (profit sharing scheme) can be taken as any indication that the former (straight increase in wages) had been given up.

It has been stated by the Company that the prosperity may be only transient and periods of depression may soon set in. It may be so and yet it may not be so. The argument is not necessarily correct. Even if prosperity is of a temporary nature, there is evidently no reason why the workers should not join in this gain. Wages suffer whenever there is a decline in industry and there is no reason why workmen should not benefit when prosperity starts.

Further, to my mind, in order to ensure a period of complete industrial peace and good will, an increase in wages has been very necessary, for experience has shown that no matter how great strides are made in the improvement in service conditions and additions of amenities for the workmen, nothing seems to take the place in the hearts and minds of the workmen of the absence of any immediate, tangible monetary gain that even one pice of increase in their wages

would seem to fill. This psychological aspect ought not to be ignored in the relations between Labour and Capital and I desire to lay special emphasis on this point.

It has been suggested that after the grant last October (1937) of an ad interim bonus under the extra wages scheme, there was no further correspondence over the subject and that acceptance of the additional money under that scheme meant a giving up of that claim to general increment. That can be a correct argument as between two individuals and in a court of law. The application of the same line of argument to the case or relationships of labour and capital would be fallacious. Their relationship and claims stand on an entirely different footing. They approach more to the relations between two or more states—, political entities—than between two individuals and their disputes do not share the form nor decisions in a Court of Law. No claim can ever be given up nor that a claim kept in abeyance can ever be destroyed. Each party waits for the opportunity to deal with the other, in other words, claims are pushed as and when the conditions are favourable for their realisation.

In brief, I hold that a claim for increment of wages on the basis of two annas in the rupee would not be an intolerable burden upon the resources of the Company and what may happen when a depression takes place is no ground nor argument to deny the workmen this rise in their wages.

These remarks hold good in the case of the Kulti Works, where of course no question of reduction—partial or general—has been raised nor have to be dealt with and the recommendation equally applies there along with Hirapur for a straight general increase.

Issue No. 4 (Hirapur)—Sickness Benefit.

Three sub-issues have been framed in respect of this issue, viz.—

(a) Has the Company carried out its agreement of 1937 in regard to sickness benefit?

For reasons stated below, I unhesitatingly declare that the Company has not implemented its agreement.

(b) Was that agreement subject to the rules already in existence?

It was not and never intended to be, is my definite view.

(c) If the rules conflict with the agreed principle, should the principle or the rules prevail?

There can be only one reply to such a question and that is that the rules are ancillary to and do not and cannot be permitted to override the principle.

A brief résumé of the whole history behind the settlements will be of interest and help considerably in coming to a just finding on this issue.

A strike took place at Kulti Workshop on the 19th June 1937. A settlement was reached on the 26th June 1937. One of the terms and conditions of the settlement was embodied in Article No. 21 under head "Sickness Benefit"—"The present arrangement for sickness benefit will continue in operation, namely, on total unfitness for work when certified by the Company's doctor, a workman shall receive full

pay up to one month of his illness and half pay for the second month of his illness. Co-operation of the labour is invited to prevent malingering."

At the time of this Kulti settlement, it was felt that some adjustment was necessary in the light of this settlement for the Workshop at Hirapur (which was then under one and the same management as at Kulti) but no definite date was fixed for such discussion. In the meantime, a strike took place at Hirapur on the 16th July 1937. It lasted for three days and the workmen were advised by the Federation to go back to work unconditionally on an assurance being given that their grievances would be heard. At first July 31st 1937 was fixed as the date on which the discussions were to take place. An advance copy of the subjects to be discussed was sent at his request to Mr. Peeling, Works Superintendent, Hirapur, on the 26th July 1937. It was framed on the model of the Kulti settlement and contained all the essential principles embodied therein regarding terms and conditions of service, since it was felt that two sets of rule could not be permitted under one and the same Company or Administration. Unfortunately it was impossible for Mr. Homi to come to Hirapur on that date (31st July 1937) as he was isolated by floods in the river Suvernerekha from all means of communication and conveyance. Accordingly a fresh date—7th August 1937—was fixed up on which to discuss matters relating to Hirapur labour and that was done on that date. The discussions started from 10-30 a.m. and lasted till 10-30 p.m. Present were Mr. Martin, Chairman, Board of Directors, Mr. Peeling, Works Superintendent, Hirapur and Mr. Homi, President, Labour Federation. The formal replies to the various points were sent to Mr. Homi for signature by Mr. Peeling on 13th August 1937 and Mr. Homi returned the documents duly signed about the end of the month. At the time of discussions on the 7th August, Mr. Homi was, for the first time, shown a circular dated the 6th August 1937, i.e., of only a day previous, dealing with Casual Leave and Casual Sick Leave Rules and Special Sick Leave Benefits Rules and this was said to have been brought out to implement the Kulti Settlement Terms of 26th June 1937 and the same set of rules was drawn up for Hirapur as was for Kulti, which could only have been done on the underlying desire of both the parties—the Company and the Federation—for a uniformity of service conditions applicable to both the places, and which, so far as the Federation is concerned, can be unhesitatingly proclaimed as the cherished end. A very lengthy set of rules could not have been seriously studied or digested nor could a considered opinion have been possible thereon in such a short time available as was on the 7th August and this is made plain in letter No. 830-37A. of 30th August 1937 to the Company from the Federation. It runs as follows:—

"At the time of our general discussions on matters relating to labour on the 7th instant, at Burnpur, I had stated that we would carefully examine the Leave and Sickness Leave Rules that you had made and make our considered representations thereon, since I had these rules given to me at very short notice. I am taking the opportunity to do so now.....".

It should be noticed that in both the settlements, two separate and unconnected items figure—one of privilege leave and another for sickness—items 8 and 21 in the Kulti Settlement and items 4 and 5 at Hirapur and they have not been and had never been meant to be

dependent one upon the other. It should be further noticed that since the Hirapur settlement followed the Kulti settlement, the claims put forward at Hirapur were based on the principles of the agreement reached at Kulti. In other words, there never was desired nor ever intended that the terms and conditions of service should be anything but uniform at both the places. An attempt has been made to distinguish between "sickness benefit" and "sick leave" but with all due respect to this opinion, it must be said that there is nothing in it, at least, no such thing was contemplated at the time of the discussions. "Sickness benefit" cannot be derived until a man "falls sick" and during that period, the man must be and is on "sick leave" and since the man is paid even though he does not work during that time, the monetary return to that man constitutes for him a "benefit" which is designated as "sickness benefit." In other words, the basis for "sickness benefit" is "sick leave" which he gets when he falls sick. Every privilege that a workman gets over and above his wages constitutes a benefit for him, and is grouped under that head.

It is further argued that "sickness benefit" can only be construed as referring to a continued sickness, which may continue for more than two months and that the Company's rules, which provide for a sickness for a continuous period of over 14 days (Rule No. 3 of Special Sick Leave Benefits) are really very generous and more than meet the demand as set out in paragraph 5 of the settlement, which is for a sickness of a month and more. I am not impressed with this generosity and I can hardly feel that the Company will make, and continue in, the mistake of being generous in this way. I have not met a capitalist of this type. But a possible explanation of this may be found later on in this minute of dissent.

Now coming to the circular itself, it is clear that the privilege leave of 15 days in a year has been split up into casual leave and casual sick leave, none of which figure in the terms of settlement, either at Kulti or at Hirapur, and a protest was lodged at the first opportunity in the letter referred to above (No. 830/37A. of 30th August 1937 for Hirapur and No. 903/37-A. of September 3rd 1937 for Kulti). It reads as follows:

"Rule 2.—We are not in accord with the breaking up of the privilege leave as contemplated in article No. 4 of our settlement into these classes. Sick leave has been placed in a class by itself, *vide* Article No. 5 of the settlement and no differentiation should have been made in the privilege leave which has been meant to enable a workman to have a respite from the daily grind, etc., etc.

If this leave is to be whittled down by any temporary or short term of sickness, the privilege or benefit vanishes and the object of the scheme frustrated. As a matter of fact privilege leave and casual leave are two distinct things and your circular has obviously mixed privilege, casual and sick leave all together.....and the 15 days' privilege leave that we had put up as an issue was never contemplated to include casual sick leave."

In the same letter, observations have been made regarding special sick leave benefits, which are as under:—

"Rule 1.—Should be omitted in the light of our observations on the score of casual sick leave. There should be no differentiation between casual and special sickness. A sickness is a sickness whether it lasts for a day or a month or even two and the sickness benefit that

we had contemplated in article 5 of our settlement was meant to cover sickness in general irrespective of any period."

The Kulti letter was in a similar vein and in identical language. Then followed a long and wearied course of correspondence and negotiations with Kulti and Hirapur between both the local and central unions and the management for the purpose of bringing about modifications of these rules to carry out the original intention and the principle behind it. The Federation wrote a letter No. 121/38A. on the 21st January 1938 to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, to which a reply was received on the 24th January 1938 among others to the following effect:—"I have your letter No. 121/38A., dated 21st idem. I note the points you mention in your letter and have sent a copy to our Works Superintendents at Hirapur and Kulti with a request that they should personally look into these matters. I have further requested them to communicate with you direct in reply thereto."

Then followed interviews with Mr. Thornton at Kulti, whereafter Mr. Thornton, the Works Superintendent, writes to say that he is trying to get in touch with Mr. Martin on these matters and hopes to let us know at an early date and followed by another letter, in which he states that he is glad to inform us that the matter has been settled and this was followed later on by a revised circular, dated 17th March 1938 wherein all mention to sickness for a period of 14 days and over entitling one to benefits under the scheme were omitted and the view point and the contentions of the Labour Federation were upheld. In other words, a belated justice was done and be it said to the credit of the Company that full amends were made and that some 2,000 persons who had qualified for the benefit but had not received same due to former interpretation were fully recouped.

But the position at Hirapur did not undergo any change. In other words, what was intended at Kulti, though withheld for a while were fully conceded but the Hirapur claims, modelled and based on Kulti settlement and put up with that intention, still continued denied to the workmen. A stand was taken by the Company that these sickness leave rules, even as they were, were very generous over anything existing, that they had led to malingering, an opinion hazarded by the Works Superintendent even when the cases were certified as unfit by the Company's Chief Medical Officer, an *ex-I. M. S.* man, that Hirapur was more healthy than Kulti and on the Company taking the question of leave, sick and casual, as a whole, an entirely unwarranted and mistaken stand, since both these questions were put up, dealt with and settled separate and apart.

In the terms of settlement, the demand and the reply are as under:

Sickness benefit.—Workmen shall be entitled, of all classes, to a sickness benefit of full wages for the first month of sickness—to half the wages for the next month of continued sickness, and thereafter according to the discretion of the management.

Reply of the Company.—Agreed to and rules are already framed for the purpose.

It will be seen that what the Company had agreed to was the demand as framed and put up to it on 7th August 1937, *i.e.*, the principle of the demand. And the Company stated that it had prepared rules for the purpose on 6th August 1937, meaning for the

purpose of carrying out the principle in actual operation. It cannot be said for a moment that the demand was accepted by the Company subject to the rules already framed. The demand was agreed to and rules are framed for the purpose of carrying out the demand. One cannot agree to the rules that have the effect of nullifying the demand and yet say that the demand has been agreed to. The language of the reply does not seem to us to be open to the interpretation put upon it by the Company.

Even granting that the phraseology of the reply is disputable, without admitting same, the difference can be settled by finding out the intention underlying the demand and of this, in this case, there is no doubt, but that the Hirapur intention was the Kulti intention, for—

- (a) Sickness benefit originally existed at Kulti.
- (b) Kulti settlement was first arrived at on 26th June 1937 and Hirapur settlement came afterwards on 7th August 1937.
- (c) Identical and common circulars were issued by the Company at Kulti and Hirapur, being No. W./Cir./4892 of 6th August 1937.
- (d) Kulti circular was withdrawn and replaced by another dated the 17th March 1938, after an agitation that was identical at both Hirapur and Kulti.

It is argued that the Kulti circular was modified in the light of the legacy received by it from the old Bengal Iron Company's Accident and Sick Rules of 18th February 1921. This circular or its contents was never produced by the Company nor seen by the President of the Federation when he conducted negotiations for settlement at both the places and it was produced for the first time during the deliberations of the Conciliation Board. But this circular has no meaning. Labour is concerned with the latest settlement with the Company and as arrived at on 26th June 1937 and on 7th August 1937. It is however significant that even inspite of the legacy received by the present Company from the old Bengal Iron Company, it tried to interpret its agreement of 1937—which is very clear—in a way not warranted even by the phraseology.

Article 21 of the Kulti settlement of 1937 says:

"The present arrangements for sickness benefit will continue in operation, namely, on total unfitness for work when certified by the Company's doctor, a workman shall receive full pay up to one month of his illness and half pay for the second month of his illness."

Was there any warrant for the Company for framing rules whereby "if any person (*vide* Rule 3 of its Circular of 6th July 1937) is certified sick by the Chief Medical Officer for a continuous period of over 14 days, he or she shall be entitled to receive the following sick benefits:—

- (a) Full pay for the period of sickness up to a maximum of one calendar month from the date on which the sickness commenced.
- (b) Half pay for the immediately succeeding month or portion thereof if illness has continued."

The question naturally suggests where did the Company get the clause "for a continuous period of over 14 days" from. It does not exist

even in the legacy, of which Rule No. 3 of circular, dated the 18th February 1921, says:

"Injury sustained by workman or woman during his or her working hours and while on actual duty and which in the opinion of the Company's Senior Medical Officer is sufficient to cause total temporary incapability entitles the injured person to—

- (a) Full pay for one month.
- (b) Half pay for the succeeding month of such incapacity together with free diet allowance should the diet be of a special nature and so ordered by the Company's Senior Medical Officer.
- (c) Any further benefit will be treated on its merits as a special case.

Rule No. 9 extends the same benefit to workers returned as sick. It says: Patients returned as sick will also receive the benefits described in paragraph 5, provided the sickness is not of a contagious variety or obtained through lack of reasonable care on the part of the patients."

Here also it will be noticed there is no 14 day clause and that sickness even if it is for any period from one day to one week or up to one month entitles the workman to claim sick leave pay, for of course, the workman must be on leave during that period. It is, therefore, impossible to ascertain wherefrom the Company secured this 14 day clause unless it be that it was found necessary to introduce this clause with a view to maintain the maximum period of leave benefits of all sorts within a period of one and a half month per year, which was the maximum allowable under the rules of the old Bengal Iron Company, to which it had succeeded, whereas under the new settlement with labour in 1937 at both the places the leave benefits of all sort had mounted to two months in a year as maximum. And yet this 14 day clause had been kept in operation from 1st August 1937 to 17th March 1938 until the march of events could no longer permit its retention at Kulti.

The Company has not placed before the Board any reasons for not carrying out the terms of its agreement—and the nature of the Hirapur agreement has got to be judged from the nature and history of the Kulti settlement—and the arguments like Hirapur being more healthy than Kulti, or that even the existing terms are more generous than what obtains elsewhere or that even at the plant of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., there are no sick leave rules, have little weight in explaining the failure to implement the terms agreed upon. There is nothing strange in an employer being sometimes under the dire necessity of agreeing to terms which are far in advance of any existing practices and the workman can only progress through the establishment of precedents where he finds the soil fertile and the employers amenable to reason or under stress of circumstances. The gratuity and the profit-sharing schemes were borrowed from the Tata's (the latter was the inspiration of the Labour Federation) and planted into Hirapur and Kulti and it may be, to-morrow the sickness benefit will be transplanted at Jamshedpur. If the negative argument was allowed to prevail that what does not prevail elsewhere need not be given anywhere, human progress will be at a standstill. In some cases a direct jump has got to be made without taking the intervening steps

and Hirapur had to jump on to full privilege leave and sickness benefits while Kulti merely stepped on to a mere extra 15 days privilege leave, with pay.

I am unable to agree with my colleagues either in their arguments or in their conclusions. Indeed, on that basis, it would appear that only a continued sickness of one month and more and nothing less than that that can come within the meaning of Article 5 of the settlement—a position that is bound to land us in ridicule. The workers are fighting for getting more than what is conceded them and the Company is not fighting for less than what they are at present giving. It is this half-way house position of the Company that is at present under assault and the solution of the problem lies in the deletion of the objectionable clause relating to 14 days and over of sickness in the rules framed under Article 5 of the settlement and not in any extension of concessions under Article 4 thereof.

I, therefore, am of view that the Company has not implemented its agreement relating to "sickness benefit, Article 5 of its settlement" at Hirapur and urge that the rules framed thereunder should be so modified as to bring it in line with the Kulti settlement and thereby carry out the original intention behind the negotiations.

Issue No. 6 (Hirapur)—Fortnightly Payments.

I cannot agree with the views of my colleagues. The workmen have found from actual experience that "fortnightly payments" in the strict sense of the term have operated to their disadvantage and confusion. The workman is mostly illiterate and his natural intellect is slow. It confuses him when he is paid at any odd date of the month, say for a period from 3rd to 16th of a month or from 5th to 18th of another month or from 30th of one month to 12th of another month and so on, for the Company makes payments for periods varying in dates on fixed days of the week, which again may fall on any odd date. His credit with the shopkeepers and calculation of interest on loans are all in the doldrum. Without placing itself in the position of the workman, it is not possible for the Board to assess his mental processes and reactions. It is sufficient that he has raised an outcry and as early as December 1937, this matter had been brought to the notice of the Company, *vide* minutes of discussions of 28th December 1937, paragraph 8, between the Federation and the Company at Kulti. The Company agreed to look into the matter, but like many things, it has stood there ever since. It is essential that the wage period shall be fixed and in its simplest form, *i.e.*, two periods in a month, 1st to the 15th and 16th to the 30th or 31st of every month. Objections taken as to what happens if the month is of 28 days or 29 days as in some February or even 31 days as in alternate months have no substance. They simply form part of the wage period, one day more or one day less. The Company emphasises on its day of payment, regarding which the workmen are indifferent. Their proposition is fair and simple. For wage period from the 1st to the 15th, they want payment from the 22nd to the 25th of that month and for the wage period 16th to 28th or 29th or 30th or 31st, they want payment from the 7th to the 10th of the succeeding month. It is stated by the Company that it takes them two to three days for disbursement of wages and that it should have at least seven days to prepare their rolls. The demand of the

workmen exactly tallies with the Company's requirement and no special hardship is or would be entailed on it if it switches on to bi-monthly payments. At Kumardubi and elsewhere, such systems prevail and can be operated at Hirapur and Kulti as well. The Company's objections are academical. There can be no apprehensions from the provisions of the Factory Act and in fact, its representative admitted it was not an insuperable obstacle. The objection on the score of the day of payment falling on a Sunday is a really naive one—the solution is plain, payment can be accelerated or delayed by one day, provided always that the provisions of Payment of Wages Act are not infringed and no such infringement need ever arise. The objection on the score of difficulty in calculation of overtime or of the cost of printing new registers are equally feeble and cannot have been seriously put forth. It is a well known fact that capitalists are averse to any innovations and for them the *status quo* is an ideal form of existence. In any event, since the difficulties experienced as attendant on the system of fortnightly payments of wages could not have been foreseen at the time of the ballot, there is no reason for the continuation of a system that has undoubtedly operated to the workmen's hardships and confusion even if there has been a ballot thereon. A ballot on the amendment would be equally emphatic and unanimous.

I, therefore, am of view that the Company would be well advised to look to the facility and convenience of its workmen rather than take its stand on propositions that to us seem to have more argumentative value than substance. Bi-monthly payments are, therefore, unhesitatingly recommended.

Issue No. 7 (Hirapur)—Unskilled labour wages.

This issue has been urged in an alternative form, i.e., should the wages of unskilled labour be raised for men from 8 annas to 10 annas or should the wages of these classes of worker be kept same at Hirapur as at Kulti?

I don't think much argument is needed over this issue. I will deal with the latter alternative only. At Kulti the cooly-labour is paid at the rate of nine annas per day and women at the rate of six annas per day. The rates at Hirapur are eight annas for men and six annas for the women. If the Federation had its way, it would have gone in for a straight fifteen rupees per month for women employees, as has been fixed at Cownpore and the rates of men employees varying in proportion. As it is, at Hirapur the rates are six annas for women, in line with Kulti. The only difference to be looked to is in the case of men employees. I propose that the rates at both Hirapur and Kulti should be the same, viz., nine annas for men employees of this category. It is conceivable that the skill of one man may differ from the skill of another, but I have been at a loss to understand that there can be a difference even among unskilled labour. I rule out this argument. The same amount of energy is involved in shovelling or digging or raising an object at Hirapur as at Kulti or for that matter anywhere. And Kulti and Hirapur are two Works, only about nine miles apart, under the same management and in the same district, doing practically same type of work, so far as unskilled labour is concerned. There can be no reason for this difference. It has been suggested that the rate of Kulti coolies was raised at the time of the strike in June 1937 from 8 annas to 9 annas by a misapprehension or mistake that the rate at

Hirapur was 9 annas and the rates were then brought in line. I do not desire to dispute or say anything against this thesis. All I can say is that that was the first time I heard this during the proceedings of the Board. But as one having taken part in the settlement of both the Kulti and Hirapur strikes in 1937, I may be allowed to say that had the position been so, I would have still urged and taken the one anna increase for these people and brought the rate to nine annas, for I was determined to secure for these poor class of labour a raising of their minimum wage rate and would not have rested till I had received it. In other words, the strike would have continued on this issue with what results, we now cannot say. But I would not have advised resumption till satisfaction was obtained on it.

Further, the Company cuts the ground under its own feet by quoting this "mistake" for the basic principle or idea underlying its quotation was that the Company then agreed to make the rates at Kulti uniform with that at Hirapur. This is exactly what the Federation is asking for—a uniformity of wages for unskilled labour at both the plants. In 1937, it was a case of Kulti brought up in line with Hirapur. In 1938, it is Hirapur that we want to bring in line with Kulti.

I find no substance in the Company's objection that it can get all the labour it wants at a lesser rate than it gets now, for the rate of agricultural labour in the vicinity is lower. That is the case everywhere, industrial labour always earn a higher rate than the agricultural labour, but that has been no argument for giving less rates and ultimately, it has been found that industrial labour always goes up. It never stays on a level with agricultural labour and conditions also differ.

At the Works of the Tata Iron & Steel Company, cooly labour, women, get seven annas for the first year of service and thereafter seven annas six pies and cooly labour, men, get nine annas less three pies. But there has been a history behind this latter which does not affect our argument for a rise in the rates of men unskilled labour, at Hirapur.

I hold that the rates of men employees—unskilled—at Hirapur should be the same as at Kulti, i.e., they should be paid nine annas per day.

Issue No. 9 (Hirapur)—Sunday allowance.

I dissent from the views of my colleagues.

It is a noted fact that Sunday is a holiday all over the country, and is spent in marketing or recreation or relaxation. A large number of people can and do gather for every purpose other than of daily toil. If on that day, which is an "off day" for a workman (and it mostly affects general shift people, i.e., workmen who work from morning to evening) he is called upon by his employer to attend to the latter's necessity, which he can only do by sacrificing his convenience and his engagements, it is just and fair that the workmen should be compensated for such loss by way of an extra payment and it provides no consolation to be given some other day, either before or after such Sunday, as an "off day." On the evidence on record, Bansi Ghati and Nathuni stated that they were paid overtime, meaning an extra payment or allowance for work on a Sunday, whereas Ojha, Budhu, Ghosal and Beroo said they received no allowance and Bansi Ghati also says sometimes he did not get the allowance, but a mere "chuti" or leave later on. Evidently,

there is no uniformity of procedure and we will like to see a uniform system adopted of giving everybody, who falls within this category, an extra payment for such work on a Sunday, based on the Company's partly existing practice on the principle that the employer must pay extra remuneration if he calls upon his workmen to work in supersession of his scheduled timings as he has to do for work done beyond such time.

It is true that there is no such allowance paid at the Works of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., but it cannot be overlooked that elsewhere in the Asansol area, there is a practice of paying double or one and a half times the usual wage when called upon to do so on a Sunday.

I answer the issue in the affirmative and it is just and fair that the workmen should be paid for the loss of convenience comprised in his sacrifice of his engagements, associations, recreations and relaxations.

Issue No. 10 (Hirapur)—Lady Doctor.

The Company's reply has been very vague—"a new hospital is being built and when this is completed, medical facilities will be extended." At no time during the deliberations of the Board, did it proffer to explain that this reply did contain such an assurance that a lady doctor will be appointed or that it had such a proposition in its mind. It resolutely refused to clear up what sort of investigation its Works Superintendent was conducting to ascertain the views and necessities of a growing town like Hirapur in respect of a lady doctor or whether a questionnaire was issued or the Chief Medical Officer was consulted and at what stage that enquiry had rested at the time it was discussed at the Board. It is also remarkable that such an enquiry had been vested not in its Chief Medical Officer but in the hands of a layman like the Works Superintendent, which with all due respect to the capacity and intention of this gentleman, it must be observed, could not be calculated to inspire any confidence in the ultimate result.

The observations of the Royal Commission on Labour are explicit and hardly leave room for doubt or for any enquiry as to the need of a lady doctor in the place of the size and importance like Hirapur and that such an appointment should have been made long before the workmen took up the question. When an employer chooses to locate his industry in a virgin soil apart from the vicinity or proximity of an existing or established township, it is plain he is under a moral and material obligation, nay it becomes his primary duty and in his own interests, towards his employees to look after their health and that of their immediate family members. The witnesses before the Board have related their personal difficulties in cases of sickness of their womenfolk. Only three witnesses have been examined and I take it that was to save the Board's time and I have no doubt that many more could have been produced to repeat the same story. The statements of the witnesses have left no doubt regarding the appointment of a lady doctor:—

"Indian women are generally unwilling to avail themselves of the services of a male doctor and wherever a hospital organization of any size exists, whether it be provided by an employer or a local body, the addition to the medical staff of a woman doctor is to be commended."

I am, therefore, extremely reluctant in view of the persistent refusal of the Company to clearly state its position to leave the matter of such an appointment to the discretion of the Company and I am of opinion that a lady doctor should be forthwith appointed and need not wait upon the completion of its new hospital extensions.

Issue No. 11 (Hirapur)—Strike Pay and/or Lock-out Wages.

The Labour Federation, Burnpur Branch, issued a notice on the 25th May 1938 on the Management of the Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., to redress the grievances mentioned in the said notice within ten days' time of the issue of the notice, failing which there would be a complete cessation of work. The notice in the first instance was meant to be a strike notice, i.e., in case there was no redress of the grievances, there would be a strike. The time limit given was 7 a.m., of the 5th June 1938, Sunday.

On the 28th May 1938, the Works Superintendent of the Hirapur plant wrote to the Union the Company's considered reply to the points raised in the strike notice. A perusal of the reply will disclose the utter absence of any desire for understanding or even of a justification for not implementing some of the terms and conditions of the settlement of 1937, August 7th, which had been undoubtedly delayed or withheld. Both the sides thereafter rested, so to say, on their oars. For the Union it can be said that reply being so very unsatisfactory they could only wait for the day on which they were to demonstrate their determination to cease work, but it is difficult to understand the attitude of the Company, whose normal duty one would think would be to continue operation, resting quiet and making no move to avert the impending crisis. Either they were informed (or misinformed) that a strike would not take place or they were determined to face it, which would mean the normal and natural resolve to crush it. The ice was, however, broken on the 3rd June 1938 by the President opening negotiations at Calcutta pursuant to prior arrangements with the Managing Agents. That same evening the Chairman of the Board of Directors Mr. B. N. Mukerji, another Director Mr. K. C. Mahindra a partner of the firm of managing agents (our colleague on the Board) and Mr. M. Homi, President of the Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, all left for Kulti to confer on the spot. Negotiations were continued on the 4th and 5th June and up to 4 a.m. of the 6th June 1938, Monday, as is shown in the Company's statement of its case before the Board. Before coming to the course of negotiations on which something has to be said I want to apply my mind to the strike notice. The question that arises is—"Was there justification for the notice"? Looking to the events prior to and subsequent to the cessation of work, one would feel there was ample reason for not only this strike notice, which was meant to give to the Management an opportunity to carry out its undertakings, but enough justification as well to go on strike on failure to receive redress. If once the justification for striking is shown and established, the question of strike pay is automatically solved and answered in the affirmative.

Mr. A. K. Bose, Advocate for the Labour Federation, has stated that so long as there was one legitimate grievance unsettled, the workmen were justified in going on strike and therefore, should receive strike pay. I think this forms the crux of the situation and I desire to concentrate attention on this aspect of the question rather than on any

exaggerated nature of the claims put forward from either side from condemnation to justification. Several items of grievances have been enumerated some of which have been old and others that seem new, but which have no other significance than that in times of crisis, all the ills are sought to be cured all at once and would appear to be not a bad method either.

One of the items of grievance was provident fund. In the settlement of August 1937, the Company had approved of the principle of some form of savings fund to which both the Company and the workmen should contribute. The scheme was to be ready by September 1937. Instead of the provident fund, the Company substituted in its place a provident bonus scheme, which, without entering into the question of its merits or demerits, was decidedly not the provident fund scheme, as agreed upon between the parties. The Company has admitted this, but has urged that its scheme was more beneficial to the workers—an assertion that is open to arguments. In this connection, the Board has observed: "The Board finds that whatever the merits of the provident bonus scheme may be, it does not implement the agreement of 1937 or carry out the principles of mutual contributions." Here, therefore, is a definite finding that the Company had failed to implement its agreement as has been asserted by the Union and consequently, a definite inference that the workers had a just grievance to take any action they considered fit and necessary to enforce the agreement. If strike was considered to be the only method, no argument can now be raised, nor with enough grace, that negotiations should have first taken place or that the Union should have initiated same to afford the Company an opportunity to justify its departure from its undertakings. That position would be queer and I am struck by its naiveté and were it not seriously put forth, I would have hardly taken notice of it. The onus for justification for its one-sided departure from agreement rested with the Company, as also the initiation of negotiations for convincing the workmen that its scheme was superior to the one agreed upon. But as I have observed, the Company's attitude had not been one of accommodation and no grievance can be made that "all avenues to a settlement had not been fully explored."

I hold that the workmen have not violated the agreement, if it existed, of fully exploring all avenues to a settlement before a strike was resorted to, for the onus of initiating negotiations on matters which had been already agreed to between the parties, but not acted upon by the Company, rested and could only rest on the Company, in whose mouth it cannot now lie that such a drastic action like a strike should not have been resorted to.

I further hold that the notice to strike was a proper notice, in that ten days time was given the Company as was arranged and agreed to between the parties.

I moreover further hold that since the Company had not implemented its undertaking given as long ago as August 1937, to institute a provident fund, the workers had a just grievance on that score.

An attempt has been made from the Company's side to show the various reasons which had prompted the Company to institute the provident bonus scheme in place of the agreed provident fund scheme but these have left me cold. Nothing can make up for the breach of agreement, however advantageous it may be urged such a breach was in the interests of labour and one cannot deny to the workmen the

right to take his stand on a principle when every day he is quoted some principle or other in justification of the employer's action. The primary responsibility for giving the workmen cause for discontent and quarrel on this score rests with the Company and it is useless to urge that the workman has not attached much importance to this breach or that he has acquiesced therein and so on, for labour once rebuffed cannot be expected to go from door to door endlessly and being poor, cannot every time stop work on individual issues. Labour has, of necessity to wait. I, therefore, hold that the workmen had a just grievance in this instance and that so long as there was one legitimate grievance unsettled, the workmen were justified in going on strike and, therefore, should receive strike-pay.

But as the strike-notice shows, there were more than one such just grievance under which the workmen were living and in support is urged another, besides the provident bonus scheme, the "fixing of a grade scale and the grant of acting allowance."

In the settlement terms of 7th August 1937, the principle for the establishment of a grade scale and standard and uniform rates of wages for various classes of work had been agreed upon and it was stated that a scheme was being drawn up by the Management. Nine months later (on 3rd May 1938) the President of the Labour Federation had to draw the attention of the Works Superintendent, Hirapur, that this item of agreement had not yet been implemented. He was assured that the scheme would be out on the 18th May 1938. Yet in reply to the strike-notice of 25th May 1938, from Hirapur, the Works Superintendent again replies:—"Lists are in course of preparation and it is hoped to complete them and put them into effect within next 2/3 months." And yet in the same letter, elsewhere, the Union has been asked to accept the Company's statement: "The Managing Agents now authorise me to state and their action has the approval of the Board of Directors that the Company has faithfully carried out the policy and the measures as announced in respect of the various points discussed at the request of Mr. Homi at Hirapur on 7th August 1937." Before the Board the Company has admitted delay and the result of such delay during the intervening months has been well set out in the Union's Memorandum of the 23rd June 1938 to the Chairman: "..... My Committee regrets that though assurances were given from time to time in carrying out the undertaking, the enormous delay in this respect has had a very disturbing effect on the workmen in general, combined as it did with the difficulty in respect of getting acting allowances, as also to a continuous deferment of the hopes in the minds of some of the workmen of an advance in their wages on such fixation or revision of wages..... The uncertainty from your side in this respect had put my Committee in the wrong and had made its task difficult in interpreting the Management to the workers."

In the matter of this grade scale, it is not difficult to realize and I hold, that the workers had a just grievance and their patience in waiting for 10 long months before they took action, cannot be now penalized by complaining that the Management did not get a further few months through the process of "exploring all avenues to a settlement." The action of the workmen was justified by the action or lack of action on the part of the Management, which had resulted in a patent breach of agreement and I hold that a case has been made out for the grant to the workers of their wages for the period of the strike. And the wages shall be paid in full.

I arrive at the same conclusion also in the case of the acting allowance issue. Here also the Company admits delay before the Board, which has felt that there is substance in the submission of the Federation that workmen may have been penalised in this matter (i.e., in respect of its claims to receive acting allowance) by the failure of the Company to prepare the grade scheme earlier and has urged payments with retrospective effect from 1st April 1938.

The strike-notice of Hiraipur contained in item No. 9 "Electric flood-lights arrangement between the blocks of quarters." This question was taken up in the settlement of 7th August 1937, in clause 23—"The areas occupied by blocks of quarters shall be flood-lit at nights or other arrangements made to light up the localities." The Company's reply had been—"A scheme is in hand for outside lighting of the areas." Ten months later the Company gives the same answer to this item in the strike notice—"The Management has in view provision of better lighting in the labour quarters areas, but this cannot be done until the power house extensions are completed and the town development scheme is put under operation." Before the Board, the Company stated that the new power house extensions will not be ready till June 1939 and that the areas would be lighted completely by September-October 1939. I have no hesitation to feel that few would venture to criticise the attitude of the Union or the workmen for permitting themselves to nurse a grievance in this respect. The areas have continued to remain in utter darkness to the discomfort and peril of the workmen living roundabout. It cannot be denied that the workmen had and have a just grievance in this respect.

The same complaint of failure to implement the terms of settlement is made by the Union in relation to the grievances of the establishment staff. From the agreement of 7th August 1937, it will be seen that the Company had agreed to discuss the question of the Gurkhas (Watch and Ward) and of the staff regarding their eligibility to join a labour union. Item No. 30—"Discussion arose as to the eligibility of Gurkhas for membership in the Union and this will be discussed again." Then again, the footnote to the agreement reads as under: "A list of grievances of staff which was handed over to Mr. Homi was delivered. Grievances were not discussed and the question as to whether the Company will employ staff who are members of a union was raised but not pursued. This can be discussed again."

But no effort was made by the Company to discuss on these matters. It might be argued that the Union did not do it either. But that makes no difference. The *status quo* did not go against the interests of the Union, whereas before any change was imposed in the *status quo*, the Company was bound, under these terms, to discuss with the Union. Instead, in about November 1937, the Company launched a drive to coerce the establishment staff to leave the Union without prior discussion on this subject with the Union and in the case of the Gurkhas, in about January 1938, definite rules were issued compelling the Gurkhas to leave the Union and never a discussion was held on the subject with the Union.

Other items of broken engagements can be cited from the strike notice and the terms of agreement and as we have stated, the onus of discussion to explore all avenues of settlement lay on those who have failed to implement express agreements. In such instances, it is not a case of negotiations for exploring avenues of settlement, but it is a case of discussions in justification for failing to implement the terms

of settlement and this burden falls on the Company and the Company alone, which, there is no evidence to show, it has ever cared to discharge.

Besides, it would be manifestly unfair to the workmen to decide the arrangement regarding prior negotiations as meaning that the union or the workmen were under an obligation to correspond and converse *ad infinitum* while the employers were at liberty *ad libitum* to introduce any rule or take any action that adversely affected the earning powers of the workmen or their service conditions.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances stated above on the subject of non-implementing the terms of settlement, a complete justification would appear to have been provided for the strike notice and that the notice having been drawn up in accordance with the arrangement between the Company and the Union, viz., ten days' notice, it would appear that the workmen have completely established their case for the payment to them of the strike wages.

The Labour Federation has laid a claim that in response to the strike notice issued by it on the 25th May, the Indian Iron & Steel Co. locked out the workers on the night of Saturday the 4th June before the strike became effective on the morning of Sunday, the 5th June.

On the receipt of ten days' notice, the Company began setting its house in order preparatory to a struggle. Its blast furnaces were not only banked but water-sealed and its coke-ovens luted up. It was in a position to face the united workers with equanimity and confidence. Its plant had been placed beyond damage and this it was able to do, of course, with the help of the very workers with whom it was going to enter into a prolonged struggle. It took offensive against them on the night of Saturday, the 4th June, last shift and wanted to lock them out. The workmen, however, made a dash and entered the gate and thence to their respective places. There was no work for them, however, and they were given their attendance nevertheless. On Sunday, the 5th June, most of the general shift workers did not attend, being their "off day" and as a matter of fact, the whole plant having been put in a dormant state there was no necessity for the full complement of even the shift men. The Company could well afford to push them out. The general shift workers having finished by the evening of Saturday, the 4th June, came to work on the morning of Monday, the 6th June, and it is admitted that the Company drove them away.

The negotiations were, in the meantime, proceeding and the Company's own statement of case admits that the negotiations continued at Kulti on 4th-5th and until 4 a.m. of the 6th June 1938 when Mr. Homi left. It is also admitted by the Company and in the words of the Board: "It may be true and the Company does not deny it, that some workmen were turned away on the morning of the 6th June." There is clear inference and but one inference, as also the actual state of affairs, that the workmen had not left their work even though the strike notice was to expire and had expired on the morning of the 5th June and that could have been possible only because there were negotiations going on and no definite decision one way or the other had been reached. Until the negotiations had definitely terminated and it is admitted by the Company, that they were going on up to 4 a.m. of the 6th June, it cannot be said that they had failed and the hope was still there that they may succeed and as a natural

consequence, nothing can be done to jeopardise the chances of settlement. The Federation is not wrong when it stated that there was both an implied and straight understanding that the works will not be closed pending negotiations. It is unfortunate that the position and constitution of the Board led to a situation which has prevented bringing very vital evidence before the Board, since two of the most active participants in these peace negotiations are members of the Board and they could not appear as witnesses before it without breaking up the Board. Agreeing with the Federation Advocate Mr. A. K. Bose's contentions, I find there is enough documentary evidence and inference that the show-down did not take place till after Monday 6th June 1938 and prior to that every effort was made to arrive at a settlement. The Company's attitude on the morning of the 6th June determined the course of events. They turned away some of the workmen and the cessation of work—actual and real—took place from that date and owed it to the Company. A lock-out had ensued. In the memorandum of the 23rd June 1938, from Hiranagar to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Union had made its position perfectly clear and had given the last moment offer from the Union to keep the wheels moving: "My Committee feels that had your Company accepted the offer of our President and even the last moment offer of early Monday morning, the 6th inst., when the show-down had not taken place, the situation could have still been saved, etc."

The Company has not contradicted this statement, neither in its reply to this memorandum nor at any other time and distinctly shows that the strike, whatever and whenever it was scheduled to take place, had been kept in abeyance pending negotiations, in which the Company's attitude proved very unhelpful. Here, therefore, the Board has enough evidence before it to come to the conclusion that the Company had locked out its workers and that without giving them ten days' notice as was agreed upon between the parties. Even one single man, when he presented himself for work, having been refused work, the action would be tantamount to lock-out or in the alternative to breach of agreement to serve 10 days' notice, in either case, being liable to payment of their wages.

The attention of the Board has been drawn to the two notices issued by the Works Superintendent of Hiranagar Works on the 5th June 1938 and with due respect for the opinions of my colleagues, I do not feel that there was no particular implication in the changed wording of the second notice. I hold that the second notice was issued to counteract the effect and in reply to the protests that the Company had locked-out as a counterblast to the strike threat from the Union. It is impossible to escape from that impression and no explanation has been forthcoming why a change was made in the phraseology of the second notice, if the first one was adequate and not defective.

I, therefore, hold that even as a lock-out contention, a case has been made out for payment of lock-out wages on the plea that the Company had locked out just as a case had been made out for strike wages, on the plea of there being justification to strike. But there also exists a third consideration, which unfortunately, I as a member of this Board, am precluded from stating in these notes as this is within my special knowledge but which has so far not been available to our Chairman and that is relating to the extreme reasonableness and solicitude of

the Federation offer to save a deadlock, but which received not the consideration it deserved. I can speak no further on this aspect in these notes until my colleague also takes the opportunity to do so, but I do claim that that would also go to establish the workers' claim to payment of wages for the period of enforced idleness.

Issue No. 3 (Kulti)—Nandlal Gossain.

I beg to differ from my colleagues on the subject of justification of this man's dismissal and this I do with the utmost respect for the opinions of our Chairman, who has been a judicial officer almost all his life.

Lance Naik Nandlal Gossain of the Watch and Ward Department at Kulti speaks of the incident of change duty as having taken place on the night of the 19th April 1938 and he is corroborated therein by Lance Naik Lalit Bahadur, who though a witness for Nandlal, bears all the stamp of a witness for the Company in whose service he still is and whose statement that he changed duties on his own initiative **and not under instructions of Subedar Balbahadur** as was claimed by Nandlal, has been believed in by my colleagues. Lalit Bahadur **further corroborates** Nandlal's statement that he worked as usual on the 20th, 21st and 22nd April by stating in reply to the Chairman's questions that Nandlal worked for two or three days afterwards. This statement is enough clue to the fixing of the date of incident to the 19th April instead of the 21st April. No materials have been placed before the Board of a convincing evidentiary value and which makes difficult an exact ascertainment of the facts. Mr. Wickham (Assistant Labour and Welfare Officer)'s statement that "I called for an explanation from him (Nandlal). I held an enquiry next day on the morning of the 22nd April" meaning that the incident took place on the 21st April, does not help us much, since his recollection that the "selling of tickets took place before the 21st April. I don't remember if it was on a Saturday. It was definitely before the 21st" is open to contradiction by an entry in the Subedar's book produced by Mr. Wickham himself, where it is noted, presumably in the Subedar's own handwriting, which runs as follows:—

22-4—Mr. Wickham gave for collection A. T. Fund.

Gurkhas Jats Madh.	}	L/N Nandlal had the above previously and collected money from Gurkhas without permission. Nothing has been informed by N. C. O. In future no one is allowed to collect any subscription without permission.
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Mr. Wickham's memory cannot, therefore, be taken as a safe guide and the statements of Nandlal and Lalit Bahadur before the Board remain that the incident took place on the 19th April and that Nandlal worked for two or three days thereafter. This does not necessarily conflict with, in fact it coincides with, Mr. Wickham's statement that Nandlal was allowed to work pending receipt of orders from Mr. Gupta, the Labour & Welfare Officer who alone had the power to take disciplinary action in such cases. The delay of two or three days in passing an order on the spot and by an officer who could be instantly availed of would lead one to suppose that the so-called dereliction of

duties was not taken in seriously and probably no action have been taken but for another incident, which it is my view, finally determined the action and attitude of the authorities towards Nandlal.

On the 22nd April, Mr. Wickham distributed among his Watch and Ward staff tin boxes and flags for collection of contribution towards the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. It was found by the Subedar, according to the entry by him of 22nd April referred to above and to his great chagrin that money had already been collected from the Gurkhas by Nandlal with boxes and flags received from the Secretary of the Labour Federation and this evidently set off Bal Bahadur and his superiors. It was a well known fact and had been admitted by Mr. Thornton that it was somewhere in January 1938 that the Watch & Ward department was transferred from the daily muster roll on to the establishment section. It was presumed by the Company that a change in their rule or procedure, *ad libitum*, should also be automatically followed and accepted by the Labour Federation in so far as it affected the status of its members, who should on the introduction of this rule cease to be members of the Federation. The Federation, however, did nothing of the kind nor did the Watch and Ward resign as desired by its officers. In this incident of the collection of contributions by Nandlal, Bal Bahadur or may be the Company, saw a good opportunity of killing two birds with one stone. An obstreperous supporter of the Labour Federation like Nandlal would be disposed of and probably others would be frightened into resigning from the Union. Nandlal was marked down because of the collection incident of the 22nd April for dismissal on the ground of the incident of the 19th April. It may be remarked in passing that the Company did not examine Bal Bahadur Subedar, who was present all along during the hearing of Nandlal's case before the Board.

It is also a noteworthy fact and as admitted by Mr. Wickham, that no formal written charge-sheet was drawn up against Nandlal. One would think that natural justice would call for such a procedure and it would have been in the best interests of the Company as well to have done so. Moreover, the Company was, under its own terms of settlement with the Labour Federation, bound to give every one of its employees in writing the nature of the offence for which it wanted to take disciplinary action against him and to receive in writing his explanation. This omission has been very serious and I feel that irrespective of the merits of the case, the failure to observe the procedure laid down for dealing with delinquents, is a sufficient ground, in my view, for setting aside the order of discharge upon Nandlal.

But as I have stated previously, it is patent that Nandlal collecting for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund under instructions of the Federation finally determined the attitude of the authorities towards him and as such Nandlal had a legitimate grievance against the order of discharge. Nandlal, being on the establishment staff, was besides entitled to one month's notice of discharge or pay for one month in lieu of such notice, but he was given only seven days' notice-pay, which was also against the arrangement with the Labour Federation in respect of employees on the daily muster roll, to whom 10 days' notice is allowed or 10 days' pay in lieu of the notice.

Nandlal's persistency in seeking justice seem to have further offended the authorities, who, in their efforts to eject him from his quarters, had obtained the assistance of the Criminal Courts and had him bound down to keep the peace. Nandlal had refused to vacate

the quarter on the advice of the Union, who had taken up the matter with the Company for adjustment, but the Company had flatly refused to discuss establishment questions with the Union.

Issue No. 4 (Kulti)—Are the Kulti workmen entitled to strike pay?

On the 29th May 1938, the Labour Federation, Kulti Branch, served the Company with a notice that unless certain of their grievances were redressed, by the 5th of June 1938, there would be a general strike. The immediate cause of discontent was the reduction at the end of May in the number of men enforced by the Company necessitating the loss of employment of some 800 odd men.

This reduction came very soon after a previous reduction of some 250 odd men towards the beginning of May 1938 and which had created a furore among the workmen. The President of the Labour Federation met the Works Superintendent of the Kulti Plant on the 13th May 1938, when to add to the existing discontent, he was informed of the Company's contemplated retrenchment of some 800 odd more men due to their being surplus to its requirements and of reduction of an additional 720 odd men on the score of their services not being necessary due to the shutting down for repairs and re-lining of one blast furnace and one battery of coke ovens. The President of the Federation on the 13th May 1938 drew the attention of the Works Superintendent to the frequency of these reductions and asked him why he had not thought of effecting all these reductions all at one time, since it would take exactly the same argument, energy and time to explain to the workmen the necessity of reduction if their number was 200 or 2,000, but it was decidedly impossible to help the Company ever and on as against workmen who were likely to be panicky and not likely to be always amenable to reason, the more so since neither the workmen nor their union had any hand in ascertaining or determining the necessity or otherwise of such reduction. It was further suggested that before the contemplated reductions were decided upon, an advance intimation was to be given to the Federation or its President so that they would be able to get in touch with the workmen over the matter.

A personal letter, undated (Appendix, page 164), from the Works Superintendent to the President, Labour Federation, expressed satisfaction at this "brain wave" and desired to know further in the matter, presumably when to enforce the contemplated reduction. Without waiting for a reply nor having ever stated when the proposed reduction was to be brought into operation, a few days later, on the 26th May 1938 notices of reduction began to be issued and a panic prevailed among the workmen. The local Union tried its best for two days to explain to the workmen the necessity for being patient, but it was mobbed by bands of infuriated workmen who continued to raid the Union offices, asking it to declare an immediate strike. On the 28th May, a wire was sent by them to the President at Jamshedpur as follows: "Thousand reduction. Come immediately. Labour terrified." On receipt of this message, the President wired to the Works Superintendent as under: "Kulti office alarmed 1,000 reduction. Urging circumspection. Times critical. Well advised delay programme." On the same day—28th May—the local Union wrote to the Works Superintendent protesting against this reduction to which

a reply No. X. 1130 of the same date was received from the Works Superintendent: "We now note that you are unable to accept these reductions and can only refer you to our X. 1102 of the 26th May (Appendix, page 165) where the position was clearly explained and much regret we are unable to modify our action in any way."

On the 29th May 1938, in sheer desperation in order to ward off a lightning strike, which the workmen were determined to stage, the Union officials issued a notice to the Company of its intention to strike on and from the 5th June on which date the bulk of retrenchment was to take effect. To the President's wire, a reply was received on 30th May complaining of breach of agreement not to strike before all avenues of negotiations had been explored and declaring the Company's inability to postpone reductions in principle. The Union officials also waited upon the Works Superintendent on the same date (30th May 1938) with a view to prevail upon him to modify his decision, but to no effect.

It will be clear from the foregoing that the Company showed no inclination to stop the reductions nor even to postpone same pending any adjustment that might be effected by negotiations or otherwise and that they were determined to push forward this reduction programme regardless of any protests or opposition. It is not known to what extent the Company inferred support to their reduction programme from the Works Superintendent's talk with the President of the Federation, but it was clear no action would have been advisable before further views had been exchanged and it is not enough to say that the Company had discharged its responsibility by merely passing a hint of some programme of future reduction it had in mind.

The position could, therefore, be summarised thus:—That the Company started reduction notices from the 26th May 1938 and determined to carry it out in spite of efforts made through letters and interviews from Union officials—both local and central. It is difficult to feel what further negotiations were left open to the Union or could have been undertaken in face of a positive and persistent non-possimus. There does not seem to be any cogency in the Company's plaint that negotiations had not been exhausted. It is quite possible and that was what was felt at that time that any reference made to the Head Office at Calcutta would have been equally fruitless, since the Head Office could not but have supported the local officials, who would have been only acting with its concurrence—the more so in that notices had actually been issued and withdrawal could not have been done without implication of diminution of prestige, on which rock 99 per cent. of negotiations are known to fail.

To our view there is no substance in the Company's plea of failure on the part of the Union to fully explore all avenues of understanding, which it may be confidently put, were closed by first of all issue of notices of reduction without completely taking the Union into confidence (we expressly differentiate reduction between a mere hint of possible action from a full and complete statement and settlement of reduction, how many, when and why) and later on completely banging the door by plain refusal to be moved.

Further, one must feel that the obligation to "make every effort to arrive at a settlement" cannot be one-sided but must be reciprocal and the employers cannot merely reiterate a persistent NO to all advances and still claim that the labour side has not exhausted all means of understanding. So much, then, on the alleged failure to negotiate prior to taking action.

Coming now to the subject of breach of agreement regarding ten days' notice agreed upon between the parties, the position should be viewed from the attending circumstances. There is no doubt that such an agreement existed, but the situation was rendered beyond control of the Union by the action of the Company which should have known of the possible consequences of these notices for its experiences of only a few weeks previously when the other reduction had taken place should have wised it of the unfailing excitement that was bound to follow. The Union found itself, between two conflicting loyalties—on the one hand it had the insistent clamour of its constituents to declare an immediate strike and on the other hand, there was its obligation to the Company to give ten days' notice. If it took no action on the demands of the workmen—its members—the Union exposed itself to the risk of being disowned by them as also of precipitating the very action it was anxious to avoid and on the other hand, the employers would be accusing it of breach of its agreement. The Union took the lesser of the two risks, viz., a strike on less than the stipulated basis, but still sufficient notice to the Company to take its precautionary measures; it turned the excitement and wrath of the workmen into constitutional channels of a proper warning notice to strike. Accordingly a notice was issued on the 29th May 1938 terminable on the 5th June 1938, i.e., of seven days' duration only instead of the stipulated ten. The objection of the Company to this notice seems to us to be mere academic for mere stand on the letter of the agreement will hardly help it. The object of every notice to the employers is to permit him time to take necessary precautionary measures for ensuring the safety of his plant, which, on a lightning strike or shut down without warning, might suffer incalculable damage. (I have always personally refused to believe that any employer can, without much violence to his conscience, assert that he had no warning that the workmen will strike work. It is part of his business to find out the trend of the workmen's thoughts and feelings and possible action on their part as also to intelligently anticipate the consequences of his own action.) It cannot be said that seven days were insufficient to the Company to take these precautionary measures. As a matter of fact, the plant was put into condition to meet the threat of cessation of work in less than that time and it must be remembered that seven days' notice was at one time agreed upon in the Kulti settlement of June 1937 and that could not have been done unless the Company had felt itself capable of managing its affairs within that period.

Looking to this aspect of the question, I feel that there is not much weight in the Company's argument that the notice was not proper, except that it must be conceded that it fell short of a technical requirement, although it had all the meaning a notice is supposed to have. I, therefore, find that the Kulti Union's notice to strike, although not technically proper, yet was all that the Union could do to give under the circumstances confronting it as a result of the employers' action and that the employers had all the time available to them, if not more, to put their house in order for the purposes of meeting the threat.

Apart from the formality of an ultimatum, the question now to be discussed is whether there was justification or valid reasons for issuing such notice. This question is answered in the affirmative. It is a well known fact that strikes or labour troubles in this country represent the explosion of pent-up forces of discontent on more than one disability or grievance and that one single cause, often of a very minor nature acts as a match on the accumulated powder. So it was at Kulti—the

strike notice itself indicates it. Paragraph 1 thereof says: "All the demands of the employees according to the settlement between Mr. T. L. Martin and Mr. Homi, President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, that have not been given as yet, must be given soon." In these were comprised "provident fund" instead of which the Company had given him a provident bonus—grade scale had not yet been established though it was nearly a year after the settlement—privilege leave and other privileges were reckoned as accruing on a service of twelve months from 1st August to 31st July of any year and not on straight twelve months' service of the workmen and so on. Even the sickness benefit scheme as settled was granted in full only after a persistent agitation of nearly nine months. These would go to show that the workmen were permitted to remain in a "continuous grouse" or another and all these have been admitted by the Company by later rectification. The workmen's minds were under a heavy strain when retrenchment was further added to these. The match was provided by the Company over the powder it had accumulated. The workmen had felt that the negotiation method had failed for it had led to nothing but endless arguments and procrastination. It will be noticed that all these grievances were later on conceded by the Company and even in the case of those involved into retrenchment, agreement had been ultimately reached on the basis of the proposal put forward by the Union in the first instance during the negotiations prior to the expiry of the strike notice and later on in the terms of resumption arranged for through the mediation of the Honourable Minister for Labour, Bengal Government. The workmen had gained their point and it cannot be stated that there was no justification for their action. An earlier solution of these problems had lain entirely in the hands of the Company and would have prevented a lot of avoidable hardship both to the workmen and to the Company.

On these circumstances, I have no hesitation to find that--

- (a) the strike notice was justifiable in that negotiation method had failed;
- (b) the strike notice, though technically defective, was correct under the circumstances, for a strike on 10 days' notice would have been meaningless since it would have meant cessation of work after retrenchment had actually been effected;
- (c) subsequent events indicate a complete vindication of the workmen's attitude in that his demands have been acceded to by the Company.

On these basis, I find that the workmen at Kulti have made out a case for the payment to them of the wages for the period of 45 days during which they had to stage a shut-down in order to obtain a redress of their grievances.

Issue No. 1 (Establishment)—Sick Leave.

I am in complete accord with my colleagues on the Board's considered finding regarding this issue with this proviso that I am in favour of allowing an accumulation of such leave up to the maximum allowed for a period of two years. This will bring it in line with Article 8 of the Kulti settlement.

MANECK HOMI.

25th October 1938.

Appendix.

I.—Settlement terms, Kulti, 26th June 1937.

1. *Restoration of 1932 cut.*—It appears that there is considerable misunderstanding in the minds of the workmen. The cut in wages made in 1932 has been completely restored. It should be noted that this cut was made only in some Departments and did not affect all the labour in the works. For instance no cut was imposed on labour getting nine annas or less per day. Any specific cases of individual hardship may be reported to the Works Superintendent for necessary action.

2. *Sunday allowance.*—The significance of this system is not yet understood by the present Management nor is it considered desirable to reinstitute a practice which is bound to lead to dissatisfaction.

3. *Notice.*—In future labour with 12 months' service or over will be entitled to receive one week's notice of termination of service or one week's pay, that is six days' pay in lieu of such notice. It is understood that labour will likewise give similar notice of termination to the Company.

4. There shall be fixed a standard rate of wages for skilled and semi-skilled labour and a grade scale for every type of work done by this class of labour. This rate shall not be varied and no recruitment shall be done at a lower rate than the one fixed.

5. Acting allowance shall be granted when an employee on a lower rate of wages works in place of a higher rated one. This shall be automatically done without the workman applying for the same.

6. Workmen required to do overtime will be given full consideration should they express inability to continue the work. Provisions of the Factories Act in respect of hours and payments will be strictly in force.

7. It is the intention of the Management to continue their investigations into alleged cases of bribery and corruption and the fullest co-operation of the labour in rooting out this evil is invited.

8. The management has agreed to sanction to employees with an unbroken service of 12 months or more privilege leave on the following basis:—

Fifteen days' leave with full pay shall be granted for every completed year of service. In addition the employees will also be entitled to leave without pay for another 15 days making a total leave period of 30 days per year. Unbroken service means a period of service uninterrupted by discharge or resignation. Leave may be accumulated up to the maximum allowed for a period of two years.

9. Denominational holidays with full pay consideration postponed.

10. The Management regrets they are unable to sanction any general increase of wages at present.

11. It is the declared policy of the Management that no women employee shall henceforth be paid less than six annas per day and no male unskilled labour shall be paid less than nine annas per day.

3. There shall be a standard rate of wages fixed for various classes of jobs and a grade scale fixed for each class to which the workers will attain at stated periods.

Principle agreed and being drawn up by Management.

4. Privilege leave of 15 days with full pay shall be granted for every completed year of service instead of 14 days as fixed at present and another 15 days leave without pay during the same period.

Already drawn up and put into practice.

As regards clause 9 of Company's leave rules any man going on leave for seven days or more will state on the leave application form whether he wishes his outstanding wages to be paid before going on leave.

As regards clause 8, the same is introduced with a view to discourage employees in overstaying leave without permission and not with a view to penalise them or to rob them of their privileges. However, in the light of objections raised, the Management desires to give this a trial after which the matter will be reconsidered in the light of its operation and effect.

(a) Four days' leave with full pay shall be granted every year as holiday leave to every community on their respective sacred days.

No decision reached at present.

(b) Leave shall be granted within 5 days of an application for the same and no more or less leave shall be granted than is asked for.

This does not state clearly what was intended and the following rewording was arranged and agreed to—

"Leave application shall be disposed of within five days of any application being made and leave shall be granted by Managers at the date and for the period asked for provided the applicant can be spared."

(c) No final settlement of accounts shall be forced on any worker unless he desires same at the time of proceeding on leave.

This is dealt with under 4 above.

5. *Sickness benefit.*—Workmen shall be entitled, of all classes, to a sickness benefit of full wages for the first month of sickness; to half the wages for the next month of continued sickness and thereafter according to the discretion of the Management.

Agreed to and rules are already framed for the purpose.

6. A scheme be fixed for a provident fund on the following basis :—

The workmen and the Company shall alike contribute 1-12th of the workmen's wages every month and the amount allowed to accumulate for a year when it shall become due for payment. Interest shall be paid on the whole amount if the workman does not withdraw it at the end of the year. The fund shall be a first charge on the assets of the Company. The fund shall not be subject to deduction or forfeiture when the employee leaves the service of the Company for any reason whatsoever.

7. A system of gratuity for old employees shall be established on the the following basis :—

To every employee of ten years and over of service, a payment of one month's wages for every completed year of service shall be paid to him on his leaving the service for any cause whatsoever or to his dependants in case he dies.

8. A system of bonus shall be granted depending on the profits earned by the Company during the previous year and shall be announced at the time of the yearly general meeting.

9. A system of departmental or production bonus shall be introduced.

10. Duty hours shall be from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 12 noon to 4 p.m.

11. Sunday off. If a man is required to work on Sunday, which is his off day, he shall be paid double the wages for that day.

12. Saturday half-day. The half-day shall mean work up to 11-30 a.m. and not up to 1 p.m.

The principle of some form of savings fund to to which both the Company and the worker contribute is approved. The proposal will incorporate some form of scheme for gratuity dependant on long service. The scheme is being worked out and will be ready by about the end of September 1937.

It is the intention of the Management to institute a bonus scheme under which the worker will share in the prosperity of the Company. The scheme will be ready by about the end of September latest.

Not applicable at Hirapur.

This will be looked into, but no request of this sort has ever been made before. Further, it is generally desirable that the morning period of work should be longer than the afternoon period.

This is covered by the Factories Act and followed. The Factories Act provides for $1\frac{1}{2}$ times wages for Sunday work and this is being followed. The Works Superintendent is looking into the application of this.

Only affects the General Office and is outside the range of present discussion.

13. Acting allowance shall be granted when an employee on a lower rate of wages works in place of a higher rated one. This shall be done without the workmen applying for the same, but shall be done at the time of taking attendance.

This has been adopted.

14. No one shall be compelled to work overtime and all over-time shall be paid for. No one shall be compelled to work more than 8 hours as his standard fixed duty hours.

Workmen required to do overtime will be given full consideration, should they express inability to continue the work. All overtime is paid for as provided for in Factories Act.

15. Disciplinary measures shall not be taken against any man without a charge sheet being given him stating in writing the offence he is charged with and asking him to show cause why action shall not be taken against him. The Departmental Head shall alone award the punishment after deciding. No fines shall be imposed under any circumstances and no rate shall be reduced as a disciplinary measure.

Principle approved.

Mr. Homi will send a sample of the proposed charge sheet. For offences not punished with discharge, suspension, demotions and fines are legitimate disciplinary actions in case of default by workmen. No rates should be reduced as a disciplinary measure.

16. Men who have been dismissed or whose rates have been reduced shall be reinstated.

Too vague for consideration.

17. Maternity benefits shall be granted at the rate of four weeks before and four weeks after confinement to every woman worker of one year and over of service on 1st June 1937 and who reports to the management about her claim.

Agreed to with effect from the 1st of August 1937.

18. Rest houses shall be constructed and located at suitable places inside the plant for women employees and they shall be fitted with sanitary latrines and good baths. Creches shall be located, if necessary, for taking care of babies.

No rest house has been found necessary for women inside the Works. The shed outside can have a portion screened off for women only. No babies are allowed inside the Works and creches are superfluous. Latrines are already provided. Plans are already in hand for bathing arrangements.

19. The Management will arrange for the location of a hotel for good, clean, cheap food for its employees inside the Plant.

The Management will look into this if it is shown to be necessary.

20. The Management will help in the formation of Co-operative Credit and Loan Societies and introduce a system of collection of loans from the wages of the workmen and pay them to the Societies concerned.

The Management will assist in the formation of a Co-operative Credit Society which will be registered and will be agreeable to assist in the recovery of loans from workmen.

21. A central employment bureau shall be established through which all recruitment shall be done. No departmental or direct recruitment should be done by the foreman or boss.

For the size of the plant recruitment is not on such a scale as to necessitate a central employment bureau. The Management propose to advertise at the gates vacancies available and let the Departmental Manager choose from candidates available.

Preference shall be given in recruitment to old employees, then to relatives of employees and then to new raw hands.

Agreed that when engagements are being made old employees with good records should receive preference to new raw hands. Any cases of corruption brought to the notice of Management will be severely dealt with. Cannot consider employment of relatives as such, but only on merit.

No reduction of staff shall be made a reason for dismissal if that place is to be again filled up.

22. All wages shall be paid fortnightly instead of weekly as at present.

The Works Superintendent will arrange for a vote of labour and, if they favour fortnightly payment instead of weekly payments, fortnightly payments will be adopted.

23. The Company will arrange for a programme of building more quarters for the employees and shall construct special double units for family accommodation.

The quarter question is not an acute proposition at present and the Management have in mind the provision of further blocks of labour quarters.

Water connection shall be fitted up in quarters. The quarters shall be fitted up with electric lights. The areas occupied by blocks of quarters shall be floodlit at nights or other arrangements made to light up the localities.

Putting in water taps in all quarters is out of the question with the available water supply.

The Management have in mind the provisions of additional hydrants near quarters which will be in as early as possible.

Quarters shall be built with raised and higher plinth levels so as to prevent rain-water from entering the rooms.

The Management has under consideration plans for the location of bathing places at suitable places in the town. Attention is already being paid to this item.

There shall be more windows in each quarter and the height of the ceilings shall be increased than at present.

As regards lighting all quarters there is not adequate current supply at present.

A scheme is in hand for outside lighting of the areas.

Extra windows are already being put in.

24. Workers engaged in hot jobs shall be provided with ice and soda and shall also be given shoes and gloves free of cost.

These are already arranged and ice and soda and boots are already provided. Gloves are not necessary—hand leathers are provided.

25. The Management will arrange for the establishment of a free night school for their employees.

Fees of Re. 1 and Rs. 1-8 per month are charged but a student will be permitted to continue free in case he puts in an attendance of 80 per cent. and has passed his examination satisfactorily.

This fee is not for purposes of revenue, but is to stimulate interest and value in minds of the students. If it can be shown that the fee has acted as a deterrent, the Management is prepared to consider other alternatives.

26. The children of employees of the Company shall be admitted free of cost in schools.

Further details are required and it will be further discussed.

27. The Company will recognise a branch of the Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, as a representative trade union of their employees and will not set up or encourage or connive at the formation of any other trade union amongst its workmen. The union shall have right to collective and individual representation.

The Company will recognise a properly constituted and registered union. The union shall have the right to individual and collective representation on behalf of its members.

The Company will assist in the collection of subscriptions for the union from the wages of members if permissible under the law.

28. The Company will collect subscriptions on behalf of members of the union from the wages of their employees on receiving a suitable authority on that behalf from the workmen and pay over same to the union.

Recognition of the union by the Company implies that none of the executives of the union shall suffer any disability by reason of their connection with the union. All Company's officers will be instructed accordingly.

29. The Company will see to it that none of the executive of the union suffers any disability by reason of his activities in connection with labour organisation and neither the Company nor its officers shall carry on any subversive propaganda against the union. The union shall be given a suitable quarter for its office.

A suitable quarter will be allotted for the union Office.

It is necessary, however, that the Company should still maintain direct contact with its workmen.

30. Among the Gurkhas all promotions shall be made from the ranks and no outsider shall be brought in for that purpose. The pay of the Gurkhas shall be restored to the previous level.

As far as possible this is the Management's policy in respect of promotions. Previously Gurkhas were employed with Army certificates at Rs. 23-8 and Gurkhas without certificates at Rs. 21. It has now been decided that only Gurkhas with Army certificates will be employed and the standard rate for this will be Rs. 23-8.

Discussion arose as to the eligibility of Gurkhas for membership of the union and this will be discussed again.

31. No woman shall be employed at a lesser rate than annas seven and no coolie labour shall be employed at a lesser rate than ten annas.

Will be considered again along with Item 1 when the details of the proposed bonus scheme are known. It should be possible for the scheme to be prepared by the end of September at the latest.

32. The rates of pay of the Sanitary Staff shall be raised and shall not be less than the pay given to unskilled men and women labour.

33. The workmen complain of lack of proper medical assistance as also of proper medicines prescribed to them. This shall be attended to.

Extra compounders and medical attendants are taken on as required as sickness increases. Proper medicines are always in stock and prescribed.

34. Vacancies in higher ranks shall be filled up by promotions from the lower ranks as a rule.

Principle agreed to and has been followed for years.

35. Good roads shall be built in between and towards the approaches of quarters.

Being arranged under new general town planning scheme.

36. The weight of materials lifted by women employees shall be limited to a fixed maximum average and no sardars shall be permitted to use coercion to get more lifted.

Care will be taken to see that there is no overloading and sardars will be instructed accordingly.

37. A system of attendance bonus shall be introduced to encourage and reward regular attendance.

Does not arise at the present juncture as it is the duty of the person who takes a job to put in regular attendance.

A list of grievances of staff which has been handed to Mr. Honi was delivered. Grievances were not discussed and the question as to whether the Company will employ staff who are members of a union was raised but not pursued. This can be discussed again.

T. L. Martin.
H. V. Peeling.
M. Homi.

III.—List of grievances of Establishment Staff, Mirapur, 7th July 1937/8th August 1937.

Grievances of Staff.

1. Dealings of officers towards staff to be polished and civil.
2. Grade and rate of increment to be revised and improved.
 - (a) Minimum salary should be Rs. 35 per month.
 - (b) Lowest rate of increment should be Rs. 4 only and not Re. 1 Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 as at present.
 - (c) Increment should in no case be stopped.
 - (d) No degradation should be made.
 - (e) Promotion to the higher grade should be considered immediately on completion of lower one.
 - (f) Minimum starting of the higher grade should be given in case of promotion.
3. Leave—
 - (a) Sick leave to be first month with pay, second month half pay, third and fourth month lump sum, and rest without pay.
 - (b) Privilege leave should be one month, and casual leave 14 days.
4. Provident Fund contribution to be increased to one month's salary in a year. The same contribution to be given by the Company, notwithstanding any dividend declared by the Company.
5. One month's salary bonus at the time of Poojah to all staff.
6. Gratuity at one month's salary per year to be paid by the Company to the retiring employee on completion of 10 years' service.
7. Staff to be paid for the overtime worked.
8. Acting allowance to be paid.
9. General office to close at 11-30 a.m. on Saturdays and it should be treated as half day when included in leave.
10. Allowance for working on Sundays and holidays or leave in lieu.
11. Grace of 5 minutes in daily attendance.
12. Quarters—same class of quarters to be provided to staff in general and special quarters for senior staff. Quarters to be provided to staff for working more than two years to familymen.
13. Inside water taps to be provided.
14. Same medical aid as to the covenanted staff.
15. Preference to be given to sons and relatives of staff at the time of new appointment.
16. New appointment should not supersede old ones.
17. 24 hours off to be given to shiftmen every week.
18. Employees passed from Company's Technical School should be taken in staff establishment roll.

IV.—Strike Notice, Hirapur, 25th May 1938.

No. L. F. 287/B, dated Burnpur, 25th May 1938.

From—Mr. T. C. Ghosal, Honorary Secretary, Labour Federation,
Jamshedpur, Burnpur Branch,

To—The Works Superintendent, Indian Iron & Steel Company, Ltd.,
Hirapur Works, Burnpur.

I am sending herewith the resolution of a mass meeting of the workers of Hirapur Works held on the 23rd May 1938, at Burnpur at 5-30 p.m.

Please acknowledge and oblige.

Copy forwarded to (1) Mr. T. L. Martin, Chairman, Board of Directors, Indian Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., and (2) Mr. Maneck Homi, President, The Labour Federation, Burnpur.

Extract of the resolution of the general meeting of members of the Labour Federation, Burnpur, held in the maidan at Burnpur on the 23rd May 1938, at 5-30 p.m.

Resolved that this mass meeting of the workers of the Hirapur Works condemned the action of the Works Superintendent in trying to ignore the "Terms of Settlement" made between the President, Labour Federation, and the Chairman and the Works Superintendent of this Company on the 7th August 1937, and hereby calls upon this Company to sanction and bring in force all the demands (specially mentioned below) of the employees at once, and also it is resolved that the Company should recognise the establishment employees as the members of this Labour Federation which is interposing by the Works Superintendent at present; and it is further resolved that the employees never wish to have any reduction by the whims of the Works Superintendent in such flourishing condition of the Company.

Therefore this mass meeting is of opinion that the resolved demands should be fulfilled at once, failing which a complete shut down of the Works should be staged as a demonstration. That a notice be and is hereby given to the Company for 10 days to this effect from the 26th May 1938.

The points of special demands:—

- (1) General increment of 25 per cent. over the present wages.
- (2) To establish grade scale and uniform rate of wages.
- (3) Sickness benefit—first month full pay and subsequent month half pay.
- (4) A scheme for a provident fund as asked previously.
- (5) Acting allowance should be on the present rate and not the minimum one.
- (6) Rest house for both male and female workers fitted with lights and water taps.

- (7) ~~Fortnightly~~ payment should be on every 15th and 30th day of each month.
- (8) Accommodation of sufficient quarters.
- (9) Electric flood lights arrangement between the blocks.
- (10) A passed lady doctor is urgently required.
- (11) The wages of sanitary staff and unskilled labour should be raised.
- (12) Wages should be paid to the durwans, office chaprasis and staff for the overtime work.
- (13) To settle all the grievances of the establishment staff which was submitted to the Works Superintendent by the President, Labour Federation, on the 8th August 1937.
- (14) Nine discharged hands of the Laboratory Department should be reinstated from the date of dismissal.

V.—Strike Notice, Kulti, 29th May 1938.

No. 334, dated Kulti, the 29th May 1938.

From—Mr. Amadulla, Vice-President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, Kulti Branch.

To—The Works Superintendent, Indian Iron & Steel Company, Kulti.

We have the honour to inform you that to-day all the employees of this Company passed the following resolutions in the general meeting:—

(1) All the demands of the employees according to the settlement between Mr. T. L. Martin and Mr. M. Homi, President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, that have not been given as yet, must be given soon.

(2) The recent reduction that you are giving notices to the labourers for the termination of their service is quite unjustified, for you are retrenching the workmen whose service is more than 7 or 8 years but keeping those whose service is only 8 or 10 months and one week also.

(3) If the Company has got no work then why it is so that when a workman applies for leave is not granted, saying that if you will go on leave the work of the Company will suffer. We are ready to go on leave for three months but not ready to see the break in our services. It is mentioned in our settlement that a man having service of 12 months is entitled for his leave wages and sick wages, but the Manager refused to pay these benefits to those workers whose service is more than 17 months or 18 months saying that he is not entitled to these benefits as his service is not of 12 months.

It is mentioned in settlement that no Committee member will be discharged then why is it so that our Committee members have been discharged?

The Management exercises tyranny over the employees by shortening the services of the workmen—one whose service is 18 or 19 years his service is reduced up to 9 or 10 years.

When you are going to reduce men as the result of closing down No. 5 furnace for normal repairs I have to say that you will require more men than at present to repair it for the work will be increased. Then why there arose the necessity of reducing men? In your letter No. X 1102 it is mentioned—"When this reduction has been completed it will be not necessary to make any further similar major reductions". But you promise such in every reduction but even then you made reduction in every month.

In the first reduction of the workmen of the Extension Department it was also promised that they will be taken within a month but up till now they are idle. Now we hope that they also be taken to their works.

When the Company has got no work in reality at its disposal and stands in need of reduction and there is no one whose service is of one year and wishes to reduce such men whose service is 3 or 5 years. In that case we are ready to go on leave for three months one by one but not ready to see break in our service in any way.

You effected this reduction of 800 workmen according to the advice of Mr. Harnam Singh, attached more importance on the advice of a single man, then why is it so when all the employees of this Company do not agree to this reduction and you are going to reduce the workmen?

In conclusion we have to assure that if you will settle our all the above-mentioned grievances favourably up to the 5th of June 1938 otherwise all the employees will sit idle with those workmen who have been retrenched and this is our final notice.

Hoping the above-mentioned grievances will be favourably dealt with.

VI.—Settlement of the Kulti and Hirapur strike.

Joint statement by the Labour Federation and the Managing Agents of the Indian Iron & Steel Company, Ltd.

The parties to the dispute agree to the appointment of a Board of Conciliation by Government to settle their differences and to abide by the decision of the Board.

Pending such adjudication, work shall be resumed simultaneously at Hirapur and Kulti. In the case of men retrenched at Kulti owing to surplus labour, numbering some 820 odd, the Company will compensate them at the rate of one month's pay for every year of completed service put in by them, besides all other payments which the Company has already notified to pay under the Service Rules.

In the case of some 700 odd men of the Blast Furnace and Coke Ovens at Kulti that have been retrenched due to repairs, the Company undertakes to take back as many of them as it requires when this Blast Furnace resumes operations and if this resumption takes place within nine months of the shutting down of the plant their services shall be counted as continuous, with the exception of the period they have been out of service due to repairs. In case of those men who will not be taken back, the Board will decide what compensation should be paid to them.

Without in any way whatsoever prejudicing the contention of the Company that the Establishment Section cannot be members of the Labour Union, the Company has agreed that the six Chemists and the three Laboratory Assistants at Hirapur, who have been discharged, will be taken on the pay roll of the Company as from the date of resumption and their case will be decided by the Board as to whether they had been rightly discharged or not. In case the Board finds that there has not been sufficient justification for discharging them, they will be restored to their jobs and paid for the period they have been out. Should the Company decide not to take them back, the amount of compensation, which should be paid to them, shall be ascertained by the Board.

In other matters comprising the points raised in the strike notice or those arising out of the strike, the Board shall adjudicate and give its decision.

The Board will consist of one representative from labour, one from the employers and one nominee of the Government of Bengal.

Biren Mookerjee.

M. Homi.

1938.

VII.—Terms of resumption of Work, 17th July 1938.

The following are the agreed conditions leading to the resumption of work at Kulti and Hirapur on Thursday morning 21st July 1938:—

(1) The Government will constitute a Board of Conciliation to go into the various points in dispute between the parties.

(2) Work shall be resumed both at Kulti and Hirapur at the same time. The men will be allowed seven days' time from the date of resumption to rejoin their work.

(3) As regards Kulti, the 700 and odd people, who have been discharged owing to the blowing out of furnace and the closing down of coke ovens, are held to have their services terminated from the date of discharge. It is agreed that when work starts on this furnace and the coke ovens, they will be re-employed. The Management will maintain a list of persons who have been discharged and they will be appointed by the Management in order of priority according to the period of service put in by them. The Management will supply a copy of the list to the Federation. If more persons have to be employed they will be employed from the list of hands who have been now retrenched or have been retrenched in the past. These 700 and odd men will get no wages or compensation for the period of time that they will be out of work, but in case of those who will be re-employed, their continuity of service (less time that they have been out of work) will be recognised, together with all the privileges to which they are entitled. This clause shall apply if the furnace starts within nine months from the date of resumption of work. If the work starts after nine months, these workers shall be paid such compensation, if any, as the Board shall determine.

(4) As regards the 800 and odd men who have been discharged on the ground of retrenchment, they will be paid by the Company besides the following sums which the Company has already notified to pay, namely, (1) 10 days' pay in lieu of notices; (2) provident bonus;

(3) profit sharing bonus; and (4) gratuity if a man has earned it, an additional sum ex-gratia equivalent to one month's wages (26 days of existing wages rate) for every completed year of service put in by him as compensation for loss of service.

(5) It is agreed that above compensation will not form a precedent, but it will be paid in case of the major reduction of a similar nature which the Company has in view.

(6) As regards Hirapur, the six Chemists and three Khalasis, who have been dismissed, will be placed on the pay roll of the Company as soon as the work starts. It is open to the Company not to give them any work. If the Board finds that they have been rightly discharged, the Company will be entitled to discharge them from the date of the Board's findings. If the Board finds that there was no reasonable justification for their discharge, the Company will take them back in their service. If these persons are found to have been wrongfully dismissed, they will be held to have been in the service of the company all along and shall be paid their wages accordingly. If the Management proposes to discharge them, the Management shall pay such compensation as the Board shall determine.

(7) All men will be taken back to work in their original jobs. There are, however, some men at Hirapur—their number not exceeding six—in the establishment staff inside the Works who are holding position of trust and responsibility and who have not in the Company's opinion discharged their obligations towards the Company and whom the Company does not feel it can put back in their original positions, regard being had to the safety of the plant. The cases of such men will be put before the Board for approval of the Management's action in not reinstating them in their original positions. This procedure will also be applicable in the case of certain men of the clerical staff whose number will not exceed six and who are also in the same category of positions of trust and responsibility.

(8) The Board shall frame all issues which it considers necessary for a proper adjudication of the dispute between the employers and the Labour Federation, as well as take into consideration the case of the six Chemists who have been discharged and the grievances, if any, of the establishment staff. It shall come to a finding on these issues and make its recommendations in addition to the question of compensation referred to above.

(9) It is agreed that these terms are being arranged for the purpose of immediate resumption of work. The fact that the grievances, if any, of the establishment staff are also being considered will not be taken to mean any concession on the part of the Management on the question as to whether the establishment staff (less those who are actual workmen, if any) can be members of the Labour Union.

(10) It is agreed that in future in case of disputes arising between the Management and the Federation, the Federation through its President shall first discuss the matters in dispute with the Management and vice versa with a view to arriving at a settlement. If no settlement is arrived at, the matters in dispute will be submitted to Government for conciliation and mediation. No strikes or lock-outs shall take place, or notices of strikes or lock-outs served as long as the conciliation proceedings are in progress.

17th July 1938.

Points which may be raised before the Board of Conciliation by one or other of the parties.

1. *Provident Fund*.—Is the present scheme satisfactory and as advantageous to the workmen as the ordinary scheme?
2. *Sickness Leave*.—Same terms at Hirapur as at Kulti.
3. Establishment Section grievances.
4. A worker put on the Establishment Section to be allowed to continue to remain a member of the Federation unless he has ceased to be a labourer and has been put in the supervisor's grade.
5. When a worker is put on the establishment, he will be given the option to refuse.
6. Whether compensation is payable to any of the 700 odd men who may not be taken back within nine months; if so, what?
7. Was there any reasonable ground on the part of the Management for terminating the services of the six chemists and the three khalasis? If not, and the Management still desires to terminate their services, what compensation should be awarded to them?
8. Is there any justification on the part of the employers for not reinstating certain members of the establishment staff, not exceeding 6, inside the Works in their original positions?
9. Is there any justification on the part of the employers for not reinstating certain members of the clerical staff, not exceeding 6, in their original positions?
10. Are the strikers entitled to strike pay? The cases of Kulti and Hirapur labourers, and the establishment staff on strike individually or collectively to be considered separately.
11. Were the Management justified in terminating the services of certain members of the clerical staff holding key and responsible positions?
12. What compensation, if any, is payable to members of the clerical staff whose services the Management desires to or has terminated?
13. Has the Federation carried out its obligations towards the Company? Was it the duty of the Federation to inform the Company of the rules and regulations governing it, and its composition; if so, has it done so?
14. Should the Federation's branches in Bengal be registered in Bengal?
15. How, when and by whom should strike notices be served? Should there be a system of ascertaining the wishes of the members of the Federation by ballot? If so, what percentage of the members must be in favour of a strike before a strike is called on?
16. Generally, on any points raised in the correspondence.

VIII.—Statement of the Labour Federation, Hirapur.

No. L.F. 332/B., dated Burnpur, the 13th August 1938.

From—Mr. T. C. Ghosal, Secretary, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, Burnpur Branch,

To—The Chairman, Board of Conciliation, Government of Bengal.

With reference to the notice issued by your Board calling upon us to state our case before it, I have the honour to submit the same herewith attached.

The case of the workers of Messrs. Indian Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., Hirapur Works, Burnpur.

1. General increment of 25 per cent. over the present wages or in the alternative to restore the wage cut imposed upon the workmen during the period 1930-32 and which has not yet been restored though the trade position had undoubtedly improved.

2. Establishment of grade scale and standard and uniform rate of wages for various classes of work, in accordance with the Company's agreement with the Labour Federation on 7th August 1937, being clauses Nos. 2 and 3 thereof.

3. *Sickness Benefit*.—As agreed to by the Company in the agreement referred to above being clause No. 5 thereof.

4. *Provident Fund*.—As embodied in clause No. 6 of the above agreement.

5. The payment of acting allowance in accordance with clause No. 13 of the agreement and the same to be made with retrospective effect as and from the date of the agreement (7th October 1937) and payment to be made on the existing rate of wages of the vacancy.

6. Fortnightly payment periods to be fixed as 1st to 15th and 16th to 30th or 31st of each month.

7. The raising of wages of unskilled labour.

8. The construction of rest house for male and female workers outside the Work's premises and fitted with electric light and water taps.

9. Settlement of the grievance of the establishment staffs as per list handed over to the Company by the President, Labour Federation, on 8th August 1937 and which will be construed further to include payment of wages for work done beyond 8 hours by the durwans, chaprasis and the staff and reinstatement of 9 laboratory hands.

10. The appointment of a lady doctor.

11. Construction of more and better type of quarters and arrangements for lighting the areas and roads nearby.

12. Sunday allowance and festival leave—

A. Strike pay, and/or lock-out wages.

B. Employment on higher rates of wages than fixed for existing jobs of persons engaged during the labour dispute.

C. And any other matters arising out of the dispute as may be submitted to the Board.

X.—Statement of the Labour Federation, Kulti.

No. 450/K., dated Kulti, the 13th August 1938.

From—Mr. Amadulla, Secretary, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur,
Kulti Branch,

To—The Chairman, Board of Conciliation, Government of Bengal.

With reference to the notice issued by your Board calling upon us to state our case before it, I have the honour to submit the same herewith attached.

*The case of the workers of Messrs. Indian Iron & Steel Company, Ltd.,
of Kulti Works, Kulti.*

1. Uniformity of rules of procedure and dealings to obtain at Kulti as at Hirapur and *vice versa*. This shall include the changes of different rules, etc.

2. Provident fund as in accordance with the terms arranged with the Steel Company in June 1937.

3. The cases of—

(a) Nandal of Watch and Ward Department.

(b) Gopal Singh Gurung of Watch and Ward Department.

(c) Chandrabir Khettry, Lalsing Punna, Sumansingh Gurung, Tej Bahadur Gurung, Durga Ram Gurung, Lachman Thappa, Somrasing Thappa, also of the Watch and Ward.

4. (i) Strike pay.

(ii) Reinstatement of those who have not been taken back yet on the resumption of work and on or about the 31st July 1938.

(iii) The replacement by so-called apprentices of places of helpers who have been retrenched as surplus staff to the prejudice of the retrenched men.

(iv) And any other matter arising out of the strike as may be placed before the Board.

XI.—Preliminary Statement of cases of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Ltd.

In the matter of the Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1929,

And

In the matter of a trade dispute between Indian Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., and certain of its employees.

Preliminary statement of case.

1. *Introductory.*—The Company was incorporated in the year 1918.

Until the year 1937 it carried on business at its Works at Hirapur near Asansol, which consists of two large modern blast furnaces, having a total capacity of about 43,000 tons of pig-iron per month.

The management is in the hands of Messrs. Burn & Co of No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, who have been the Managing Agents since the incorporation of the Company.

The Company is now also the owner of the Kulti Iron Works, situate about 7 miles from Hirapur. These Works were formerly owned by the Bengal Iron Company, Ltd. Until 1931 Messrs. Martin & Co. who are closely associated in business with Messrs. Burn & Co. were the Managing Agents of the Bengal Iron Company, Ltd. They ceased to be Managing Agents on 31st December 1931 and during the period 1932-36 neither Messrs. Burn & Co. nor Messrs. Martin & Co. were concerned with the management of the Kulti Works. In 1936 an amalgamation was put through and the Bengal Iron Company, Ltd., ceased to exist and the Indian Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., became the owners of the Kulti Iron Works. Since January 1937 the management of both Works has been in the hands of Messrs. Burn & Co.

The approximate number of persons in the employ of the Company at the Works are as follows:—

Kulti—

9,500 Industrial workmen, 600 establishment staff, and 210 Watch and Ward.

Hirapur—

2,200 industrial workmen (at present 4,000 are employed which is above the normal roll).

370 establishment staff, and 180 Watch and Ward.

Establishment staff comprises supervising, operating staff and clerks.

2. *Labour conditions.*—On 19th June 1937 the labour at Kulti went on strike. The immediate cause was the suspension by the Acting Foreman of a workman employed on a moulding machine. The strike was settled after eight days.

On 16th July 1937 the labour at Hirapur also went on strike owing to the suspension of a workman. This was settled after three days.

Prior to this, there had been no strikes at Hirapur.

Both were lightning strikes. No attempt was made by the workmen to submit their grievances.

Mr. K. C. Mahindra, on behalf of the management went to Kulti and interviewed the labour. They informed him that Mr. Homi would represent them. Mr. Homi came to Kulti and the workmen held a meeting and appointed him as their representative. The labour were not members of any trade union.

Mr. Homi represented that the workers had various grievances, and discussed them with Mr. Leslie Martin, the Chairman of the Company, and Mr. K. C. Mahindra, and on 26th June 1937 terms of settlement were signed. A copy is annexed. (See page 83 onwards.)

The same procedure was followed in the case of the Hirapur strike, except that Mr. Mahindra was not present at the discussion. Terms were signed on 7th August 1937. Copy annexed. A list of grievances of the establishment staff of Hirapur was also submitted. These were not discussed. Copy annexed. (See page 92.)

In the second half of the year 1937 the Labour Federation, of which Mr. Homi is President, established branches at Hirapur and Kulti, and the labour joined the Union. The Company encouraged the formation of a trade union so that labour could have proper representation, *vide annexures*.

From July 1937 until the beginning of June 1938 normal conditions prevailed at both Works. Interviews and correspondence took place from time to time between Mr. Homi or the local officials of the Union with the Works Superintendents, but no major question arose.

3. *The recent strikes.*—On 25th May 1938 the Secretary of the Burnpur Branch of the Labour Federation forwarded to the Works Superintendent of Hirapur a copy of a resolution of the Hirapur labour passed at a meeting held on 23rd May 1938 making various demands and giving 10 days' notice of a strike in the event of non-compliance. A copy is annexed. (See page 93.)

The reply of the Works Superintendent was sent on 28th May 1938. Copy annexed. (See page 107.)

On 29th May 1938 the Vice-President of the Labour Federation (Kulti Branch) wrote to the Works Superintendent of the Kulti Works reporting resolutions passed by the labour, and threatening a strike on 5th June 1938. (See page 94.)

The Works Superintendent met the Secretary of the Union and certain members of the Committee on 30th May 1938 and on that date replied by letter. Copy annexed, page 109.

In November 1937 the Schemes for retiring gratuity, provident bonus and extra wages were framed. These were discussed with Mr. Homi, and it was agreed that no strike should take place except after all possible means to adjust genuine differences had been exhausted, and if these efforts failed 10 days' previous notice of intention to strike must be given to the Company.

On 6th April 1938 the agreement was confirmed at an interview between Mr. H. V. Peeling the Works Superintendent of Hirapur Works and Mr. Homi.

The Branches of the Labour Federation in giving the strike notices violated the first part of the Agreement. In the case of Kulti, the notice was contrary to the second part of the agreement, as the notice given was less than 10 days.

In the letters, dated the 28th May 1938, and 30th May 1938—copies annexed (pages 107 and 109)—the Works Superintendents of both Works protested against the breach of the agreement, but no notice was taken of the protest.

4. *Cause of recent strikes.*—The Company decided to reduce the cost of the Laboratory Department at Hirapur and to dispense with the services of six chemists and three khalasis. This was purely a matter of retrenchment.

The chemists are members of the establishment staff, and as the Company will not recognise the Union as entitled to represent members of the establishment staff, the chemists may have reported to the union that they had been dismissed on this account and that it was a case of victimisation.

It will be noted that the dismissal forms the *last item* on the list of grievances.

It is not known whether the chemists and khalasis, or any of them, were members of the Union.

In the case of Kulti, the Management had decided early in the year 1938 that it was necessary to effect a reduction in the labour. Notices were served on the men in May 1938.

On reference to the letters at pages 93 and 94, it will be seen that the Hirapur meeting was held on 23rd May 1938 and the Kulti meeting on 29th May 1938. The Kulti strike was to commence on the same date as the Hirapur strike.

The Company is in a position to prove that the Union was aware long before 23rd May 1938 that the Company intended to retrench at Kulti.

5. *The negotiations—3rd June 1938.*—Mr. Homi discussed terms with Mr. Biren Mookerjee and Mr. K. C. Mahindra at Messrs. Burn & Co.'s Office, Calcutta.

All three left Calcutta for Kulti.

4th to 6th June 1938.—Negotiations continued at Kulti on 4th-5th and until 4 a.m. on Monday 6th June. Mr. Homi left on 6th June. He expected to return on 9th June. Mr. Mookerjee and Mr. Mahindra remained at Kulti.

9th June 1938.—Mr. Homi arrived at Kulti and addressed meetings of the labour. He left again without communicating with Mr. Mookerjee and Mr. Mahindra.

11th June 1938.—Mr. Mookerjee and Mr. Mahindra left for Calcutta.

At this stage it should be pointed out that the officials of the Burnpur and Kulti Branches of the Labour Federation, although they had issued the strike notices, took no part whatever in the negotiations. In the absence of Mr. Homi, no progress could be made.

11th to 20th June 1938.—No negotiations took place.

20th June 1938.—Mr. Homi telephoned to Messrs. Burn & Co. and offered to come to Calcutta on 21st.

21st June 1938.—Mr. Homi arrived and discussed matters with Mr. Mookerjee and Mr. Mahindra. He left in the evening and it was arranged that further discussions should be held at Burnpur and Kulti at which the members of the Executive Local Committees should be present.

22nd June 1938.—Mr. Mookerjee and Mr. Mahindra went to Hirapur and a meeting was held and subsequently a meeting was held at Kulti. The local executives were present, but no advance towards a compromise was made.

23rd June 1938.—As arranged at the meetings on 22nd June both branches of the Union submitted memoranda of the points at issue (*vide* pages 111 and 113). Mr. Homi called at 7 p.m. and discussed the memoranda with Messrs. Mookerjee and Mahindra. In the case of the labour, the issues were reduced to five, namely:—

- (1) Provident fund.
- (2) Acting allowance and grade scale.
- (3) Privilege leave (in the case of Kulti).
- (4) Sick leave benefit (in the case of Hirapur).
- (5) Reduction (in the case of Kulti).

Messrs. Mookerjee and Mahindra offered to refer these points to arbitration.

At about 9-30 p.m. Mr. Homi telephoned that the labour would not agree to arbitration unless the Company would accept arbitration upon the question of the establishment staff joining the union.

Mr. Homi returned at 11-30 p.m. and the discussions continued until 2-30 a.m. on 24th June.

24th June 1938.—Mr. Homi left and Messrs. Mookerjee and Mahindra returned to Calcutta.

27th June 1938.—Company sent replies to the two memoranda, *vide* pages 112 and 117.

16th July 1938.—Negotiations were re-opened in Calcutta at the instance of the Government of Bengal; meetings were held on 16th and 17th July at which the Minister was present.

17th July 1938.—Terms for resumption of work agreed and signed. (See page 96.)

21st July 1938.—Work resumed at both works.

6. *The Grievances*—(a) *The grievances of 1937*.—On reference to the first few pages of the Annexures, pages 83 and 85, it will be seen that the grievances raised in 1937 were very numerous and of every possible kind. Many of them were granted by the Company.

Items 4, 5, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21 and 23-26 of the Kulti list, page 83, were granted. No. 4 is not yet in effect but will be introduced very shortly. All the others have been introduced. With regard to No. 5—Acting allowance—there is a dispute as to the correct interpretation of the procedure, and with regard to No. 12 the Company has instituted a provident bonus scheme instead of a provident fund.

As will be seen from the Annexure, page 85, the Hirapur demands of 1937 were granted in the case of items 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 17, 21, 22, 23 and 35. These are in operation except in the case of the following items:—

(3) Standard rate of wages (this will be introduced very shortly).

(23) A Building programme is in hand.

There are disputes with regard to items (5), (6), (13), and (22).

(5) Sickness benefit: The dispute concerns the meaning of the terms agreed.

(6) Provident fund: The same dispute as in the case of Kulti.

(13) Acting allowance: The same dispute as in the case of Kulti.

(22) Dates for payment of wages.

(b) *The grievances of 1938*.—The grievances of the Hirapur labour as submitted prior to the strike and those of the Kulti labour are annexed. Appendix, pages 93 and 94.

The demands of the Hirapur labour were a repetition of items 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 13, 18, 22, 23 and 24 of the grievances discussed and settled on 7th August 1937. As already stated there was no cause of grievance, except possibly in the case of items 3, 6, 13 and 22 for the reasons already given.

In addition the following new demand was made:—

No. 10—A passed lady doctor was urgently needed.

On behalf of the Establishment Staff the following demands were made:—

No. 14—The nine discharged men to be re-instated.

No. 12—Wages should be paid to the durwans, office chaprasis and staff for overtime work.

No. 13—To settle all the grievances of the establishment staff submitted on 8th August 1937. (Appended, page 92.)

The Hirapur demands were formulated at a meeting held on 23rd May 1938. The Kulti meeting was held on 29th May 1938.

In 1937 the demands at both Works included increases in wages and additional benefits of various kinds. There was little difference between the demands. Yet, in May 1938 the Kulti labour, apart from requiring the Company to introduce benefits promised in 1937 which according to them had not been fully brought into effect, made no complaint whatever on the ground of wages and made no demands under the various heads included in the Hirapur notice.

Apart from item No. 1, which is a reference to the benefits promised in 1937, the Kulti demands had reference only to the question of retrenchment.

(c) *The items still in dispute.*—During the prolonged negotiations, the demands of the labour were reduced to those set out in the two memoranda, dated 23rd June 1938, which are annexed hereto. (Pages 111 and 113.)

They were the following:—

Kulti—

- (1) Provident fund.
- (2) Acting allowance.
- (3) Grade scale of wages.
- (4) Retrenchment.

Hirapur—

- (1), (2) and (3)—the same as above.
- (4) Sickness benefit.

7. *Matters for consideration of the Board of Conciliation.*—(1) Presumably, the representative of the labour will raise the matters detailed in paragraph 6 (c).

(2) The points mentioned in the resumption terms agreed on 17th July 1938.

(3) Paragraphs (3)—(5) of the resumptions terms relate to retrenchment at Kulti.

The Company has agreed to the principle of compensation. The Union must officially recognise the Company's right to retrench and undertake not to raise any complaint or to call the labour out on strike when further retrenchments take place.

(4) Paragraph (6) of the resumption terms relates to the six chemists and three khalasis discharged from Hirapur.

The Company has replaced the men on the pay-roll as from 21st July 1938, but has not required them to return to work.

There are certain points for the decision of the Board.

(5) Paragraph (7) of the resumption terms relates to matters arising out of the strikes.

There are various points under this heading which the Company wishes to raise for the consideration of the Board. The Company will file a supplementary statement in this connection.

(6) Establishment staff.—The Members of the establishment staff are not allowed to be members of the same Union as the industrial workers, and the Company will not employ any clerks and, particularly Watch and Ward Staff, who become members thereof.

In October 1937 the establishment staff at Hirapur were notified that membership of a labour union was not permitted and that any of the staff who had joined a labour union should resign membership. Sixty-one of the staff signed a form of resignation of membership which was sent to the Labour Federation. The latter refused to accept the resignations.

The Company then notified the staff that resignations from the Union must be effected by a specified date or, in the alternative, they must resign their post with the Company. The Company received no resignations and again circularised the staff that the Company assumed that all persons who had been members of the Union had resigned and had accepted, as a condition of their continuing in the service of the Company, that they would not join a labour union.

The Company has not in fact received information to the effect that any members of the establishment staff have joined the Labour Federation, save and except statements to this effect in letters from the branches of the Labour Federation.

The grounds of objection are obvious and need no elaboration.

Item 5.—Establishment staff of the Kulti Labour Federation's letter, dated the 23rd June 1938, annexed, page 111, explains the difficulty in which the Labour Federation is placed in connection with the establishment staff at Hirapur.

Grievances of Establishment Staff.

The conditions of service relating to the clerical staff at Hirapur Works are extremely good and the Company is satisfied that they have no cause for complaint.

Mr. Homi handed in a list of alleged grievances on 7th August 1937. They were not discussed. A copy is annexed. They were also referred to in the memorandum of 23rd June 1938 but merely as a passing reference.

In paragraph (8) of the resumption terms it was agreed that the Board should take into consideration the grievances, if any, of the establishment staff. The Company awaits details before making any statement.

Without prejudice to the objection that the Labour Federation is not legally entitled to represent the establishment staff, and in order to enable the Board to deal expeditiously with all matters which may be raised, the Company will not object to the Labour Federation making submissions before the Board on behalf of the establishment staff.

**Annexure to the Preliminary Statement of case of the
Indian Iron and Steel Company, Ltd.**

Settlement terms, Kulti, dated 26th June 1937.

(See page 83 onwards.)

Settlement terms, Hirapur, dated 7th July 1937.

(See page 85 onwards.)

List of grievances of establishment staff, Hirapur, dated 7th July 1938.

(See page 92.)

Strike Notice, Hirapur, dated the 25th May 1938.

(See page 93.)

**Letter from Works Superintendent, Hirapur, to Labour Federation,
Burnpur Branch, dated the 28th May 1938.**

No. W/5178, dated Hirapur, the 28th May 1938.

From—The Works Superintendent, The Indian Iron and Steel Co.,
Ltd., Hirapur.

To—The Honorary Secretary, Labour Federation, Burnpur.

I am in receipt of your letter No. L.F. 287/B of 25th inst. enclosing a copy of the "resolution of a mass meeting of workers". I have also to confirm your visit to me on 26th May intimating that your letter under reply constitutes ten days' notice from the workmen to strike.

I am directed by the Managing Agents to reply that the notice to strike is a contravention of the conditions agreed to by your President, Mr. Homi, inasmuch as it was arranged with him at a meeting held here on 6th April that "before a notice of either a strike or lock-out is given, every effort will be made to arrive at a settlement." Your letter of 25th May is the first intimation to me of your present alleged grievances and, therefore, the union and/or the labour have made no attempt to put forward and discuss their alleged complaints with me before the notice to strike has been given.

The Managing Agents now authorise me to state, and their action has the approval of the Board of Directors, that the Company has faithfully carried out the policy and the measures as announced in respect

of the various points discussed at the request of Mr. Homi at Hirapur on 7th August 1937. In regard to your "points of special demands", I am directed to observe as follows:—

1. *General Increment of 25 per cent. over the present wage.*—The Company has already announced the extra wages bonus scheme under which the workmen have received in October last two weeks' wages as an on-account payment for the year 1937-38. On the completion of accounts for this year and the announcement of final dividend further payments as per scale will be made to those workmen who will be entitled to receive the same. The Company cannot consider any further general increase in wages.
2. *To establish grade scale and uniform rate of wages.*—This principle has already been agreed to. Lists are in course of preparation and it is hoped to complete them and put them into effect within next 2/3 months.
3. *Sickness benefit.*—Rules embracing this principle have already been announced and are at present in force. There can be no further alterations.
4. *Provident fund.*—The Company has already announced the Provident Bonus scheme—a scheme which in the opinion of the management is most suitable and practicable to work from the workmen's point of view and is already working satisfactorily.
5. *Acting allowances.*—The present system of acting allowances will become clear when the scale of wages is introduced.
6. *Rest houses.*—There is already a rest shed outside the Works gate. The Company will investigate the position and, if necessary, will construct another rest shed.
7. *Fortnightly payments.*—Fortnightly wages payments are made on fixed days every two weeks. There is no point in the demand for payment on fixed dates, as 15th and 30th may fall on Sundays.
8. *Accommodation of sufficient quarters.*—During the past two years the Company has spent large sums of money and constructed 37 blocks or 370 units of quarters. They have also in hand at present the construction of quarters for the sweepers class. The position is continuously being reviewed and when necessary, further construction will be taken in hand.
9. *Electric flood lights.*—The Management has in view provision of better lighting in the labour quarters areas, but this cannot be done until the power house extensions are completed and the town development scheme is put into operation.
10. *Lady doctor.*—A new hospital is being built and when this is completed medical facilities will be extended.
11. *Wages of sanitary staff and unskilled labour.*—This is covered by paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

Sections 12, 13 and 14.—With regard to these paragraphs in your letter, this is not the concern of the Labour Union, as one of the essential conditions of employment of the establishment staff, the Watch and Ward, darwans and chaprasis is that they can under no circumstances join the Labour Union. The Company cannot deviate from this policy.

A copy of this letter has been sent to Mr. M. Homi, your President at Jamshedpore.

Strike Notice, Kulti, dated the 29th May 1938.

(See page 94.)

**Letter from Works Superintendent, Kulti, to Labour Federation,
Kulti Branch, dated 30th May 1938.**

No. X1140, dated Kulti, the 30th May 1938.

From—The Works Superintendent, Kulti Branch,
To—The Vice-President, Labour Federation, Kulti Branch.

Your 334, dated 29th May 1938.

1. We are in receipt of the above containing copy of resolution passed at the general meeting of your Federation on the 29th instant and have to confirm your visit to us to-day accompanied by your Secretary and certain members of your Committee when you intimated that your letter under reply constituted 7 days' final notice from the workmen to strike on the 6th June, that is after termination of work at 4 p.m. on 5th June.

2. We have now to point out that this notice of a strike is a contravention of the terms of settlement agreed to by your President Mr. Homi—in that before notice of either a strike or lockout is given every effort should be made to arrive at a settlement—it was further agreed that any notice so given would be of 10 days' duration. Your letter of the 29th instant is the first intimation to the Company of your present alleged grievances and therefore the Union and/or the labour have made no attempt to put forward and discuss their alleged complaints before the notice to strike was given.

3. In regard to your alleged grievances we have to state that the Company have faithfully carried out the policy and the measures as agreed in respect of the various points announced and in regard to the particular items which you mention we have to observe as follows:—

(a) To the best of our knowledge all the terms of settlement as between the Company and your President Mr. Homi have been given effect to. If the Company have inadvertently acted in any way contrary in any specific case and you give us details, the matter will receive our full consideration and adjusted as may be found necessary.

(b) We cannot agree that reductions which we are now in the process of making both on account of surplus labour as well as that necessary in consequence of the relining and repairs to blast furnace and auxiliary plant so affected is unjustified and in this matter the Company is the sole judge.

(c) In regard to the dismissals of long service workmen we shall be glad if you will give us names of the men and departments in which they work but we would point out that though the Company will as in the past so in the future always give special consideration to men having long service, any action they take in this matter is entirely at the discretion of the Company. We shall be glad however to look into this in the case of any men whose names you care to place before us. At the same time we must remind you that broken service cannot be taken into consideration.

(d) We have no knowledge of any statement having been made of the nature you describe for postponement of leave. Granting of leave must of necessity be based on consideration of certain factors which include the average total absentees on account of normal leave, absence without leave, sickness and accidents, etc. The total absentees under these heads alone average between 1,100 and 1,200 per day. We regret it is not possible to grant three months leave as suggested in lieu of discharges. In this connection we would remind you that the Company have on their own initiative granted a period of one month's grace when calculating workmen's service.

(e) There is no condition in the terms of settlement providing for men of less than 12 months service being entitled to leave wages or sick rules and for this purpose the prescribed year is the basis of calculating service under the Leave and Sick Rules as also in the case of provident bonus and extra wages scheme.

(f) There is no mention in the terms of settlement that members of your Committee will not be discharged.

(g) You are perfectly well aware that owing to the inadequate records maintained by the Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., it is not always possible to state with any degree of accuracy the exact period of employment of long service employees and in calculating retiring gratuity we have invariably computed the amount to be paid calculated on a generous basis and we have on no single occasion deliberately deprived any employee from receiving the maximum which the circumstances of his particular case warranted.

(h) We are fully aware of the labour strength required to carry out the Blast Furnace and relining repairs as also repairs to the auxiliary plant and the point you raise has been taken into consideration when making reductions in labour.

(i) In our letter XI102 we wrote—

“We hope that when this reduction has been completed it will not be necessary to make any further similar major reductions for some time subject of course to circumstances arising which neither you nor ourselves can at present reasonably anticipate”.

We have no knowledge of ever having made any promise or any statement of the nature you outline nor are you correct in saying that we have made reduction of this nature every month.

(k) No statement was made at the time of the reduction of the Works Extension Department some months ago that men would be reinstated within one month. In actual fact, however, a number of these men were taken back.

(m) The question of termination of employment of men over one year's service has already been dealt with in paragraph (c) and that of three months' leave in paragraph (d).

4. Your statement that the reduction is being made at the instigation of Harnam Singh is absurd.

5. We confirm having advised you at our meeting today referred to above that we hope to give you details of labour required to maintain the essential service during the strike and you promised to arrange accordingly.

Letter from Labour Federation, Kulti Branch, to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, dated the 23rd June 1938.

No. 623/38B, dated Kulti, the 23rd June 1938.

From—Mr. Amanatullah, Secretary, Labour Federation, Kulti,
To—The Chairman of the Board of Directors, The Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.

I have been authorised to communicate to you as under—

My Committee has very carefully considered the present situation obtaining at the Kulti Works in the light of the exhaustive discussion we had last morning with you and your brother Director Mr. K. C. Mahindra and the Works Superintendent. Mr. Thornton. and my Committee is of view that in this discussion we have not brought the situation any nearer solution than when the matters were first discussed between you and our President, before the strike notice terminated.

My Committee has desired to recapitulate the position for purposes of a clearer understanding of our view point and for record which I am hereby doing.

1. *Provident fund*.—My Committee, for brevity's sake, refers you to the representation made in this behalf by our brother workers of Hirapur with which my Committee is in complete accord. Here is also the Company's definite agreement in this matter at the time of the settlement between our President and your Company on the 26th June 1937 at Kulti and which we once again put up to you for your earnest consideration.

"It is the intention of the Management to constitute a provident fund for the workmen. The main principle in which it will operate will be on the basis that the workmen shall contribute a certain portion of their earnings to the fund and the Company's contribution will be payable on completion of twelve months' service. Details are being worked out and the scheme will be announced later."

The workmen feel that the original scheme so unambiguously agreed to, if put into operation, will afford them greater satisfaction.

2. *Acting allowance and grade scale*.—The same representation holds good regarding this as made to you by our Hirapur brothers and the position regarding establishment staff, though not so complicated as at Hirapur, still, in essence remains the same.

3. *Privilege leave*.—My Committee deeply appreciates the relief granted to the workmen by rectifying the previous error in insisting on a workman completing twelve months' service from 1st August of a year to 31st July of the succeeding year to enable a worker to draw his privilege leave by substituting any 12 months' service of an individual worker for drawing such benefit as is usually and normally done elsewhere and indeed at Hirapur even. My Committee hopes that those whose leave had been delayed or refused may be satisfied in this respect.

4. *Reduction*.—My Committee feels that as one of the most potent reasons for unsettling the minds of the workmen which has precipitated the present crisis. My Committee has not desired to dispute the right of the employers to regulate the number of men

needed for its operations but considers itself entitled to represent on the methods and pace of reduction and in this connection once more urges upon you the necessity and desirability of solving this problem by generously agreeing to compensate them for loss of services and prospects brought about without any fault of their own by some mutually agreed upon sum proportionate to every year of service put in, if it has been found impossible to reduce only men who have put in one year and less in service. As an instance we may cite the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., who in 1928 had permitted the scheme of voluntary reduction on the basis of payment of one month's wages, for every completed year of service. In the case of the men involved in the Blast Furnace and Coke Oven Departments during the period of repairs my Committee feels that the same privilege should be extended to those men who have no chance of being restored to their services on resumption of the operation of the blast furnaces within a prescribed period—say six months or a year—the balance who will resume work to be permitted a continuity of service with the exception of the period involved in repairs.

We commend the scheme for your earnest consideration.

5. *Quarters.*—My Committee feels that there is a very acute shortage of quarters for your employees at Kulti, the position is really aggravating and we urge and desire careful and immediate solution at your hands.

In conclusion, my Committee earnestly hopes that good will and sympathy, of which we assure you of ample proportion from our side, will be brought to bear for the solution of the problems that have presented themselves at this juncture in which effort my Committee assures you of full co-operation.

Reply of Messrs. Burn & Co., dated 27th June 1938.

The 27th June 1938.

From—Messrs. Burn & Co., Managing Agents.

To—The Secretary, Labour Federation, Kulti.

Referring to your letter No. 623/38-B of the 23rd inst., addressed to the Chairman of the Board of this Company we have to advise you that after the receipt of your letter we held conversations with your President Mr. Homi on the same afternoon. We offered to submit the issues detailed in your letter under the headings—

- (1) Provident fund.
- (2) Acting allowance and grade scale.
- (3) Privilege leave.
- (4) Reduction.

to independent arbitration either by a nominee of the Government of Bengal or a High Court Judge.

In respect of quarters the Company has already sanctioned new quarters, work on which will commence soon after the rains.

In regard to the establishment staff including the clerks and Watch and Ward men, your Union has been repeatedly advised in the past that it is an essential condition of employment of this staff that they are not to join a labour union.

If any of the employees of the Company ranked under the establishment staff have joined your Union they have violated an essential condition of their service.

Late on Thursday night (23rd instant) your President Mr. Homi declined, on behalf of the Union, to accept the offer of the Management.

Letter from Labour Federation, Burnpur Branch, to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, dated 23rd June 1938.

No. 623/38-A, dated Burnpur, the 23rd June 1938.

From—T. C. Ghosal, Esq., Secretary, The Labour Federation, Burnpur,

To—The Chairman of the Board of Directors, The Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Kulti.

I have been authorised by the Managing Committee of the Labour Federation, Hiranagar Branch, to communicate with you as under—

My Committee has very carefully considered the present situation obtaining at the Hiranagar Works in the light of the exhaustive discussions we had yesterday morning at Hiranagar with you and your brother Director Mr. K. C. Mahindra and your Works Superintendent Mr. Peeling and my Committee is of view that these discussions have not brought the situation any nearer solution than when the matters were first discussed between you and our President before the strike notice terminated.

My Committee has desired me to recapitulate the position for purposes of a clearer understanding of our view-point and for record, which I am hereby doing.

1. Provident fund.—My Committee is of opinion that the scheme of provident bonus as adumbrated by your Company, whatever merits the scheme may have and we do not deny their existence, does not conform to the terms of settlement arrived at between our President and your Company last August in that your scheme only takes care of the Company's contribution and do not provide for the workmen's share of the saving, which is half the essential part of the scheme, if not the most vital one, agreed upon. We beg to quote the demand as put forward and the agreement made thereon by your Company:—

Demand.—A scheme be fixed for a provident fund on the following basis:—

The Workmen and the Company shall alike contribute one-twelfth of the workmen's wages every month and the amount allowed to accumulate etc., etc.....

Company's reply.—The principle of some form of savings fund to which both the Company and the worker contribute is approved. The proposal will incorporate some form of scheme for gratuity dependent on long service. The scheme is being worked out, etc.

The position appears very clear from the above quotation. In regard to the observation made this morning that the scheme as agreed upon involves considerable cost in the maintenance of the accounts—some 14,000 of them—we may be permitted to state that this consideration

never arose during the course of discussions in August last nor we feel would it be fair to ask the workmen to contribute wholly or in part for the maintenance of such accounts or for the Company to abandon the original scheme on the score of the cost involved. We may draw your attention, as has been previously done to the fact that the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., is maintaining 27,000 separate Provident Fund Accounts and all the formalities attendant thereon and yet the workmen have not been called upon to contribute wholly or in part towards the costs of maintenance nor have their costs, we are informed, been so prohibitive. The workmen feel that the original scheme as contemplated by both the parties will afford them greater satisfaction and will bring the situation nearer solution.

2. *Sickness benefit scheme.*—My Committee is of opinion that the rules as framed have had the effect of practically nullifying the benefits intended to be conferred upon the worker during the time of his sickness. The demands and the agreement in August last were as follows:—

Demand.—Sickness benefit: The workmen shall be entitled, of all classes, to a sickness benefit of full wages for the first month of sickness, to half the wages for the next month of continued sickness and thereafter according to the discretion of the management.

Company's reply.—Agreed to and rules are already framed for the purpose.

It will be observed that the Company agreed to the scheme as put forward on behalf of the workmen. The rules that were stated to have been framed for the purpose were made on August 1st, 1937, six days before the settlement and had no chance of being either carefully examined or of being watched for their effects in actual operation. Even then a reservation was made for further representation on these rules if they failed to carry out the original intention. Correspondence and representations have since then been continuously made for amendment of these rules but to no purpose. It may be interesting to note in this connection that similar rules were framed for Kulti and that they were ultimately modified in about January last after strenuous representations when these rules were found to have nullified in precisely the same way as at Hirapur, the original intention, but no alterations have been made up till now at Hirapur with the result that though a workman is entitled to get full wages for any period of sickness from one day to one month, in actual operation for sickness less than fourteen days at a time, his absence on account of such sickness is debited to his privilege leave instead of being credited from the sickness benefit, with the result that at the end of a year of service, a workman finds his privilege leave all gone and is further mulcted by loss of pay in respect of sickness of a total more than fourteen days but less than one month, when it occurs in periods less than fourteen days at a time. You will agree, we hope, that this was never contemplated when the settlements were made either at Kulti or at Hirapur and the workmen felt gratified when the original intention was restored at Kulti by necessary modifications of the rules, which, however, to the great detriment of the workers' interests still continue to be in operation at Hirapur.

My Committee suggests that grateful as the workmen are for the concessions in this direction which probably obtain in very few places in this country, the bringing of the rules in line with those obtaining

at Kulti will go a great way in restoring confidence and will implement fully the original intention behind the demand.

3. *Acting allowance.*—My Committee feels that the workmen have a genuine grievance in this respect in that practically no benefit is received by them even though their representatives had agreed to accept the minimum wage of the grade in which a vacancy arose though they could have insisted on the carrying out of the actual wording of the agreement, which runs as follows:—

“Acting allowance shall be granted when an employee on a lower rate of wages works in place of a higher rated one. This shall be done, etc., etc.”

“This has been adopted.”

In actual operation, there has been no such result and we have been informed that the acting allowance arrangement could not be fully put into operation as no minimum rates of wages have been fixed because the grade scale of wages of all the workmen have not yet been completed. My committee feels that during the interval there could have been no difficulty in granting such allowances on the existing scales of wages and that the discontent on this basis has been one of the contributing causes for the precipitation of the present crisis.

4. *Grade scale and standard rate.*—My committee regrets that though assurances were given from time to time in carrying out the undertaking—Principle agreed and drawn up by Management—the enormous delay in this respect has had a very disturbing effect on the workmen in general, combined as it did with the difficulty in respect of getting acting allowances as also to a continuous deferment of the hopes in the minds of some workmen of an advance in their wages on such fixation or revision of wages. My committee appreciates the reasons advanced by your Company for such delay and a definite time limit given earlier would have dissipated all doubts and disappointments in this respect. Even as late as on the 3rd May, when our President called on your Works Superintendent, we were informed that these grade scales would be published on the 18th May, and yet on the 28th May we were informed that this would take about two or three months more. The uncertainty from your side in this respect had put my Committee in wrong with the workmen and had made its task difficult in interpreting the management to the workers.

5. *Establishment staff.*—My Committee feels that the position in this connection has become very complex and complicated by your Company's insistence that all establishment staff, Watch and Ward and clerks should dissociate themselves from the Labour Federation—nay, it goes still further and asks the Federation to deprive them of their existing membership and wants the Federation to give an undertaking that it will not have any employees of these classes on its membership roll. The position may be recapitulated as under—

When the Kulti settlement took place on the 26th June 1937 no controversy arose on this subject. The question cropped up at the time of the Hirapur settlement on August 7th, 1937. The position then remained as under—

"A list of grievances of staff which was handed to Mr. Homi was delivered. Grievances were not discussed and a question whether the Company will employ staff who are members of a union was raised but not pursued. This can be discussed again."

During the interval several workmen on the muster roll were transferred to establishment section while they were already members of the Federation, as also a large number of establishment staff, Watch and Ward and clerks enrolled themselves as members of the Federation so much so that at the present moment nearly all office chaprasis, establishment staff and clerks and nearly 70 per cent. Watch and Ward can be claimed as members of the Federation who have voluntarily joined and subscribed to the funds of the Union. While my Committee appreciates the reasons behind your view point it cannot help observing that your attitude at present is neither necessary nor urgent and that it constitutes in the first instance an intolerable interference with an individual's freedom of association and any acquiescence by the Union will amount to an acceptance of outside dictation on the Union as to the type or class of affairs of the Union. My committee hopes your Company will appreciate the legal and moral difficulties and obligation of our Union in respect of these members. In the first instance, the Union cannot legally call upon these members to resign or to cast them out and in the second instance if your Company coerces them into resigning at the risk of their jobs (which is problematical) or if your Company dismiss them against their will for continuing to be members of the Federation, the Union will without escape under the legal and moral obligation to stand by such members and in either case, the situation can come no nearer solution the more so that at the present moment all this section has joined in a common cause with the workmen. My Committee feels that had your Company accepted the offer of our President—and even the last moment offer of early Monday morning the 6th instant when the show down had not taken place—the situation could have still been saved but after that date situation has been beyond recall. My Committee feels that you will appreciate the Federation's attitude in that it has not called out Watch and Ward staff considering them as an essential service the same as employees of power house, boiler and pumping plants without, as in the latter case, ceasing to represent their interests through the Union. My Committee feels that insistence at the present moment by your Company on the adjustment of relations of this section of employees with a labour union would but postpone mutual understanding and this would be deeply deplored all round, the more so without restoration of the *status quo* in respect of certain employees of the Laboratory Department whose dismissal has left an impression of their having suffered on the grounds of conscientious objections and principles.

In respect of other materials placed before you alongside of strike notice, my Committee feels that an assurance from you for a satisfactory solution would prove of valuable assistance in paving the ground for an understanding which, I am desired by the Committee to assure you, is uppermost in the minds of the Union.

In conclusion may we hope that the present dead lock may be solved to mutual satisfaction by methods of conciliation and good will that have so far prevailed with both the parties.

Reply of Messrs. Burn & Co., dated 27th June 1938.

The 27th June 1938.

From—Messrs. Burn and Co., Managing Agents,
To—The Secretary, Labour Federation, Burnpur.

Referring to your letter No. 623/38-A of the 23rd inst. addressed to the Chairman of the Board of this Company we have to advise you that after the receipt of your letter we held conversations with your President Mr. Homi on the same afternoon. We offered to submit the issues detailed in your letter under the headings—

- (1) Provident fund.
- (2) Sickness benefit scheme.
- (3) Acting allowance.
- (4) Grade scale and standard rate.

to independent arbitration either by a nominee of the Government of Bengal or a High Court Judge.

In regard to the establishment staff including the clerks and Watch & Ward men your Union has been repeatedly advised in the past that it is an essential condition of employment of this staff that they are not to join a Labour Union.

If any of the employees of the Company ranked under the Establishment staff have joined your Union they have violated an essential condition of their service.

Late on Friday night (24th instant) your President Mr. Homi declined, on behalf of the Union, to accept the offer of the management.

Terms of Resumption of Work, 17th July 1938.

(See page 96.)

XII.—Evidence recorded by the Board.

Vand Lal Naik (on solemn affirmation)—

I used to work in the Watch and Ward Department.

On 19th April 1938 my Subedar, Balbahadur, told me to work from 10 a.m. till 12-30 p.m. and from 2 p.m. till 8 p.m. Between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. I was allowed two hours off to go and take my meal, but I was told to resume my duties before 8 p.m.

I returned from my meal at 7-30 p.m. As soon as I came back Lalit Bahadur told me he had been deputed by the Subedar to take my place, as the Subedar intended to change our duties next morning. So Lalit Bahadur asked me to make over charge to him and to go away, as I had been on duty so long. I made over charge to Lalit Bahadur and then went home.

Next morning I was called by Subedar Bal Bahadur to explain why Dhani Singh had been found asleep on night duty, when I was supposed to be in charge during the night. My belt was taken away from me, I was confined in the guard room for an hour, and was then taken before Mr. Wickham along with Dhani Singh and Lalit Bahadur. I stated in my defence the explanation I have given here, and was then allowed to go.

I worked as usual on the 20th, 21st and 22nd April.

On the 22nd April I was given a card and a tin box to collect subscriptions for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. I was given them by the Secretary, Amanatullah. This is the card I got (shown). I collected subscriptions from 8 a.m. till 4 p.m.

When I had almost finished, Subedar Balbahadur came and asked who authorised me to collect subscriptions. I said I had got the tin box from Amanatullah. At this he got angry and threw away the box and the coins inside it. I picked up the box. The Subedar told me to report to Mr. Wickham next morning in office.

On the 23rd morning when Mr. Wickham came to office, my Subedar complained that, in spite of his orders, I was not disassociating myself from the Labour Union. He stated that he did not want such a man in the Watch and Ward. I claimed that I was innocent, but was asked to go away. At 3 p.m. I received a notice of discharge.

Before this the Subedar had twice asked me to sever my connection with the Labour Union, and threatened me. I petitioned the Labour Union on that account.

Cross-examination.—I did say that it was on the 19th that the incident over the change over in duties took place.

It was on the 19th that Lalit Bahadur came to me and ordered me to change over duties. It was not on the 21st.

I was on my way back from the bazar and met Lalit Bahadur in the bazar. It was there that he told me that the Subedar had changed the guard.

I served four years in the Army.

It is not true that I was on duty at the main gate on the 21st. I was on duty on the 19th. I was in charge of the Strong Room on the 19th. I had never been in charge of the main gate before.

I got no written order from Lalit Bahadur releasing me from duty on the 19th. It is not the custom to give such written orders.

Before I was on duty at the main gate I used to sell ice in the morning and evening for the Company. I did this for 15 days. I used to make over the money to Balbahadur. This I did as part of my duty in the Watch and Ward. Before this I was on patrol duty.

I do not know what time Lalit Bahadur was on duty before.

Lalit Bahadur told me it was the order of the Subedar. Lalit Bahadur is not my superior officer, but I acted on his order when he said it came from the Subedar. I did not ask the Subedar Balbahadur if the order had been changed, but I did ask Balbahadur Naik.

I served in the Assam Frontier Rifles.

It is not a fact that I ever took thumb impressions on a blank sheet of paper to frame a petition against the Subedar.

Lalit Bahadur said the Subedar had made the change because I had worked double time.

My daily duty is eight hours.

That morning I sold ice from 10 a.m. till 12 noon. When I went to the Subedar to hand in my money at noon, he ordered me to go on duty till 4 a.m.

On the 20th the Subedar asked me why I did not return to duty. He said that it had been his order that I was to go on duty till 4 a.m. next morning, but I had gone off at 8 p.m. the previous night. Lalit Bahadur said he had changed with me at 8 p.m. The Subedar said he had given no such order to Lalit Bahadur. I said that the quarrel lay between the Subedar and Lalit Bahadur.

I would accept a statement from a man who came and said he had orders to relieve me. I would accept it without question.

The Subedar took away my belt, and the belts of Lalit Bahadur and Dhani Singh. We were all put in the guardroom. The Subedar complained to Mr. Wickham. I was put on duty at No. 5 gate.

I was dismissed for collecting money without the permission of the Subedar.

To Chairman.—I am 26 years of age, and am a native of Nepal. I enlisted at the age of 15 or 16, and was in the army for three years. I have lost my certificate of discharge. I lost it crossing a river. I left the army of my own accord after serving the term for which I enlisted.

After leaving the army I went home. I did nothing between leaving the army and joining this company. I joined the company for the sake of my belly. I came because some of my fellows told me about the company. I did not show my certificate when I was engaged. I had lost it before.

Lalit Bahadur actually did my duty on the 19th.

In the army a man has to stay on duty till relieved under an order of his superior officer. It is not so under this company.

After my discharge I submitted a written complaint to the Federation.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938.

Lalit Bahadur (on solemn affirmation)—

On the 19th April last I met Nanda Lal in the bazar at about 7-30 p.m. I was guard of the Treasury. Arman Singh Havildar had given me orders to relieve Nand Lal at 4 a.m. I got the order at 4 p.m.

I was about to start when Subedar Balbahadur asked me where I was going. I said that though my duty would not commence till 4 a.m. I was going to sleep at the gate as I had no one at home to wake me up in the night. Balbahadur said that as I had this difficulty, he would change my duty from the next day.

Nand Lal and I changed duties that night. I told Nand Lal that I was there and would do his duty, and he could go home. I did not tell him it was the Subedar's order. I did Nand Lal's duty for him.

Next morning I was summoned before Mr. Wickham. I was questioned why we had changed our duties. I answered that I had gone there for my duty, and that, as there was no point in two men remaining there, and as I had to stay at the gate, I did Nand Lal's duty.

Both Nand Lal and I were given work that morning.

I do not know on what day Nand Lal collected. I gave him two annas and got a ticket. I do not know if Balbahadur took him to task.

Cross-examination.—Nil.

To Chairman.—I am 40 years of age. I served in the Army in a Frontier Regiment for six years.

I am not sure about the date on which this happened. I do not know if it was the 21st and not the 19th.

Next morning Nand Lal, Dhani Singh and I were deprived of our belts from 7 a.m. till 9 a.m. Then the three of us returned to duty.

Nand Lal worked for two or three days afterwards.

Nand Lal collected subscriptions after this incident.

T. H. Ellis,

Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938.

Din Ali (on solemn affirmation)—

Aziz Mistri went on leave. He is a mason. I worked for him for 15 days. He used to get Rs. 1-6. My pay is 12 as. 6 p. I did not get the pay drawn by Aziz, though I asked for more. I got no more than my own pay.

Kartick Mistri also went on leave in the same month, and I did his work for 15 days. He was drawing Rs. 1-3. I was not given any more than my own pay though I told the Sahib about it.

Cross-examination.—I never worked for a man called Farukh. Farukh was working in a different place from me.

To Mr. Mohindra.—Farukh was there along when I was working. He used to get 12 as., two annas more than I was getting.

T. H. Ellis,

Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938.

Amanat Hossain (on solemn affirmation)—

I worked in the machine shop and get Rs. 1-3-3 as my pay. When Hamid was away I got no more than my ordinary pay. I cannot say how much Hamid drew (witness says 5½ annas—which is taken as meaning Rs. 1-5-9).

I worked for Hamid for 15 days. I worked on the same machine as he did, only his is a big lathe and mine a small one.

Cross-examination.—Nil.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938.

Dhani Singh (on solemn affirmation)—

My home is at Pratapgarh in the district of Allahabad.

I went home when the strike was on.

On the 15th July I came back again. I went to Barakar and there fell sick. My whole body was swollen, and my eyes as well. On the 2nd August I came to my foreman with a doctor's certificate, but I was not taken on again.

I used to be a hammerman in No. 4 rivetting shop.

Cross-examination.—I have been staying at Kulti from the 2nd August up to yesterday. I sent these two letters (shown) from Barakar. I sent one in a registered cover on the 17th August. I dated the letters from Barakar as I was staying at Barakar.

To Mr. Homi.—Barakar is 2 miles from Kulti. I used to reside at Barakar when I was working at Kulti, and used to attend my work from there every day.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938.

Haman Ojha (on solemn affirmation)—

I am working in the Electric Department at Hirapur as a lineman. My ticket is No. 452.

I have often had to work on a Sunday. When I have worked on a Sunday my ticket is not punched on the Sunday but is punched on the following Monday. If I work on a Sunday, then I get Monday as an off day.

My ticket used to be marked "E", now it is marked "EC". It has been marked "EC" for the last two weeks.

My "EC" ticket has been punched for Sundays since 18th August.

I have received no allowance for working on Sundays.

Cross-examination.—Nil.

N.B.—Mr. Peeling explains that "EC" denotes "Electric Construction" and has no sinister connotation.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938.

T. C. Ghosal (on solemn affirmation).—

I am employed in the Electric Department. I am on the Re. 1-12 rate. My ticket is No. 240E. Sunday is my "off" day. I am working every Sunday, but get no allowance. I only draw the single rate, and my ticket is not punched on Sunday.

I have been married 10 years. I have two children. Three brothers are dependent on me: one brother is married and I support his wife too.

We are in great need of a lady doctor, and the need has been acute from 1934. Sometimes I get medical attention from the Company's doctors, and sometimes I call in outside doctors. I want a lady doctor to attend to my wife and to my brother's wife.

In November 1934 my wife suffered from internal complaints during the time of her pregnancy. She was then in the 6th or the 7th month. I consulted the Company's doctors, but got no satisfaction from their treatment of the case. So I consulted the wife of Dr. Choudhury at Asansol. She is a Lady doctor. I called her in as my wife was troubled with excessive bleeding. I then had to take my wife to the Lady Dufferin Hospital in Calcutta. I took her in June 1937 when she was again pregnant, and bled excessively. Since then she has been all right.

I have taken prescriptions from the Company's dispensary. I have also had to procure medicines from outside at my own expense, such as injections and tonic mixtures.

Cross-examination.—I would rather have my wife treated by a lady doctor with L.M.F. degree, than by the Company's doctors.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938.

Buddhu Ram on (solemn affirmation).—

I work in the blacksmith's shop on a pay of Re. 1-9. My ticket is No. 355. I get an "off" day on Sunday. I have to work on Sunday though it is an off day, but I do not get any allowance for it. My ticket is not punched on a Sunday. I leave it at the gate and it is punched on the Monday. I do not have to work on Monday. I go on Tuesday and get the ticket back.

Cross-examination.—Nil.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938.

Banshi Ghati (on solemn affirmation).—

I am an outdoor mistri, working in the blacksmith's shop. I am a fitter. I draw Rs. 2-4. My ticket is No. 354.

I now get off on a Sunday. Before the strike I used to have to work on Sundays. I used to get overtime or else get "chhuti" on Monday.

When I worked on Sunday I used to get an overtime slip. When there was less work I used to get "chhuti" on Monday.

Cross-examination.—Nil.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938.

Beroo (on solemn affirmation)—

I work in the T. B. H. Department. I draw Rs. 1-5. I am a tindal serang. My ticket is No. 783.

Sunday is my "off" day. Sometimes I have to work on Sundays but I get no allowance for it. My ticket is not punched on Sunday for Sunday work, but on Monday.

Cross-examination.—Nil.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938.

Nathuni (on solemn affirmation)—

I am a Boiler Fitter, working in the C. O. Boiler. My rate is Rs. 1-8. My ticket is not punched till Monday.

Cross-examination.—Nil.

To Chairman (on an examination of his ticket which he carried in his breast pocket).—My ticket has not been punched for Wednesday afternoon as I went out by a different gate. I get my "overtime" for Sunday on Wednesday and that is why I went out by a different gate. I get the overtime separately.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938.

Nabha Khan (on solemn affirmation)—

I work in the C. O. B. Department. My ticket is No. 9. I draw Rs. 70 per month. I am a "ganger" in charge of the boiler gang.

Last year my wife fell ill at Burnpur. I spoke to the Chief Medical Officer about her. He sent the nurse. My wife was suffering from some internal complaint. The nurse told me to take my wife to hospital for a medical examination. I did not allow my wife to go as I observe strict *purdah*. I called in a lady doctor, Mrs. Choudhury. I paid her Rs. 4 for each visit, with Rs. 2 as taxi hire. She paid seven visits to my wife.

Cross-examination.—Nil.

To Mr. Mohindra.—Under no circumstances will I allow my wife to be examined or treated by a male doctor.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938.

S. N. Gupta (on solemn affirmation)—

I draw a salary of Rs. 43-8, and am working in the L. W. O. Department.

In 1933 I had occasion to call in a lady doctor. My wife was pregnant and there was excessive bleeding. I was advised by the Chief Medical Officer to call in a lady doctor from Asansol. I did call in the lady doctor from the Government Hospital at 9 p.m. She stayed till 5 a.m. In the meantime my wife was delivered of a dead child. There was a lady doctor then in the Government Hospital but I cannot say if she is there now. I paid the lady doctor's taxi hire.

Cross-examination.—I have had no occasion since to call in a lady doctor. I have 3 sons and four daughters. I call the company's doctor whenever my wife and children are ill. I have been in the company's service for 11 years. Two daughters and one son were born in my native village. The other children were born here in Hirapur. I have only had to call in a lady doctor on this one occasion.

T. H. Ellis.

Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938.

H. P. Goswami (on solemn affirmation)—

I am employed in the Establishment. I get Rs. 63 per month as pay. I go to the Company's Hospital when I am sick.

In 1934 I was ill for a long time. I had to take medicines which were not available in the Company's dispensary. I had to procure them from outside. I was ill for more than two months. I suffered from some internal complaint. I was on leave. Employees on leave get medical treatment from the company's doctors if they are in the station.

The Company pays all the medical bills of the covenanted staff. It pays their bills even for treatment in Calcutta. It pays bills for treatment in the Presidency General Hospital.

I do know this as all the bills pass through my hands.

I do not know if the uncovenanted staff get the same treatment.

Cross-examination.—I am the Day Book Clerk. I enter the bills in the register. I can only speak of the bills that come up to me. I can speak of some of the bills that have been paid by the company for the medical treatment of the Covenanted staff. Other clerks handle the bills but they finally come up to me.

All the bills finally come to me and so I can say that the Company pays all the medical bills of the covenanted staff.

T. H. Ellis.

Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938.

Ajit Mukherjee (on solemn affirmation)—

I joined the Company on the 21st July 1938 in the Bill Section of the Accounts Department. I draw Rs. 80.

I do not know in whose place I was taken on. Abhay Mitra is still a bill clerk. I do not know what pay he draws. There are five bill clerks including myself. I cannot say what pay is drawn by the other bill clerks. I don't know what is the highest pay drawn by a bill clerk. None of the other four bill clerks were recruited after me. I can't say if it was made a grievance that Abhay Mitra was superseded by me.

At present I am a probationer. I am on three months' probation. I passed the Intermediate Examination. I was with Williamson Magor before. I applied in Calcutta for my present post. I was interviewed by Mr. Mahendra. He engaged me.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

The 2nd September 1938.

Witnesses examined on the 5th September 1938.

Kapildeo (on solemn affirmation)—

I work in the Accounts Office. I get Rs. 18 a month. My hours are from 6-30 till 11-30, and then from 1-30 till 4-40, 5 or 6 p.m. there being no time limit.

In November 1934 I came late by two minutes one day when I was rejoining at 1-30. I was fined Re. 1 and was threatened with discharge when I wanted to argue the point.

Cross-examination.—Nil.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

Dakshina Lal (on solemn affirmation)—

I work in the Accounts Office. I draw Rs. 16 a month. I joined on Rs. 14 and have had a rise from that sum of Rs. 2.

In November 1934 I was once late by two minutes. I was fined Re. 1.

On 7th December 1935 I was fined 4 as. I do not recollect what my fault then was, but it was not for coming late.

Cross-examination.—Nil.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

S. K. Roy (on solemn affirmation)—

I work in the Accounts Department. I get Rs. 43 per month.

In 1936 I used to be late two or three times each month. I used to be one or two minutes late, but not more than that. I was warned for a time and then I was fined. I was fined 8 as. a time for three or four months. I had my family living with me, that, and the fact that the railway crossing was often blocked used to make me late. I have checked my fault since then.

Cross-examination.—Nil.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

G. C. Sadhu (on solemn affirmation)—

I work in the General Stores, and draw Rs. 63 per month. I have been working for the Company for the last 20 years.

I am generally late in attendance. I have been late ten or twelve times a month. I have been ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes late. I live at a distance, that is why I am late. Sometimes I was fined 8 as., sometimes 4 as.

Cross-examination.—Nil.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

S. Ghati (on solemn affirmation)—

I work in the Maintenance Shop. I get Rs. 1-3 a day. I am still on the muster roll. I was in the Establishment till October 1936, then I was put on the muster roll.

I was once late. I cannot remember in what year it was, but it was between 1931 and 1933. I was late by about five minutes. I was fined 6 as. At that time I was getting Rs. 15 per month as an apprentice.

Cross-examination.—Nil.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

Captain Wickham (on solemn affirmation)—

To Chairman.—I am Assistant Labour Welfare Officer. I have been in the job since 4th November last. I am in charge of the Watch and Ward.

Nand Lal Naik was in the Watch and Ward. He was dismissed on the 23rd April for disobedience of orders. He had been ordered to remain in charge of the main gate from 4 p.m. till 4 a.m. He changed his duty with another man, Lalit Bahadur, without reference to any of his superior officers.

I called for an explanation from him. I held an enquiry next day, on the morning of the 22nd April. I think he admitted the charge. After my enquiry I sent him back to work again, as I had to send the papers to my immediate superior Mr. Gupta. Orders were finally passed by Mr. Gupta. Nand Lal was sent back to work pending receipt of orders.

It is not true that he was dismissed for selling Anti-Tuberculosis tickets without the permission of the Subedar.

To Mr. Kitching.—The selling of tickets took place before the 21st April. I don't remember if it was on a Saturday. It was definitely before the 21st.

To Mr. Bose.—The Subedar is Nand Lal's immediate superior.

The report that Nand Lal had changed his duty was made the following day.

I have no power to suspend a man pending enquiry.

I sent a report in writing to Mr. Gupta on the day after the offence. It was Subedar Balbahadur who reported against Nand Lal.

It is not usual to report such offences during the night.

I did not ask Balbahadur why he had not reported the offence to me during the night.

I did not take any written explanation from Nand Lal. The Subedar's report against Nand Lal was a verbal one.

There is an order of the Company that no member of the Watch and Ward can be a member of the Labour Federation.

Nand Lal made no allegation against the Subedar in his explanation.

I took no written explanation from Lalit Bahadur.

I took the statements of no persons save those of the Subedar Balbahadur, Nand Lal and Lalit Bahadur. Lalit Bahadur corroborated the statement of the Subedar.

I did not suspend Lalit Bahadur at all. He went back to his duty that day.

I suspected no conspiracy between Lalit Bahadur and the Subedar.

To Mr. Homi.—I took down in writing the statement made by Balbahadur, and sent it to Mr. Gupta with a covering letter from myself as my report. I also sent down my record of the verbal statements of Nand Lal and Lalit Bahadur. I will produce all those papers before the Board to-morrow if required.

I did not ask for any action against Lalit Bahadur. I don't remember if Lalit Bahadur said that it was at his instance that the guard was changed.

Obviously Nand Lal was the chief offender because he should have been on guard and was not. Lalit Bahadur was not so much to blame for he did double duty.

Mr. Gupta issued orders on the 23rd April.

The Anti-Tuberculosis collection was made before this incident of the guard.

I can produce books showing the posting of the guard. They will show the date on which the guard was changed.

I keep no personal diary.

I do not remember if a third man, Dani Singh, was put in the guard room. I did not confine them in the guard room.

To Chairman.—Nand Lal's belt was taken from him by the Subedar.

To Mr. Homi.—The guard room is an open place. I don't know if the men were asked not to go away.

No written charge sheet was drawn up against the men. They were marched up and told verbally what the charge against them was. I wrote down their explanations and sent them to my superior.

I don't remember if Nand Lal has appealed to Mr. Gupta or to the Company for reconsideration of his case.

I don't remember if he was given notice that his services were terminated. He was given pay up to the end of April and told to go at once.

One month's notice is not given in case of offence.

I consider changing duty without orders is an offence.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

Mr. H. V. Peeling (on solemn affirmation).—

[On being shown letter No. I.F. 180/B (page 141) of the 1st February 1938 from the Federation Secretary to the Works Superintendent, Hirapur]—

I don't remember having received this particular letter but I certainly admit having discussed the subject to which the letter refers on many occasions with the representatives of the Federation. I have discussed the subject on several occasions.

I have received these two letters, No. L.F. 155/B of the 16th November, and its reminder, No. 162/B of the 23rd November 1937 (page 144).

I also received a copy of this letter, dated the 31st January 1938, to Mr. Martin. I did not reply to it. Normally I should not reply to any letter sent to the Head Office, of which only a copy had been sent to me.

In regard to the letters of the 16th November and the 23rd November, I arranged with the Labour Department Manager for Mr. T. C. Ghosal to come and see me—which he did on the 30th November.

I replied to the letters in my letter No. W. 8381 of the 30th November 1937 (page 140).

After February 1st, I discussed the matter with Mr. Homi on February 6th.

Cross-examination.—So far as I recollect my discussion with Mr. Homi on the 6th February was the result of a more or less casual visit, and was not pre-arranged.

I think my Directors would approve of my discussing with Mr. Homi any matter which might ultimately require their approval.

On the 7th August a joint meeting was held between Mr. Martin, Mr. Homi and myself. That discussion was certainly not made with regard to conditions both at Hirapur and at Kulti, for the Kulti settlement had been reached before we had that discussion.

I knew there had been an arrangement with regard to sickness benefit at Kulti. I have nothing to do with Kulti. As to the arrangement, I knew what was published, and no more.

To Mr. Homi.—I have had it reported to me by representatives of the Federation that there has been very serious discontent amongst the workmen on the subject of sickness benefit, but I have never had it personally reported to me by any of the departmental manager.

There has been a lot of correspondence with the Union on the subject.

I should say that the question had definitely never assumed an acute form.

There is definitely no justification for the strike on the sickness benefit issue. Labour have not gone on strike on that issue.

I do not agree that there has been enough discussion of this issue. I had verbally assured the Federation that I was prepared to discuss any case put up to me on its merits.

I am of opinion that such discussions would have been of advantage, because, as the rules have now been in operation for 12 months, statistics would have been available for quotation.

My point is that labour should not have gone on strike on this issue. There was a lot of correspondence, but I should have liked more correspondence and discussion.

Finality in the discussion would have been reached between Mr. Homi as President of the Federation, and the Directors of the Company.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

Witnesses examined on the 6th September 1938.

Murabbi (on solemn affirmation)—

I used to work in the Laboratory on ten annas a day. I held ticket No. 50.

I committed no fault and do not know why I was discharged. I got no notice.

There used to be 35 or 36 of us in the same department. We carried samples. I had been in the department for 18 months this time. Before that I had been for 1½ years.

Two or three men were taken in after I was discharged. Two of them have since been discharged. The other man who has been discharged worked for 15 or 16 months.

There was no diminution of work in the department. I used to powder the samples and then make them over to the chemists.

All of us were members of the Federation.

Cross-examination.—It is not true that I received a letter of discharge. Just after I had been discharged I went home, and there I was told by some men that I had been discharged. No notice was ever served on me.

I did not go to my native village. I remained in my own quarters.

It is not true that the Company has offered me any work.

It was at the gate that I found a notice which showed that some men had been taken on in my department after my discharge. It was not in my own department, but in some other departments that these men had been appointed.

To Mr. Homi.—Men were taken in other departments, not in my department.

I take samples of coal and limestone.

I went to work one day and was told by some men I had been discharged. I did not take my pay. I have not taken it yet.

To Mr. Mohendra.—I have not taken my pay as I still want work.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

Bhadai (on solemn affirmation)—

I want work.

I used to take samples of coal, iron ore to the Laboratory.

I worked in the department for 15 or 16 months.

I do not know if any man was taken in the department after I was discharged. I committed no fault. I don't know why I was discharged. I was given no notice of discharge. I did not take my salary.

I am a member of the Federation. There has been no decrease of work—in fact there is too much to do.

Cross-examination.—I never refused a letter of discharge. I fell sick and went to hospital. It was there that I came to know I had been discharged because the doctor told me so and refused to give me medicine.

The Overseer told me to go and draw my pay, but I did not take it. I am not working so how can I go and draw my pay? If I take my pay how shall I get my job back? I hope to get my job back. Mr. Gupta never offered me another job. He never saw me at all. No one in his department ever came to me. I did not go to the gate for work. It is not true that I was offered a job as a khalusi on the same pay.

To Mr. Homi.—The Labour Office told me I would get my job back again, and that I had been discharged without any fault.

I was never offered any other work by the Company. I was sick for three or four days. I went sick on the 12th and on the 14th the doctor told me I had been discharged. I was not in hospital.

T. H. Ellis,
Chairman.

XIII.—Documentary Evidence.

Note by the Company on the discharge of six Laboratory staff and three khalasis.

It is alleged that these were discharged on account of their being active in the Labour Federation. This statement is absolutely false and the following points should be noted:—

1. We had no information that these staff were members of the Labour Federation.

2. If they were members they had no right to be and were acting contrary to their conditions of service with the Company, Vide W/Cir/7618, dated the 6th November 1937.

The fact of the matter is that the six establishment staff (5 Chemists and 1 Sampler) and the three labour were discharged as it was necessary to reduce the cost of the Laboratory through which a large amount of unnecessary and unprofitable work was passing. This is a common failing of an industrial laboratory, particularly when a plant is busy, for operators develop a tendency to send in for analysis samples which may be of interest, though not essential, for operation. A statement is attached showing the cost of running the Laboratory, the staff employed, the work done and the plant production covered, from 1929 to 1938. The following should be noted:—

(1) In 1929 which was our best operation year, as far as regular operation goes, the number of Chemists employed was 12 and the cost of running the Laboratory was approximately Rs. 30,000.

(2) We have tried out the policy of doing increased sampling with a view to bettering operation and in 1935-36 the number of operation samples for the Blast Furnace and Coke Ovens Departments had increased from 190 and 155 in 1929 to 756 and 1,717. This definitely did not improve operation, but the Laboratory cost had increased from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000. The number of Chemists at that time was 14.

(3) In 1936-37 we greatly reduced furnace operation sampling, but with no loss of plant efficiency—in fact, furnace operation greatly improved. On the Coke Ovens plant we were experimenting regularly as regards coal mixtures and deliberately increased our operation sampling. Further, in order to spread the work over a longer period than the day shift only, more Chemists were engaged and the number increased to 18.

(4) During the year 1937-38 we decided to reduce the number of samples taken and did so without any loss of efficiency, and we are during the current year reducing laboratory work still further to make the Laboratory do what it has been found necessary that it should do to assist operation, and nothing more.

The above deals with the case for reduction. As a matter of fact, the Chief Chemist considers that we could reduce by a further two chemists, but we have not done this as we consider it advisable to have sufficient staff to deal with sudden rushes of work and to cover cases of sickness.

As regards the way in which it was decided to reduce Laboratory staff, we decided on the following:—

Three Second Grade Chemists, one Third Grade Chemist, one Junior Chemist, one Sampler and three Khalasies.

The men who were discharged were chosen strictly according to their period of service in their respective grades. As regards Second Grade Chemists, there were two men—N. G. Datta and S. N. Ghosal—whose services had commenced on the same date and we decided on discharging Datta because, according to the Chief Chemist, S. N. Ghosal is the better worker.

As regards the khالasis, these are labour and would in the normal course of events have been transferred to another department as khالasis of their type were required. Actually two of these men were offered work in other departments later and refused.

Dated Burnpur, the 5th September 1938.

From—Babus Pramatha Nath Mukherjee and others, Chemists.
To—The Chairman, Board of Conciliation, Asansol.

We beg to submit the statement that we realise that the action of the Company in connection with our case is perfectly justified and we have nothing to say against it.

We beg submissively to tender our unqualified apology for any wrong that we might have done to the Company with or without our knowledge.

We, therefore, pray that the issue in connection with our case be dropped.

We maintain that the person absent also shares the same view with us.

Thanking your honour.

Statement by the Federation Advocate.

(In respect of the men referred to in Issue No. 13.)

I have no instructions Sir from these gentlemen to represent their case.

From the Union side I have been asked to state that the present proceeding is not in order so far Issue No. 13 is concerned, because what is the Board deliberating upon? Issue No. 13 says whether the Company's action is right in not reinstating these men in their original positions on the resumption of work, when everybody else was to be taken in their original positions.

These men have no grievance to prefer before the Board as they are already in their original positions and there is nothing for the Board to decide on that score.

Since the time of resumption up to date, i.e., for 2 months and 17 days the plant or the positions have been in the keeping of these gentlemen and no occasion has arisen for the Company to feel or let these gentlemen know that they have not discharged their obligation to the Company in the manner the Company envisaged when they put them in those positions of trust or responsibility nor has the Company's plant been one whit insecure or unsafe in their hands. The ground has been completely cut under the company's feet during the period and it has completely falsified the company's apprehension on that

score. Neither therefore before the strike took place nor after resumption of work have these gentlemen fallen short of the expectations of the Company and I put it to the Board that their action in going on strike cannot be counted as an argument to penalise them at the present moment, now that there has been a solution found of these tangle and relations between the parties are one of accord and not of discord.

A. K. Bose,
Advocate.

The 7th September 1938.

Dated Burnpur, the 7th September 1938.

From—M. N. De, Esq., Head Assistant Chemist, Hirapur Works,
To—K. C. Mahindra, Esq., Director, the Indian Iron & Steel Co.,
Ltd., Hirapur Works.

I very much regret that owing to fear or probable assault or personal injury, etc., I could not attend duty during the recent strike. Occupying as I am a key position in the Works, I have since realised that the step that I had taken was neither right nor what could be expected of me.

I hope that the Company will please overlook this first offence; and I beg to assure that I will not commit a similar offence in the future. On the other hand will make every endeavour, by loyal and faithful devotion to duty, to redeem the confidence of my employers.

The Indian Iron & Steel Company, Limited (Kulti Works).

NOTICE.

The Labour Federation have given us a notice of strike which ends on the 5th instant.

We wish to advise all our employees that the Works will be open as usual and all loyal workers are requested to report to duty.

Arrangements have been made to provide Police protection in the Works. Food will be supplied, free of charge, throughout the strike period and those of the workers who wish to stay in the Works at night should report to their Departmental Managers at any time between 6-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. each day.

All men reporting to duty will receive their normal daily wages.

B. Thornton,
Works Superintendent.

The 4th June 1938.

NOTICE.

Owing to the strike declared by the Labour Federation the Works is closed as from 7 a.m. to-day.

H. V. Peeling,
Works Superintendent.

The 5th June 1938.

NOTICE.

In view of the recent notice given by the Labour Federation to strike with effect from 7 a.m. to-day 5th June 1938, the Company has been forced to close down its operating plant until further notice.

H. V. Peeling,
Works Superintendent.

The 5th June 1938.

No. 830/37-A., dated Burnpur, the 30th August 1937.

From—M. Homi, Esq., President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur (Burnpur Branch),

To—H. V. Peeling, Esq., Works Superintendent, Hirapur Works, Burnpur.

At the time of our general discussions on matters relating to labour on the 7th instant at Burnpur, I had stated that we would carefully examine the Leave and Sickness Leave Rules that you had made and make our considered representation thereon, since I had these rules given to me at very short notice. I am taking the opportunity to do so now as under—

Casual Leave and Casual Sick Leave.

Rule No. 2.—We are not in accord with the breaking up of the privilege leave as contemplated in Article 4 of our settlement into these classes—*Sick Leave* has been placed in a class by itself, vide Article 5 of the settlement and no differentiation should be made in the privilege leave, which has been meant to enable a workman to have a respite from the daily grind, affording him an opportunity to return to his work healthier and fitter every year for the change. If this leave is to be withheld down by any temporary or short term of sickness, the privilege or the benefit vanishes and the object of the scheme frustrated.

As a matter of fact privilege leave and casual leave are two distinct things and your circular has obviously mixed up privilege, casual and sick leave all together. If you look to Government, Railway, Tata or other Leave Rules, you will find them existing side by side and apart but not merged into one and the 15-days' privilege leave that we had put up as an issue was never contemplated to include casual sick leave.

Rule No. 5.—On the matter of option, having regard to the prevailing ignorance and illiteracy among the workmen, it is our opinion that the Management should undertake to get the workmen at the proper time to give his decision as to how he desires to have his privilege disposed of. A written (printed) circular should be issued to each workman through his departmental manager with a printed reply in alternative terms for compliance by him.

Rule No. 8.—We had previously expressed our disagreement with this clause and now take the opportunity to repeat it. But as already arranged, we are prepared to give the matter a trial, although it is our confirmed view that it is not going to promote the object aimed at to ensure regular attendance—but rather aggravate our apprehension of hardship on the workman.

Special Sick Leave Benefits.

Rule No. 1.—Should be omitted in the light of our objection on the score of casual sick leave. There should be no differentiation between casual and special sickness. A sickness is a sickness whether it lasts for a day or a month or even two and the sickness benefit that we had contemplated in Article No. 5 of our Settlement was meant to cover sickness in general irrespective of any period.

Rule No. 5.—The differentiation in the nature or type of sickness in this rule is not understood nor do we agree with it. A sickness as contemplated during our conversations was any ailment that puts a man completely out of fitness. It is not the workman's fault that any epidemic of, say, cholera, influenza, small-pox breaks out and he is laid up. These are matters beyond his control and as a matter of fact, there is no ailment to which a man voluntarily desires to succumb, say even pneumonia, which many regard as preventable by reasonable and proper care but which even nobody desires to court. The differentiation is bound to lead to acute discontent and as there was no discussion along these lines at all we propose that you delete same.

Rule No. 6.—It should not be made obligatory to undergo operation at the hands of the Company's Medical Officer both in the interests of the workman and in that of the Company.

With these modifications as suggested above, the Privilege and Sickness Leave Rules may be adopted.

Copy of letter No. 6092-D.-O., dated 13th September 1937, from Mr. H. V. Peeling to M. Homi, Esq., President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur.

I have received your official letter 830/37-A. of the 30th ultimo with comments on leave rules. I have been very busy lately, but will let you have a reply regarding this in the course of the next few days.

In the meantime will you please let me know the position as regards registration of the Federation. I understood you to say that the registration would go through in August, but I understand from the local representatives that the registration has not yet materialised, but that some hitch has occurred.

No. 929/37-A., dated Jamshedpur, the 29th September 1937.

From—M. Homi, B.A., LL.B., President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur.

To—T. L. Martin, Esq., Chairman, Board of Directors, Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.

As already informed you on the day of our discussions (24th September 1937) at Calcutta on the subject of the profit sharing and

gratuity and provident fund schemes as prepared by your Company, I am sending you our considered views and which have already been voiced by me during our discussions:—

Profit Sharing Schemes.

We agree with the preamble. The principle enunciated is correct and your Company deserves the workers' support and thanks.

Paragraph 1.—A small correction is needed in this paragraph by the insertion of the words "he or she" in place of the word "he" only in line 2. "All labour engaged on the plant" was stated to exclude clerical staff at the general office. We still feel their exclusion is undesirable even when a separate Puja bonus is going to be paid to them. A uniform treatment would save many a complication, especially in view of the fact that the influence for good or bad of this section on the working force cannot be minimized.

Paragraph 2.—The workers, who are anxiously looking forward at present to increases in their wages, are going to be terribly disappointed if the scheme is to come into operation from the 1st April 1937, in other words, if they are to wait till about June 1938 for some sort of relief in this direction.

Your Company, to our information, has paid a dividend of 20 per cent. for the year 1936-37 and already there is a talk of an *ad interim* dividend going to be paid for the current year. As the outlook and the prospect are bright (and we hope they ever continue such) some relief should be granted the workers right away, a point on which we have mutually agreed. We had proposed that a percentage increase should be granted on the present rates of wages to all workers and commensurate with last year's profits. Your suggestion was that an *ad interim* bonus under the present profit sharing scheme may be granted now and the balance at the end of the current year on the current year's working.

We repeat as follows:—The workers have not received any increases for the last several years. It may be the shareholders' misfortune but not the workers' fault that the former have not received any dividends either. The present times are bright for both. A percentage increase (mutually agreeable) on the present rates of wages should be immediately granted on last year's working and the present profit sharing scheme to come into operation on current year's working or the scheme may be applied, without prejudice, right away on last year's working.

We again repeat the workers otherwise are going to be terribly disappointed, and that risk should be avoided.

Paragraph 3.—All right.

Paragraph 4.—All right except that the words "or are absent from duty except on sick or other leave sanctioned in accordance with the Company's Rules" should be deleted. It is enough that the worker is in continual service and on the Company's roll and not discharged or leaves his service.

Paragraph 5.—We cannot subscribe to the views contained in this paragraph except to the extent that we do agree that all possible means to adjust genuine differences between the Company and the labour must be first exhausted before taking direct action. On a

failure of negotiations, it is right and meet and both moral and legal, that the Company should be entitled to just as much notice of intention to strike as the Company gives to its workmen before terminating their services and no more. I was told during discussions that this clause was framed in order to secure to the Company enough time to make arrangements to save its plant from damage. We assure the Company and there could be no two questions on the subject, that the workmen never desire, nor ought ever to do, to put the instrument of his living to any damage. But the workman cannot put the employer in a position of greater advantage than what he himself is *vis-a-vis* his employers; in other words, he can give to the employer as many days' notice as what he himself receives, in the present case, six days' notice and if your Company feels that six days is too short a period to make its *bandobast* let the workmen have ten days' notice or even fifteen in order to receive a like period for itself.

In the case of lightning strikes, we do agree that they are unjustified, but looking to the present day development of Trade Unionism in this country and the spirit of hostility (we exempt you from the charge) generally shown by employers towards them (and which has retarded their progress) and the appalling illiteracy of the workmen, the only remedy for preventing lightning strikes lies in the employers' hands and that is to refrain from giving provocation that precipitate such action, in other words, any action on the part of the employers that adversely affect the earning capacity of the workmen or their conditions of employment should be taken with circumspection, i.e., with full and sufficient notice to enable them to examine their implications and after consultations with their representatives. These are the surest safeguards against lightning strikes and in our view, the remedy lies entirely in the employers' hands.

As it is difficult to decide the ultimate responsibility for lightning demonstrations, no trade union can agree to a forfeiture of privileges of any kind, since this would constitute a further penalty the workmen would have to pay over and above that empowered the employers to exact under the Payment of Wages Act and obviously, the Legislature did not contemplate vesting the employers with any additional powers in this direction besides the forfeiture of eight days' wages for striking without notice.

This clause, in our view, should be entirely deleted.

Paragraphs 6 and 7.—All right.

Paragraph 8.—We do not know what amount is payable to the workmen as wages per week and consequently are unable to estimate the return to the workmen under the scheme as prepared by you, but we are prepared to give it a fair trial to ascertain its exact implication. In the absence of information, we are unable equally to make any definite suggestions, which we can only reserve for a future day.

Paragraph 9.—All right.

Paragraph 10.—We are unable to comprehend the significance of this clause, which practically renders the scheme good only for a year, leaving the field open for further and future recriminations, which we had felt was sought to be avoided by creating in the minds of the workmen not only a sense of satisfaction but an incentive to greater efforts at profits both for himself and for the Company.

Retiring Gratuity and Provident Fund.

We are not impressed with the difficulty encountered in opening and maintaining a large number of accounts equivalent to the number of employees on your roll. The present scheme, besides, fails to be a provident fund both in the sense in which we had discussed at the conference held at Hirapur on the 7th August 1937 as also under the Provident Fund Act, in that it does not take into consideration nor provides for the workmen's contribution.

The terms of settlement provide for..... "The principle of some form of savings fund to which both the Company and the workers contribute is approved", whereas the tentative scheme is only one sided and the *raison d'être* of the scheme, i.e., to provide for the workers needs in old age is lost sight of. The scheme does not encourage thrift nor compulsory saving.

In the light of observations made herein, we commend the improvement of the scheme. We trust our suggestions will meet with your earnest consideration and approval, for therein lies the essence of satisfaction since we have various precedents to quote in our favour and the generality of practice supports our contentions. We again emphasise the necessity of conciliating the workmen by a generous gesture at this juncture.

No. 6849-D.O., dated Burnpur, the 8th October 1937.

From—H. V. Peeing, Esq., Superintendent, Hirapur Works (Burnpur Branch),

To—M. Homi, Esq., President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur.

Leave Rules.

Your letter No. 830/37-A of 30th August 1937.

I note your views regarding the leave rules. It seems to me, however, that the subject should be viewed from a *different angle*. The new rules, as issued, constitute a very great advance, not only as regards labour conditions in India, but they also compare very favourably with leave conditions for labour in other countries.

You raise the point that casual leave and casual sick leave should be considered separately, i.e., that a man should be entitled to 15 days' casual leave irrespective of any absence on account of sickness. You also suggest that *casual* sickness should be covered by additional leave, which may amount to as much as two months per year. In other words, the proposal is that the man who is a good workman, and who does not take advantage of every little ache and pain to absent himself from work is to be penalised in comparison with the workman who does so, and under such a proposal the latter would have, not only opportunity, but definite inducement for malingering. The principle of leave with pay is that, when a man has served an employer for a specified period, he should be entitled to received pay for a certain

number of days during which he does not work. Payment for the non-productive period has to be borne by the employer, but from a strictly business standpoint the cause of absence, or the way in which the period of absence is spent, is absolutely immaterial. What is material is that all employees who have the same service qualification should receive the same privileges as regards casual absence with pay, irrespective of whether the cause of absence may be casual sickness or anything else and any other system for casual leave with pay would be unfair.

In the application of a rule such as the above to a large body of workmen exceptional cases which require exceptional treatment must arise, and to meet such cases, i.e., cases of *serious* illness the special sick benefit rules have been drawn up. From their very nature they are designed to assist deserving cases of sickness which is not casual, and also to render such assistance on a scale which it would be impossible for a commercial undertaking to apply to its employees generally. It is not possible, therefore, that such special sickness benefits should apply to casual sickness.

Rule No. 5.—On the matter of option in Rule No. 5 of Casual Leave and Casual Sick Leave Rules, I entirely agree with you.

Rule No. 8.—I have already explained our views on this to you and statistics will be compiled to show whether the rule realises its object.

Special Sick Leave Benefits.

Rule Nos. 1 and 3.—The object of these rules has already been explained above.

Rule No. 5.—In any scheme for payment of benefit due to sickness there must be a limit to the type of sickness for which benefit can be paid, and the diseases which the benefit does not cover are all diseases which, though they may not be avoidable in every case, can be avoided by the majority of persons taking proper care. You mentioned cholera as a case in point. As a matter of fact during the past ten years we have had three cases of cholera in the Company's area and each of these cases has been imported from outside. We have had one case of plague in the last eleven years. This case was brought in from a plague stricken area by a man who knew perfectly well what he was doing.

Rule No. 6.—The benefits under the rules can only apply to cases which are being treated by the Company's Medical Officer. If the Medical Officer considers that an operation which he is perfectly capable of performing is necessary, then this operation is necessarily a part of the treatment, and I cannot see any other way of viewing this point.

As regards the leave rules generally, in my opinion, they constitute such a marked advance that I consider that they should be left as they are, at any rate, until we see how they work. If, however, you wish to discuss them further, I will be glad if you will please let me know when you are next in this district.

Copy of letter No. L.F. 154B. of 16th November 1937, from the Secretary, Labour Federation, Hirapur, to Mr. H. V. Peeling, Works Superintendent. (An unsigned copy.)

As per the clause No. 13 of the settlement between Mr. T. L. Martin, Mr. M. Homi and yourself the point of acting allowance has been agreed that the scheme has been already adopted. But sorry to inform you that several complaints have been made in this office that they are not getting any acting allowance though they are working in place of one in higher rate. I will be highly obliged if you will send me the full scheme of the acting allowance, and further I suggest to you that the acting allowance should be paid on the present rates of wages.

I come to know that the casual and sick leave has been altered in our Kulti works but sorry to remind you that the rule has not been published here yet; will you please do the needful as soon as possible and oblige?

Thanking you in anticipation.

No. L.F. 155B., dated Burnpur, the 16th November 1937.

From—T. C. Ghosal, Esq., Secretary, Labour Federation,

To—Mr. H. V. Peeling, Works Superintendent, Hirapur Works.

Issue No. 4—Sick and Casual Leave.

In continuation with our letter L.F. 154B., dated 16th November 1937, I draw your attention to the paragraph for changing the Casual and Sick Leave Rules.

By to-day's mail we received a copy of letter No. 830/37A, dated the 20th August 1937, which has been sent to you on 30th April 1937, by our President, Mr. Homi, regarding the alteration of Casual and sick leave rules. So I request you to change the leave rules as early as possible according to the suggestion given in that letter by our President and will thank you for an early reply.

No. L.F. 162/B., dated Burnpur, the 23rd November 1937.

From—T. C. Ghosal, Esq., Secretary, Labour Federation.

To—Mr. H. V. Peeling, Works Superintendent, Hirapur Works, Burnpur.

Issue No. 4—Reminder.

I draw your attention to our letter No. L.F. 155/B., of 16th November 1937 for changing the casual and sick leave rules and will thank you for an early reply on the matter.

No. W/8381, dated Burnpur, the 30th November 1937.

From—Mr. H. V. Peeling, Works Superintendent, Hirapur Works,

To—The Secretary, Labour Federation, Burnpur.

Leave Rules.

With reference to your letter L.F. 155.B. of the 16th instant, I note that you have received from Mr. Homi a copy of his letter

No. 830/37A of 30th August 1937. In the interview which you have had with me to-day I confirm having pointed out my views regarding the leave rules and, as promised, I am sending you a copy of my letter 6849-D.O. of 8th October 1937 to Mr. Homi. If there are any points regarding the leave rules on which you are not clear and on which you would like to see me I shall be pleased to arrange an interview.

No. I.F. 180/B., dated Burnpur, the 1st February 1938.

From—T. C. Ghosal, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Labour Federation,
Burnpur,
To—The Works Superintendent, Hirapur Works, Burnpur.

Issue No. 4—Reminder—Sick Leave Benefit.

I draw your attention to the clause No. 5 of terms of settlement, dated 7th August 1937, between yourselves and our President, regarding the Sick Leave Benefit. Though the scheme has been accepted separately along with the privilege leave but it is a matter of great regret that yet it is not in practice. I could point you out that nearly 600-800 people have been deprived of this benefit till this rule is enforced, which is not desirable.

Therefore, would you be pleased to alter the present process of Sickness Benefit by framing the new rules as per the settlement at an early date?

Thanking you in anticipation.

No. L.F. 195B., dated Burnpur, the 22nd March 1938.

From—T. C. Ghosal, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Labour Federation,
Burnpur,
To—The Works Superintendent, Hirapur Works, Burnpur.

I draw my attention to my interview with you on 11th February 1938 regarding grade scale, acting allowance and sickness benefit scheme. You had promised that these schemes will be ready and announced after three or four weeks from that day. Will you please look into the above matters and settle at your earliest convenience?

Sunday Working.—Those who are working on Sunday which is their off day are getting the single payments which are not desirable. It should be double of their wages, and it should be paid along with the pay envelope and not in the additional pay sheet. Many labours have not yet got the Sunday payments as it is not yet settled. So, I draw your attention in this matter also that if it is not reconsidered the labourers are not willing to work on Sunday.

Privilege Leave.—In accordance with your circular No. 1357, dated 22nd June 1937, the leave rules effected from 1st June 1937, and we are enjoying the said rules from that day. But you have issued another circular No. 4892, dated 6th August 1937, that the sick leave and casual leave will have effect from 1st August 1937, which is not desirable by any means. Further, many labourers will be deprived of if this rule be effected from 1st August 1938.

So, I request you to look over the matter and an early rather favourable reply will much oblige.

The Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Extra Wages Scheme.

1. A scheme based on yearly profits of the Company has been approved by the Board under which workmen may earn extra wages.

2. The scheme will come into operation from the 1st April 1937.

3. All labourers and/or workmen engaged on the plant at Hirapur and Kulti Works (whether male or female) in whatever capacity who have been in continuous service for a complete period of twelve months from the 1st April of any year to the 31st March of the following year will be entitled to participate under the scheme. The scheme does not apply to the Executive and Establishment staff, but only to those employees who are on the daily labour muster rolls.

4. Persons in service for only part of such a period or who are dismissed or are absent from duty (except due to sickness or on holiday under the Company's rules) during such a period will have no claim.

5. In the event of there being a lightning strike all claims for extra wages are automatically forfeited. In the case of any other strike all possible means to adjust genuine differences between the Company and its labour must be first exhausted. If all these efforts fail ten days' previous notice of intention to strike must be given to the Company. Strikes in any other circumstances will be treated as unjustified and all claims to extra wages will be forfeited.

6. Commencing with the Company's financial year 1937-38 and for every year thereafter in which, after providing for the extra wages on the following scale, a dividend of not less than 10 per cent. is paid on ordinary shares, persons coming within the scope of these rules and complying with the provisions hereof will be paid extra wages in accordance with the following scale:—

- (a) When a dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum is paid, the equivalent of one week's pay.
- (b) When a dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of more than 10 per cent. per annum and not more than 15 per cent. per annum is paid, the equivalent of two weeks' pay.
- (c) When a dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of more than 16 per cent. per annum and not more than 25 per cent. per annum is paid, the equivalent of three weeks' pay.
- (d) When a dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of more than 26 per cent. per annum and not more than 40 per cent. per annum is paid, the equivalent of four weeks' pay.
- (e) Finally, where a dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of more than 40 per cent. per annum is paid to shareholders, the equivalent of six weeks' pay.

7. The above scale is based on the present ordinary capital of the Company of approximately Rs. 2,57,00,000 and is subject to revision in the event of any alteration therein.

8. All sums payable under these rules will be paid as soon as possible after dividends have been declared payable by the Company. If any person entitled to receive extra wages under this scheme leaves the Company before he has received payment of any amount payable

to him or her, payment will be made on application being made within three months of the date of declaration of the payment concerned.

9. Any extra wages payable will be calculated on fixed wages, and no bonus, allowance, or overtime payments will be taken into account.

10. In the case of a person entitled to receive extra wages under this scheme who may die before payment is received, payment will be made on application to his widow or to his proved dependents.

The above has been sanctioned by the Company and is published for the information of all concerned.

H. V. Peeling,
Works Superintendent.

The 10th November 1937.

The Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.—Retiring Gratuity and Provident Bonus Schemes.

The Board has been pleased to sanction the following scheme for the benefit of the workmen employed at the Hirapur and Kulti Works of the Company.

1. The scheme will come into operation as from 1st April 1937, and all labourers and/or workmen engaged on the plant (whether male or female) in whatever capacity will be entitled to benefit under this scheme.

2. The scheme does not apply to the Executive and Establishment staff, in particular to those who are members of the Company's Provident Institution but shall apply only to those employees who are on the daily labour muster rolls.

3. On retirement a workman shall be entitled to receive—

(a) As retiring gratuity a sum equivalent to half a month's wages for every completed year of continuous service.

(b) As Provident Bonus a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. of the total wages earned by a workman in the last year of his service multiplied by the number of whole completed years of service.

4. "Continuous Service" means a period of service unbroken by discharge or resignation but shall include all periods spent on leave duly authorised under the Company's rules, deputation on special duty and service during a period of paid apprenticeship or probation.

5. "Retirement" shall mean termination of service by reason of any cause other than removal by dismissal or discharge due to misconduct.

6. "Wages" as used in paragraph 3 above shall mean fixed wages excluding any allowances, commission, bonus or over-time payments.

7. Retiring Gratuity will be based on the wages earned by the labour in the last month of active service.

8. Retiring Gratuity will only be granted provided the employee has rendered a period of continuous service for not less than fifteen years. Workmen who may retire on attaining the age of 55, or are compelled by the Company to retire because of age over 55 years, will be eligible for Retiring Gratuity provided they have rendered at least ten years' continuous service.

9. Persons who have been and are still in the continuous employ of the Company for a number of years prior to the inception of this scheme will be eligible under this scheme.

10. Workmen whose wages at the date of retirement exceed Rs. 200 shall not be eligible for the Retiring Gratuity but will be eligible for the Provident Bonus.

11. In the event of death, while in service, of an employee who is eligible for the benefits of the Provident Bonus and/or Retiring Gratuity under these rules, the amounts due under these rules assuming retirement at the date of his death will be paid to his widow or to proved dependents.

12. In the event of there being a strike, or collective refusal to work in any section of the plant without ten days' previous notice being given to the Company, the labour concerned will be liable to forfeiture of their rights to the benefits provided by these schemes.

The above Scheme has been sanctioned by the Company and is published for the information of all concerned.

H. V. Peeling,
Works Superintendent.

The 16th November 1937.

No. W./Cir./4892—The Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

Leave Rules for labour employed directly by the Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., at Kulti Works.

Labour with less than 12 months' unbroken service are not entitled to any leave with pay except in case of accident for which separate rules will apply.

The following rules will have effect from the 1st of August 1937:—

Casual leave and casual sick leave.

1. The rules of this section apply to labour with over 12 months' unbroken service, i.e., a period of service uninterrupted by discharge or resignation.

2. Labour with over 12 months' unbroken service are entitled to a total of fifteen calendar days casual sick and ordinary casual leave per year with full pay.

3. In addition to the above, such labour will also be entitled to leave without pay up to a total of 15 calendar days per year, making a total of 30 calendar days leave per year.

4. As this is a continuous operation plant, only a limited number of labour can have leave at one time, and leave must, therefore, be taken in rotation as arranged by Departmental Managers.

5. Leave may be accumulated up to the maximum allowed for a period of two years only, or a worker may, at the end of the prescribed service year, draw cash in lieu of leave due to him, this option must be exercised within two weeks of the closing of the prescribed service year.

6. If a man with a balance of leave due from one year and carried forward to the next year is discharged through no fault of his own, he will receive pay in lieu of the balance leave which is due to him from the previous year.

7. Leave can only be taken subject to continuation of service, i.e., leave due cannot be taken on termination of service.

8. Any absence without leave will render a worker liable to be discharged, and any man absent without leave for a total of fourteen days in any year will be considered as automatically discharged. Over-staying leave will be considered as absence without leave.

9. A worker going on leave for seven days or more will receive his leave pay in advance.

10. When a worker is given leave he will be given a leave ticket by his department, and this ticket must be produced on his return.

Special sick leave benefits.

1. This section deals with special cases of sickness not covered by the rules for casual leave.

2. This section applies to persons with over 12 months' unbroken service.

3. If any person is certified sick by the Chief Medical Officer for a continuous period of over 14 days, he or she shall be entitled to receive the following sick benefits:—

- (a) Full pay for the period of sickness up to a maximum of one calendar month from the date on which sickness commenced.
- (b) Half pay for the immediately succeeding month or portion thereof if illness has continued.

4. These benefits will only apply to cases where—

- (1) The case is being treated throughout by the Company's Medical Officer.
- (2) The person concerned is unfit to follow any form of employment whatsoever during the period of sickness.

5. These rules will definitely not apply to cases of contagious or infectious disease, to prenatal or postnatal maternity cases, to accident cases either during or not during the course of employment, to venereal cases, or to any cases of illness which are the result of lack of reasonable and proper care on the part of the patient.

6. Interference with the treatment or directions of the Medical staff, refusing to undergo operation, refusal to obey hospital discipline or to remain in hospital if this is necessary in the opinion of the Chief

Medical Officer will render the sick person liable to forfeit all these benefits.

7. Malingerers will be dismissed from the Company's service at once.

General.—Leave with pay is in all cases a privilege and not a right, and it is to the interest of all labour to see that the privilege is not abused.

H. V. Peeling,
Works Superintendent.

The 6th August 1937.

Circular Letter No. 317/38—The Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Kulti Works.

Leave Rules for labour employed directly by the Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., at Kulti Works.

Privilege Leave.—The expression "Prescribed Year" in the Leave Rules, dated 17th March 1938, will with effect from the 1st August 1938 be interpreted to mean any 12 months' "Unbroken" service and this period is to be calculated from the date of engagement.

Service prior to 1st August 1937 will not be taken into account.

It is to be noted however that as the labour were on strike from the 6th of June to the 20th of July inclusive, this period is to be excluded from all calculations in computing leave.

B. Thornton,
Works Superintendent.

The 28th July 1938.

Leave Rules for labour employed directly by the Indian Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., at Kulti Works.

1. Labour with less than 12 months' unbroken service are not entitled to any leave with pay except in case of accident for which separate rules will apply. These will have effect from the 1st of August 1937.

Privilege Leave.

1. The rules of this section apply to labour with over 12 months' unbroken service in any one prescribed year ending on 31st July of any calendar year, i.e., a period of service uninterrupted by discharge or resignation.

2. Labour with over 12 months' unbroken service are entitled to a total of fifteen calendar days' privilege leave per year.

3. In addition to the above, such labour will also be entitled to leave without pay up to a total of 15 calendar days' per year, making a total of 30 calendar days' leave per year.

4. Leave can only be granted at such time and in such numbers from respective departments to suit manufacturing requirements and will be arranged in rotation by departmental Managers.

5. Leave may be accumulated up to the maximum allowed for a period of two years only, or a worker may, at the end of the prescribed service year, draw cash in lieu of leave due to him, but this option must be exercised within two weeks of the closing of the first or second of such prescribed service year.

6. If a man with a balance of leave due from one year and carried forward to the next year is discharged before completion of the second year through no fault of his own, he will receive pay in lieu of the balance leave which is due to him from the previous year only.

7. Any absence without leave will render a worker liable to be discharged, and any man absent without leave for a total of 14 days in any year will be considered as automatically discharged. Overstaying leave will be considered as absence without leave.

8. A worker going on leave for seven days or more will receive his leave pay in advance.

9. When a worker is given leave he will be given a leave ticket by his department, and this ticket must be produced on his return.

Sick Leave Benefits.

1. This section deals with cases of sickness not covered by the rules for privilege leave.

2. This section applies to persons with over 12 months' unbroken service in any one prescribed year ending on 31st July of any calendar year, i.e., a period of service uninterrupted by discharge or resignation.

3. If any person is certified sick and is recommended for leave by the Chief Medical Officer, he shall be entitled to receive the following sick benefits:—

(a) Full pay for the period of sickness up to a maximum of 30 days per year.

(b) Half pay for a further period of 30 days per year.

4. These benefits will not apply to cases where—

(a) The case has not been treated throughout by the *Company's* Medical Officer.

(b) The person concerned is fit to follow any form of employment whatsoever during the period of sickness.

(c) In prenatal or postnatal maternity cases, to accident cases either during or not during the course of employment, to venereal cases, or to any cases of illness or extension of illness which is the result of lack of reasonable and proper care on the part of the patient or arising wholly or partially through the misconduct and or negligence of the employee. The decision of the *Company's* Medical Officer to be final.

(d) Failure to report immediately in case of contagious or infectious disease.

- (e) Interference with the treatment or directions of the Medical staff, refusing to undergo operation, refusal to obey hospital discipline or to remain in hospital if this is necessary in the opinion of the Chief Medical Officer.

5. Malingerers will be dismissed from the Company's service at once.

B. Thornton,
Works Superintendent.

The 17th March 1938.

The Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., Kulti—Circular Letter No. 40.

Sick benefit.

Cases have been brought to notice that the sick benefit extended by the Company is being abused by reason of men and women being employed and almost immediately reporting sick claiming sick pay. It is apparent that the idea is abroad that it is easily possible to get employment here, and be cured of illness in addition. This of course, cannot be permitted and as a means to check this evil, it is notified to all concerned, particularly time-keepers, that sick benefit will not be considered in any case where the length of service is less than six months.

Accident cases are, of course, on a different footing, and are dealt with as such.

The medical clerk will submit daily to departmental time-keepers a list of men appearing for first treatment. The time-keeper will return this list during the course of the same day showing thereon opposite each name the length of service.

R. H. Nichols,
General Manager,
The Bengal Iron Co., Ltd.

The 11th November 1922.

The Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., Kulti.

Accident and Sick Rules.

1. These rules apply to workmen and women only and replace rules existing to date.

2. Benefits accrued from these rules apply only to persons directly in the employ of the Company. Contractors and their employees, visitors, school teachers and children are exempted from these benefits.

3. Injury sustained by any workman or woman during his or her working hours and while on actual duty and which in the opinion of

the Company's Senior Medical Officer is sufficient to cause total temporary incapability entitles the injured person to—

(a) Full pay for one month.

(b) Half pay for the succeeding month of such incapacity, together with free diet allowance should the diet be of a special nature and so ordered by the Company's Senior Medical Officer.

(c) Any further benefit will be treated on its merits as a special case.

4. The pay mentioned in the preceding clause will be paid only on the production of a medical certificate signed by the Senior Medical Officer.

5. Injuries sustained through contravention of "Safety First" rules existing at the time of injury may nullify the benefits herein mentioned at the General Manager's order.

6. All injuries will be treated by the Company's Medical staff unless written consent to the contrary from the Company is obtained.

7. Interference with the treatment or directions of the Medical staff, refusal to undergo operation, or to remain in hospital or obey the hospital discipline will render the injured person liable to a forfeiture of benefits herein.

8. Patients may be returned to duty as medicine and duty patients, in which case the Senior Medical Officer will issue a note to the departmental manager showing the duty the patient is capable of fulfilling, viz., "Light" or "Ordinary" and will state thereon the hour at which he should report to the dispensary for dressing or other treatment.

9. Patients returned as sick will also receive the benefits described in paragraph 3, providing the sickness is not of a contagious variety or obtained through lack of reasonable care on the part of the patients,

10. Such benefits will only be paid to those who are temporarily *totally* incapacitated, vide clause 4.

11. Clauses 6, 7 and 8 apply equally to sick as to injured persons.

12. Malingerers will be dismissed without further reference or notice.

13. Departmental heads will keep an indexed register of persons, receiving sick benefits recording therein name, rate of pay, length of time absent from duty and amount of benefit paid. The Senior Medical Officer will keep a similar register including record of ailment. Recurring cases of illness of the same person in the same year will be brought to notice.

R. H. Nichols,
General Manager.

The 18th February 1921.

Copy of letter No. 3576-D.-O., dated 12th April 1938, from Mr. H. V. Peeling to Mr. Homi, President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur.

NOTICE.

For Cessation of Work.

Further to your letter No. 311/38B of the 11th ultimo and my letter 2613-D/O. of the 14th ultimo, I confirm our discussion as follows when you came here on the 6th instant:—

1. Before a notice of either strike or lockout is given, every effort will be made to arrive at a settlement.
2. If after the above any notice of strike or lockout is given, such notice shall be in writing and the period of such notice shall be ten full days. (As definition of "day" I would suggest 7 a.m. to 7 a.m. which is our "Works day". I also suggest that we should agree that such notices of strike or lockout should be delivered not less than twelve hours before the period of notice commences.)
3. Any notice of strike or lockout shall state clearly the date and time at which the period of notice expires.
4. During such period of notice every effort will be made to arrive at a settlement.
5. In the absence of formal notice in writing to the contrary, notices will be considered as having expired at the date and time named in 3 above, but wherever it is considered advisable to extend or re-extend the period of notice, such extension or re-extension shall be for a period of not less than 48 hours from the time at which the notice or extension of notice expires.

We have both agreed in principle that either strike or lockout should only be resorted to settle industrial disputes and then only when all avenues to a settlement have been fully explored and it is, therefore, desirable that the Company and its labour should have a clear understanding and agreement as to the procedure which should be involved in the case of industrial disputes.

I have written you above to place on record the lines of our discussion on the 6th instant. As I then told you, however, my opinion is that, if a notice is found to be defective, it should be re-issued for the full period. You advised me that you had taken legal opinion on this point and that your information was that such re-issue was not necessary. The point is an important one and I am obtaining legal opinion, after which I will write to you again. In the meantime, however, the arrangement above can stand and I will be glad to have your confirmation.

No. 414/38-C., dated Burnpur, the 14th April 1938.

From—M. Homi, Esq., President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur.
To—H. V. Peeling, Esq., Works Superintendent, Hirapur Works, Burnpur.

I acknowledge the receipts of your letters No. 3574-3575-3576 D.-O. all of the 12th instant confirming our conversations on the 6th instant,

on the subject of telephone installation at our Burnpur office—a bungalow for our use—Discussion on the nature, type and duration of notice of Cessation of Work.

I also further confirm having discussed with you the subject of installation of electric lines for three lights and one table fan in our Burnpur Office, a proposal towards which you expressed a hope to consider favourably.

I also further confirm having discussed the necessity of separation of rules of Casual Leave of 15 days with pay in a year from Rules of Sick leave of one month on full pay and another month on half pay, as had been settled between your Company and the Federation after the strike at your plants in August last. Your view point was that the rules as framed at present were in accordance with the intention behind the settlement, and we disagreed with the view. It was agreed that the matter will then have to be taken up with Mr. Martin at Calcutta.

We are doing so now.

Workmen's votes in favour of fortnightly payments—August 1937.

		For.	Against.
Electric	.. ..	143	67
Town and Works Engineering	..	Unanimous	..
Stores	.. ..	All except 9	9
Laboratory	.. ..	Unanimous	..
Maintenance Department	..	Ditto ..	..
Medical and Sanitary	..	Wanted monthly payment.	..
Blast Furnace	.. ..	Unanimous	..
Traffic	.. ..	Ditto	..
Coke ovens	.. ..	Practically unanimous.	..

Note by the Management.

(1) It is represented by the Labour Federation that the undermentioned persons were compelled to bring in a lady doctor from outside:—

S. N. Gupta	.. ..	(L. W. O. Office).
Answor Hossain	.. ..	(C. O. B.).
T. C. Ghosal	.. ..	(Electric).
K. P. Banerjee	.. ..	(B. F.).
Naba Khan	.. ..	(C. O. B.).
Abdul Khalique	.. ..	(T. B. H.).

With due respect and humble submission I beg to bring to your kind notice that I was serving as a hammerman in rivetting shop under your kind control since 2 years and 3 months but owing to outbreaking of strike in the workshop I could not appear on duty from 5th June 1938. The strike was over on 22nd July 1938 and every striker was granted 11 days grace for late attendance on duty but owing to my ill-luck all on a sudden I fell ill with some serious eye disease from 15th

July 1938 to 1st August 1938 and I was so feeble that I was quite unable to walk a step. I have already submitted a medical certificate in this connection but my case has not yet been decided.

The fault of appearing late on duty was nothing but a illness which is natural, hence the mistake was not done by me wilfully.

As I am a very poor man having a large family members to support so I beg to throw my poor case on your mercy and hope that your honour would be graciously pleased to allow me to take up my duty at an early date, in order to save one of your poor servants from miseries and poverty. If no chance be given to me, I fear, I shall have to starve for want of food.

Hoping to hear your kind and favourable orders early.

No. 1179 L. & W. O., dated the 19th August 1938.

From—Mr. S. N. Gupta, Labour and Welfare Officer,

To—Dhani Singh, c/o Allabox, Fitter under I. C. W., Sitarampur, Barakar.

With reference to your application dated the 17th instant, we regret we are unable to reconsider your case.

Dated Sitarampur, the 23rd August 1938.

From—Dhani Singh, Ex-employee of I. I. & Steel Co., Ltd., c/o Inspector of Works, E. I. Railway, Sitarampur,

To—The Labour and Welfare Officer, Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Kulti Iron Works.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1179 L. & W. O. dated the 19th August 1938 and have noted its contents with regret thereof. I shall be glad if you kindly arrange to issue me a service certificate as long as I served your Company as a hammerman, in order to produce it where necessary for my future livelihood.

M. E.—Please issue the discharge certificate?

S. N. Gupta—24-8.

No. 184A., dated Kulti, the 21st December 1937.

From—The Vice-President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur (Kulti Branch),

To—The Labour and Welfare Officer, Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Kulti.

Din Ali of Coke Oven, Bricklayer, acted for Aziz Mistry who was working on the upper, did not receive his acting allowance. This time he is acting for Katik Mistry, who is on leave for 15 days. His acting allowance should be paid to him.

Murti Kamin of L. P. F. has got a right to enjoy maternity benefit, she has taken leave for the last two weeks but sorry to say that she did not receive her two months wages as yet. I request your honour that such cases should be decided by your honour without my request.

No. 288 L & W. O., dated Kulti, the 27th December 1937.

From—S. N. Gupta, Esq., Labour and Welfare Officer, Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.

To—The Vice-President, Labour Federation, Kulti.

Reference your letter No. 184A of the 21st instant, I find that there are a number of bricklayers in the Coke Oven Department who are paid according to their capacities and qualifications. The men are put to do certain jobs by the Manager and at no time is the designation changed and there is, therefore, no question of acting for anybody else.

Sometimes a lower paid man is working on a job which was previously done by a higher paid man and sometimes a higher paid man does the work which was the job of a lower paid man.

Din Ali who is getting 12us.-9p. per day is now doing a job which was previously done by Farukh who gets 11 us. per day only.

It will, therefore, be realised that there can be no question of acting allowance.

Murti Kamin of Large Pipe Foundry was engaged on 14th April 1937 and as she went on leave at the beginning of this month, it will be realised that she is in service for 8 months only and is thus not entitled to maternity benefit.

No. L. F. 159B., dated Burnpur, the 22nd November 1937.

From—T. C. Ghosal, Esq., Secretary, Labour Federation, Burnpur,

To—The Labour Department Manager, The Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Hirapur Works (Burnpur).

Acting Allowance.

I draw your attention to the case of acting allowance of Budhoo T. No. 355 B.S. of M. S. F. Department. He stated that he has been acting from the 10th October 1937 in place of Babu B. Prasad Welder but he is getting annas seven as an allowance per day.

The system of acting allowance is that one shall get the actual rate of a man in whose place he will work. The man applied to M. S. F. for this but the remark of A. M. S. F. on his application is not cleared and satisfied. So, I request you to enquire about this case and an early reply will much oblige.

Dated Burnpur, the 27th October 1937.

From—Buddhu, Welder, Ticket No. 355 B.S.,

To—The Maintenance Shop Manager through the A. M. S. M.

Acting allowance.

Most respectfully and humbly I beg to submit that I have been working under kind control since 12 years and have been elevated to a post of a welder at a rate of Re. 1-2 per day. Now I am discharging my duty with my best attention and care. Moreover when the welder

Mr. B. Prasad remains absent. I have to do all the orders. He is absent now and I am doing all the works. But sorry to say that I have not been favoured with any increments since three years. I esteem a great favour if your honour kindly allow me some increment to this poor man and for which act of kindness I should remain grateful.

Endorsement by Management.—Arranged rate, Re. 1-9, i.e., 7 as acting allowance—D. D.

M. S. M.—You spoke to him yesterday—A. M. S. M.

Report of the Assistant Welfare Officer, Kulti against Lance Naik Nand Lal Gossain.

Labour and Welfare Officer—

1. Lance Naik Nand Lal Gossain.
2. Lance Naik Lalit Bahadur Chattri.

Lance Naik Nand Lal was posted as N. C. O. in charge of the Main Guard from 4 p.m. on 21st April 1938 to 4 a.m. on 22nd April 1938. He should have been relieved at 4 a.m. by Lance Naik Lalit Bahadur.

Nand Lal was given 2½ hours' leave from 5 p.m. to get his food. He met Lalit Bahadur in the bazar and they arranged to change duties at 8 p.m.

When the Subedar came to know what these men had done he reported the matter as being contrary to discipline.

Nand Lal is a man who is not amenable to discipline as is shown by the attached papers.

It may appear a small matter to have arranged their own duties, but orders must be carried out.

I would recommend that Lance Naik Nand Lal be dismissed and Lance Naik Lalit Bahadur be severely reprimanded.

W. Wickham—22-4-1938.

He should be dismissed and paid up to the end of the month.

S. N. Gupta—23-4-1938.

Reason for discharge.—Disobedience of orders and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.

W. Wickham—23-4-1938.

Dated Kulti, the 23rd April 1938.

From—S. N. Gupta, Labour and Welfare Officer, the Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

To—Lance Naik No. 17 Nand Lal Gosain, Kulti.

You are hereby informed that your services are no longer required from date. You will receive pay up to the 30th April 1938 on appearing before the cashier.

You will forthwith hand over all Company's property to your Subedar and vacate the Company's quarters occupied by you.

No. L. 243, dated Kulti, the 29th April 1938.

From—Nanda Lal, *Chaprasi*, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

To—The Works Superintendent, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

I, Nand Lal, Department Watch and Ward Chaprasi hereby beg to state as under:—

I was collecting the Anti Tuberculosis Fund. Our Subedar Bal Bahadur asked me who has ordered you to collect this fund. I replied him that the Secretary, Labour Federation, has given him this box to raise this fund. At this he asked me not to collect this fund. I requested him to excuse me for this as I am unable to close this fund. At this the Subedar asked me that I will show you for this, any how, I must see you dismissed.

The Subedar fulfilled his promises and discharged me.

I therefore urged upon you kindly to see my case and allow me to continue my duty.

No. X 846, dated Kulti, the 29th April 1938.

From—B. Thornton, Esq., Works Superintendent, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.,

To—The Vice-President, Labour Federation, Kulti.

Re: Nand Lal, Chaprasi, W. and W. Department.

In reply to your L. F. 243 of the 29th instant we must express our regret if any member of our staff objected to the abovenamed collecting funds for the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign. The collection of funds for this purpose was as you know made in the Kulti area at the request of the Subdivisional Officer, Asansol, who is the Chairman of the Asansol area under which Kulti operated for the purpose of this collection and I am sure in due course we shall receive an acknowledgment of our efforts in this connection when our funds will be deposited with the Treasurer which we hope to do sometime next week.

The fact that Nand Lal collected funds at your request has really nothing whatever to do with this man's service with the Company. So far as the Executive Committee of the Kulti area of the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign is concerned I am sure that all members were only too glad to have the assistance of those who kindly came forward for this purpose.

In regard to Nand Lal's dismissal from the service of the Company we trust you will now appreciate that it has no connection whatever with the collection of funds for the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign.

We have explained this position purely as a matter of interest to you and in regard to your official endorsement on this man's application, we would refer you to our letter No. X 691 of the 11th April 1938 (below).

No. X 691, dated Kulti, the 11th April 1938.

From—B. Thornton, Esq., Works Superintendent, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.,

To—The Secretary, Labour Federation, Kulti.

In reply to your letter No. 199 of the 9th instant the conditions of service of members of our Establishment do not permit them to join any labour union and in the circumstances we regret we are unable to discuss this matter with you.

As a matter of interest however we would add that we had very adequate reasons for terminating this man's services.

No. 944 L. & W. O., dated Kulti, the 28th June 1938.

From—S. N. Gupta, Esq., Labour and Welfare Officer, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.,

To—Sepoy No. 78 Tej Bahadur, Watch and Ward Department, Kulti.

Reference our conversation when we explained that you were too old for active service in the Watch and Ward Department, and your willingness to retire, we shall terminate your service on 30th June 1938.

Will you hand over all Company's property in your possession to your Indian Officer and vacate the Company's quarters occupied by you.

The service at your credit does not entitle you to a retiring gratuity as per the rules but on presenting a clear receipt from the Subedar to the Cashier you will receive one month's pay in lieu of notice.

Copy of letter No. 121,38-A., Personal, dated 21st January 1938, from Mr. M. Homi, President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur, to Mr. Martin.

I trust you are well.

The situation at Kulti and Burnpur is causing me anxiety. Reports received from these two places show a very unsatisfactory situation. I shall mention briefly the salient points:—

Burnpur.

Sahadeoprasad, Assistant Yard Master, dismissed after 17 years service, without a charge-sheet and without notice and for reasons that do not appear to us to be justifiable. He is said to have been responsible for a derailment, but the maintenance of the track and crossings and points belong to the Permanent Way Staff with which he has nothing to do and the setting of points (if that had caused a derailment) is not his job.

Besides, 17 years' services cannot, in our view, be terminated thus. He could have been compulsorily retired, though we do not feel that that could have been called for from the materials placed before us.

Ramnarayan, Telpher Khalassi, T. N. 747 B.E., dismissed after being given a charge-sheet of sorts, but no notice of termination of services. He is alleged to have refused to carry out orders. This man had several times previously acted as a Linker. On a vacancy having arisen, he pressed his claims, but was told he was not fit and the place was given to an entirely new man, who had never acted as a Linker. On the 31st December last, he was asked to act as a Linker, which he naturally refused. He was charge-sheeted and dismissed summarily. We are surprised at the attitude of the officers, who proclaim a man unfit for a position and later on ask him to act therein on pain of penalties.

Both these cases militate against the procedure prescribed for the taking of disciplinary action against employees and the workmen challenge the justification of the action taken. Besides, this is not the first time that the Settlement has been violated from the officers' side. Mr. Peeling taking the responsibility for these discharges upon himself does not improve the situation and the workmen are very much agitated over these matters and they demonstrate before the Union Officer and mistake our desire to preserve peace as evidence of supineness. Besides, the Committee feels it impossible to go indefinitely against the wishes of the workmen. Both these cases deserve immediate reconsideration in the interest of goodwill.

Kulti.

Discontent had been caused at the framing of the rules regarding Sickness and Privilege Leave, the said rules almost taking away a substantial portion of the privileges secured. These were not fully rectified until after several representations and not before an unfortunate effect had been caused in the minds of the workmen. Even in the last circular, the grant of these privileges is made dependant on the Registration of the Union, a circumstance that has nothing to do with these terms. Our Branch Union at Kulti estimates that nearly 2,000 workmen have been kept away from these privileges between the period from the date of settlement to the date of the last circular and they insist on their being recouped in this respect. This is one of their standing grievance and I consider them having a just cause for complaint. This position covers also the complaint in this respect from Burnpur.

Radha Beni—Dismissed on 18th January 1938, Pattern Maker, for some slight mistake in making out a pattern. The loss involved to the Company could not have been more than three rupees, including the cost of the wood and his service. This man seems to have been a marked man, for he is one of our Committee Member and a leading light. He was not given either a charge-sheet or a notice of termination of service.

May we know if this attitude is desirable. We do not claim any preferential treatment for our Committee Members, but it should be remembered that they are after all human beings and are in a position to make or mar relations between the Company and its employees, and here we find that they are denied even the ordinary procedure prescribed, which does not contribute to the promotion of better relations, for which you and I anxiously work. This case needs immediate reconsideration.

Assault on Employees—These have been recurring both at Kulti and at Burnpur, and have no possible excuse for their occurrence. The utmost caution should be employed in dealing with the workmen and it would be a most unfortunate thing if any racial animosity is engendered. I am informed that one Mr. Washington assaulted an employee at Burnpur and one Mr. Oliver assaulted another at Kulti as also one Mr. Brown, who had assaulted another employee. These have been recent cases and are not even a month old. These practices, I am sure, you heartily disapprove and will insist on their entire elimination. Such type of officers, no matter how efficient in their work, render a distinct dis-service to the Company and should have no place in its organization. We do not desire to vindicate in any way nor to put any obstacle in the path of the Company, but you will realise that the Union and its officers have also a certain duty to discharge towards the protection of its members and our work is rendered more onerous by such practices. Deputations after deputations work the life out of me in respect of these cases and I have been finding it hard to ask them to continue to be patient.

Sleeper Foundry—The Kulti Foundry has been shut down at present. May we know when it is going to be re-opened? It has been rumoured that this year the whole of the order secured or to be secured by your firm will be allotted to the Howrah Workshop for execution and Kulti will remain closed. This would be most unfortunate if true and we urge upon you the case of your Kulti employees who are at present out of work and who deserve your earnest consideration.

I should have liked to talk over matter with you at Calcutta, but at present I am heavily engaged and shall be so for some time. I trust you will give the matters referred to herein your usual sympathy and attention and let me hear from you.

My kindest regards to you.

No. 131/37-B., dated Burnpur, the 31st January 1938.

Issue No. 4.

From—M. Homi, Esq., President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur,
To—T. L. Martin, Esq., Chairman, Board of Directors, Indian Iron
and Steel Company, Ltd., Calcutta.

I thank you for your letter of the 24th instant, in reply to ours. I have by now received a preliminary reply from Mr. Thornton with a promise of further details.

I regret the Sleeper Foundry situation. I hope it clears up soon. Regarding registration, I am afraid I have no recollection of the understanding you refer to; all I remember is that we agreed to maintain normal relations pending registration in the interests of both the Company and the workmen, since an absence thereof was considered to have detrimental effects. We are doing our best in this direction, but you know the speed with which Government departments move and we have been held up.

We, however, feel that the Leave and Sickness Benefit Rules should be given effect to, as settled, from the date of the settlement and those whom these have been denied so far, nearly 2,000 and over at Kulti and a near figure at Burnpur, should be granted them without further delay. The situation has been kept fermented on this score.

No. 307/38-B., dated the 7th March 1938.

From—M. Homi, Esq., President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur,
To—B. Thornton, Esq., Works Superintendent, Kulti Works.

You will excuse me for belatedly acknowledging, as I am doing now, the receipt of your following letters:—

X254 of the 21st February 1938, X260 of the 22nd February 1938, X274 of the 23rd February 1938, X343 of the 1st March 1938, and X359 of the 3rd March 1938.

As the matters covered by these letters have since been disposed of, I propose to reply to the last two.

I thank you for your letter of the 1st instant, enclosing a copy of the minutes of our conversation at the unearthly hour, which I regret to feel I should have monopolized with talking "shop" when you should have been resting. I am sending to you a copy of my last letter to Mr. Martin, from which you will see that we have already and actually written to him. This disposes of your page 3, paragraph 2 of the minutes.

Paragraph eight on page 3 is not exactly clear to me.

Regarding paragraph 9, we want to draw your attention to paragraph 2 of the minutes of our conversation with your predecessor Mr. Carruthers on the 29th December 1937 and our contention still holds good. The workmen concerned do deserve your sympathy and consideration and the position should be cleared up on something like the lines suggested by us.

With regard to your last letter No. X 359 of the 3rd instant, I have to-day sent down the necessary advices in the matter. I am glad that you have seen your way to give 10-days' notice pay in lieu of the notice that we drew your attention the workmen were entitled to under clause 33 of the settlement.

I hope this unfortunate contretemps will close here and if I may be permitted, I would like to sound a word of caution in that these various reductions at different times have very much unsettled the minds of the workmen, who in common defence, are bound to herd together and will do so. It is, of course, a question for you to decide whether, in a case like this, the reduction of 27 hands out of over a thousand employees will adequately compensate you in rupees, annas and pies for the loss of goodwill that is bound to follow. At the same time, we commend the case of these 27 men to you for re-engagement at the earliest possible moment.

No. X 428, dated Kulti, the 9th March 1938.

From—B. Thornton, Esq., Works Superintendent, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.,

To—M. Homi, Esq., B.A., LL.B., President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur.

Minutes of Meeting held on 25th February 1938.

Thank you for your letter No. 307/38-B. of the 7th instant.

Paragraph 2, page 3 of Minutes.—I have noted the contents of your letter to Mr. Martin No. 131/38-B. of the 31st January last.

Since our meeting I have been in correspondence with Mr. Martin and I think I have his permission to say that we hope very shortly to be able to dispose of this matter once and for all by agreeing to the introduction of these rules. When this is done, I am sure that you and I hope the labour also will appreciate the broad-minded spirit in which the Company deals with all problems connected with their employees.

At the same time it must be realised that there is a definite limit beyond which we cannot be expected to go.

Clause 8.—This minute dealt in particular with the remarks you made in connection with the representation of the labour in No. 2 Pipe Foundry requesting the removal of Mr. Mitter.

Clause 9.—I have referred to paragraph 2 of the minutes of the conversation you had with Carruthers on 28th December last and the arrangement covered by the circular of 9th October mentioned therein is still in force but in making reference to this are you not confusing two sections of the main issue each of which in my opinion deserves separate consideration?

The point you raised at our meeting was a break in service of men who had been employed for a great many years and found themselves out of employment because of shortage of work resulting in a break in service of several months before re-engagement and thus depriving them of certain benefits.

The concluding paragraph of clause 9 on page 4 of the minutes of our meeting deals with this quite fully and I repeat—the Management would be always prepared to consider specific cases on their merits but could not agree to be under any obligation to permit unconditionally all or any such men to enjoy benefits in those circumstances.

This is one section, so to speak, of the main issue, the other which you touch upon in your letter under reply and as having been dealt with in paragraph 2 of the meeting with Mr. Carruthers refers to all labour without exception discharged through no fault of their own but due to shortage of work or completion of contracts, etc.

The Company have agreed to allow a period of one month's grace and I consider this a very generous concession and I much regret as I stated at our meeting we could not under any circumstances agree to your proposal.

E. L. C. 27 Discharged Men.

Notice.—I would like to make it clear that I do not quite agree with your interpretation of Clause 33 of the Settlement and my reason for sanctioning wages in lieu of notice to these 27 men was not made on this account but merely because of the peculiar circumstances attached to that particular issue and here again I feel we have acted generously because although we could have dispensed with the services of these men very much earlier than we did, I explained to you at our meeting, we refrained from taking action in the hopes that other work would come along in the interval.

Not only this but the particular work done by these 27 men could very well have been carried out by others because of shortage of orders.

I dislike having to say so but during my brief contact with labour problems, since my arrival at Kulti, there have been times when I have felt that a broad-minded administration of the terms of settlement and generous and considerate treatment are not appreciated and instead of acceptance in the spirit in which it is made, it is regarded as a right.

I do hope that you will do your best to impress upon labour the Company's views and attitude on all matters connected with their problems and if voluntary actions on the part of the Company are misconstrued into legitimate dues, we shall be compelled to adhere more strictly to the letter of the law, but I hope with your assistance and an assistance which I regard as a right, we on our part may expect from you, that we shall always work in that atmosphere which can only become possible by both sides having a full understanding of each other's motives and not distorted versions.

Dismissals.—Whilst I appreciate your remarks on the subject of dismissals contained in the concluding paragraph of your letter, I can assure you and as you have seen from the few instances I have mentioned, we exercise discretion in discharging labour but I cannot agree the reduction of the 27 hands at E. L. C. or any other for that matter is merely a question of a few rupees, annas and pies versus loss of goodwill.

In regard to these particular 27 men I explained to you in detail at the meeting that they performed the finishing operations and in that case they were merely a few of several others doing various preliminary operations whose services were terminated on account of completion of the same order.

On the question of good will, your letter implies that expressions of good will must come from us only whereas the labour *must* contribute their share also.

I do not wish to harp on this issue unnecessarily, but I am most anxious there should be no confusion of interests or view points where we are concerned and so again I wish to make it quite clear that we must dismiss men where there is a reduction or shortage of work and I would like to emphasise again the fact which I mentioned on two occasions to you that we have been and are still carrying a very great surplus of labour, and have refrained from making any discharge in the hopes of seeing some signs of additional work. So far there appears to be nothing offering that would justify the retention of at least some of our surplus very much longer.

It is possible therefore that in the next few weeks we may have to get rid of about 1,000 men or more but you can rest assured, I shall keep this down to a minimum though this thousand represents only a small percentage of our total surplus and it is quite impossible for us to continue carrying surplus labour whether 27 or several hundreds or thousands and you cannot expect us to be generous to such a degree as almost borders on suicide.

No. X 989, dated Kulti, the 14th May 1938.

From—B. Thornton, Esq., Works Superintendent, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

To—M. Homi, Esq., President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur.

I was very glad indeed to see you once again yesterday as it is so seldom we have an opportunity of meeting and conversation—all in a good cause. I am very pleased to be able to feel that you are satisfied we are shouldering a very big burden in the great numbers of surplus labour at Kulti. I think my statements confined strictly to facts and supported by the documents I showed you will convince you sufficiently as revealing not only the burden we are carrying but the consideration with which we are handling this vexed problem and with a very full appreciation of all its difficulties.

At the moment approximately 215 are under notice out of the total 820 which you saw on my statement, the remainder will have to do within the next two or three months or possibly earlier.

In regard to Radha Beni I confirm having told you in reply to your request to re-engage him that I had no objection whatever to taking him back into our service but to do so now in view of the reductions being made is quite impossible and would merely aggravate the situation. You agreed entirely and have my assurance that when a suitable opportunity occurs Radha Beni will be given full preference to which his service records entitle him. In other words he will not be debited with any black marks because of his last dismissal.

In regard to petty assaults I think we understand each other thoroughly and you appreciate it is not possible for the Company to prevent assaults and that all we can do is to fully and fairly investigate complaints and act accordingly and take such preventive measures as may be necessary. Your local branch must learn to understand that every complaint made by them on behalf of its members is not necessarily based on facts and accept as a foregone conclusion that drastic punishment must follow and here as in other matters they must be satisfied that we are not influenced by any racial or official prejudice and act in a manner which we think fair and proper.

In regard to the dismissal of Nanda Lal which you raised I did tell you that as our Establishment rules do not permit members of the Establishment interesting themselves in the activities of any Union it is not possible to discuss this matter officially as between the Union and the Company but for your own personal satisfaction, I advised you of the details of the breach of discipline which was responsible for this man's discharge.

After our discussion I again reviewed the details responsible for this man's dismissal and can confirm that the statements made in his letter regarding hours of duty are not strictly correct and alleged instructions and permission to act in a certain manner are untrue and in regard to witnesses in support of his statement he was able to produce one man only but who gave evidence against him.

The Watch and Ward are for all practical purposes a Police—Military Unit, employed for the sole purpose of guarding the Company's property and keeping peace in time of trouble. You pointed out that the membership of the Federation was not in any

way restricted to labour. This may be, but apart from the fact that the Federation was formed, at least so I understand, for the special benefit of the working classes and the settlement with you in regard to Kulti was essentially on behalf of labour, the Watch and Ward cannot in any sense of the word be regarded as labour. I admit that it was only after contact with your Federation that the Establishment rules were modified prohibiting members of the Establishment from interesting themselves in Union affairs and apart from the fact that we may modify our Establishment rules in any manner we think desirable, the immediate necessity for the introduction of that particular rule was the direct result of a very material change in circumstances to those which existed before contact with your Federation.

It is with regret I have to say that we cannot modify these rules in that particular respect to suit the convenience of any isolated section of our establishment and I am sure you will appreciate in the altered circumstances to which I have just referred, bearing in mind the duties of the Watch and Ward, it would be most undesirable and impracticable for a neutral body serving the interests of the Company and labour in certain specific directions to do so satisfactorily unless they were absolutely and entirely free from all outside influences.

In times of necessity you, personally I am sure, would look to us to maintain peace as far as possible and in doing so employing an organisation specially created for that purpose.

You will see therefore that there is very good reason for our insistence that the Watch and Ward must not interest themselves with any Labour Union. I further advised you that there was room for improvement in the work of that particular unit and because I regard it as an urgent necessity in our mutual interests that this body should function efficiently, I am taking steps to improve conditions as rapidly as possible—always bearing in mind that Rome was not built in a day.

Dear Mr. Homi,

I was sorry to see you were "mobbed" when you left my office on Friday. I wanted to ask you to come along for a cup of tea to my bungalow, but not only was I unable to reach you which perhaps was as well in case the crowd placed some stupid interpretation on my interruption.

I hope to hear from you shortly regarding the "one slice" after you have done the necessary preliminary pruning that will dispose of the balance of approximately 600 from my list.

The reduction on account of normal major repairs to Blast Furnace which will probably commence about the end of the month will as I mentioned be the natural result of the closing of any isolated unit such as the sleeper shops and which now the most thick headed appreciate.

I have been thinking a good deal about your "brain wave" and am sure it will be the best.

I hope you will enjoy your spell of "leave" which you take as much as I am looking forward to enjoying mine next year.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
Ed. B. D. Thornton.

No. X 1101, dated Kulti, the 25th May 1938.

From—B. Thornton, Esq., Works Superintendent, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.,

To—Mr. M. Homi, B.A. LL. B., President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur.

Further to your call here on the 13th instant and my letter X989 of the 14th instant we have now gone further into the list of reductions which you saw and as it is not possible to postpone action any longer, this is just a line to advise you that notices of termination of services are now being prepared and issue will be commenced to-morrow.

This of course, as you know, has nothing to do with the normal reductions that will have to be made within the next few days in our Coke Oven and Blast Furnace Departments owing to the closing down of one furnace for general repairs.

P.S.—The Vice President and Secretary of your Local Branch were not available this afternoon and we therefore gave verbal advice to another member of the Committee.

No. X 1102, dated Kulti, the 26th May 1938.

From—S. N. Gupta, Esq., Labour and Welfare Officer,

To—The Vice-President, Labour Federation, Kulti.

In compliance with your Secretary's request to-day to our Labour and Welfare Officer we write this letter to confirm that owing to your absence yesterday as well as of your Secretary, we advised Mr. Hariam Singh, a member of your Committee, of our intention to issue notices of termination of service to a number of our labour.

You are aware as also is the Chairman of your Federation that we have a very large surplus of labour and have postponed for some considerable time taking any steps to adjust in the hopes of the necessity not arising.

The number of men involved will be approximately 800 more or less excluding of course reductions which will naturally follow in our Blast Furnace and Coke Ovens Departments as the result of closing down No. 5 furnace for normal major repairs.

In regard to all discharges it is of course clearly understood that those entitled to receive certain benefits under the Provident Bonus and Extra Wages Scheme will be paid the full amounts due—in the case of Provident Bonus on completion of notice of termination period and in regard to the Extra Wages Scheme—in accordance with the rules after declaration of dividends.

We hope that when this reduction has been completed it will not be necessary to make any further similar major reductions for some time subject of course to circumstances arising which neither you nor ourselves can at present reasonably anticipate.

Telegram.

Kulti thro. Kulti E. I.

Homi Labour Federation
Jamshedpur

Thank you for telegram 28th just received. Reductions made are in accordance with advice given you on thirteenth instant and very much regret unable to postpone or otherwise modify in principle. Kulti have given seven days' notice of strike and without any preliminary discussion contrary to terms of settlement with you.

"Thornton".

No. 530/38-B., dated Jamshedpur, the 30th May 1938.

From—Mr. M. Homi, B.A., LL.B., President, The Labour Federation, Jamshedpur,

To—B. Thornton, Esq., Works Superintendent, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Kulti.

I have sent you the following telegram on the 28th instant "Kulti Office alarmed thousand reduction. Urging circumspection. Times critical. Well advised delay programme. Homi".

This telegram was consequent on our receiving your letter Nos. 1101, 1102, and 1103, dated the 25th and 26th instant, and an urgent message from our Kulti office as under: "One thousand reduction. Come immediately. Labour terrified." We regret to note that this further reduction should have been found necessary so soon after my last visit, when I had been able to persuade the workmen into a more sober frame of mind towards the last reduction and this further depletion of their ranks is bound to have a very adverse effect. We feel that you will realise the need of being cautious in these times. Hirapur labour are also on the jumps on, amongst others, this very issue of reduction and the question there has been of about a dozen only. We once more emphasize the need for caution.

No. X 1145, dated Kulti, the 31st May 1938.

From—B. Thornton, Works Superintendent, Kulti,

To—Mr. M. Homi, B.A., LL.B., President, Labour Federation, Jamshedpur.

This is to confirm receipt of your telegram of the 28th instant received here yesterday regarding as follows and my reply of yesterday received here yesterday reading as follows and my reply of yesterday's date as under—

Wire received.—"Kulti office alarmed thousand reduction urging circumspection times critical well-advised delay programme."

Wire sent.—"Thankyou for telegram 28th just received reductions made are in accordance with advice given you on thirteenth instant and very much regret unable to postpone or otherwise modify in principle. Kulti have given seven days' notice of strike and without any preliminary discussion contrary to terms of settlement with you".

I enclose a copy of your Kulti Branch letter No. 334 of the 29th instant giving notice to strike on the 5th June together with a copy of my reply No. X 1140 of the 30th instant.

Fines Records as from January 1935, to date.

Name.	Designation.	Date fine imposed.	Amount of fine.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	
Raj Kishore	Chapman	21-8-36	1 0 0	For insolence to his superiors.
Accounts office—				
Kapildas Lal	Do.	..	..	No fines imposed during the period.
Dakshina Lal	Do.	7-12-35	0 4 0	For carelessness.
Dakshina Lal	Do.	21-7-36	0 4 0	For absence without leave.
H. P. Gopwami	Clerk	October 1936	0 8 0	4 times late after repeated warning.
M. S. Chatterji	Do.	June 1936	0 4 0	One-fourth hour late after warning.
Ditto	Do.	February 1937	0 4 0	ditto.
S. K. Roy	Do.	August 1936	0 4 0	4 times late after warning.
Ditto	Do.	January 1937	0 4 0	ditto.
General Stores—				
G. C. Saha	Clerk	January 1936	0 8 0	Late 9 times during month.
		August 1936	1 0 0	Late 12 times during month.
		September 1936	1 0 0	Late 7 times during month.
		November 1936	0 8 0	Late 8 times during month.
		December 1936	0 8 0	Late 5 times during month.
		November 1936	0 8 0	Late 11 times during month.
		December 1936	0 8 0	Late 6 times during month.
		January 1937	1 0 0	Late 14 times during month.
		July 1937	0 8 0	Late 10 times during month.
		October 1937	0 8 0	Late 9 times during month.
M. Mukherji	Clerk	June 1936	0 4 0	Late 7 times during month.
		September 1936	0 8 0	Late 6 times during month.
		November 1936	0 4 0	Late 6 times during month.
		July 1937	0 8 0	Late 10 times during month.
		August 1937	0 8 0	Late 8 times during month.
		January 1938	0 8 0	Late 13 times during month.
Maintenance—				
S. Ghanti (transferred to Muster Roll 1-10-36)	..	..	..	No fines imposed during the period January 1935—1st October 1936.

No. 1208Com.—11th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. Srutiraj Ghosh as an Inspector of Boilers, within the Presidency of Bengal, with effect from 1st April 1939.

No. 1241Com.—17th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 51 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor is pleased to confer on the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., the licensees of the Calcutta Electric License, 1907, for the purpose of laying an underground distributor in the private common passage leading to premises Nos. 17/A, 17/B and 17/C, Gour Laha Street, Calcutta, situated within the area of supply of the said Corporation and for repairing the same whenever necessity arises, the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under sections 10 to 19 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by Government or to be so established or maintained. The exercise of the powers hereby conferred is subject to the provisions of the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

No. 1243Com.—17th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 51 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor is pleased to confer on the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., the licensees of the Calcutta Electric License, 1907, for the purpose of laying an underground distributor in the private common passage leading to premises Nos. 32, 31/4 and 31/3, Nayan Chand Dutt Street and 10/C, 11/B and 11/A, Anath Deb Lane, Calcutta, situated within the area of supply of the said Corporation, and for repairing the same whenever necessity arises, the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under sections 10 to 19 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by Government or to be so established or maintained. The exercise of the powers hereby conferred is subject to the provisions of the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

A. HUGHES,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal.

Calcutta, the 11th April 1939.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Eastern Livestock & Trading Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Eastern Livestock & Trading Co., Ltd., has this day been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Arya Films, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of Arya Films, Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register, and the company will be dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of International Relief Corporation, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of International Relief Corporation, Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register, and the company will be dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Oriental Navigation Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of Oriental Navigation Co., Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register, and the company will be dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Alston Taylor & Co. (India), Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of Alston Taylor & Co. (India), Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register, and the company will be dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Bharat Mangal Insurance, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of Bharat Mangal Insurance, Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register, and the company will be dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Pioneer Glass House, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of Pioneer Glass House, Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register, and the company will be dissolved.

N. K. MAJUMDER, *Registrar of Companies under Act VII of 1913.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Land Revenue.

NOTIFICATION.

Malda-Noakhali.—No. 4358L.R.—11th April 1939.—Maulvi Saiyid Abdul Majid, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Malda, is, in the interest of public service, appointed to be the Khas Mahal Officer in the district of Noakhali, with effect from the date on which he joins his duties in that district.

Land Acquisition.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hooghly.—No. 4367L.A.—11th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Bhadreswar Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of play-ground, in the village of Bhadreswar, jurisdiction list No. 12, thana Bhadreswar, pargana Arsha, district Hooghly, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plots Nos. 1003, 1004, 1426, 1427, 1422, 1408, 1024 and 1404 and measuring, more or less, 2.423 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Bhadreswar.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Officer, Serampore.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Officer, Serampore.

Noakhali.—No. 4389L.A.—11th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Feni union board No. 10 for a public purpose, viz., for the play-ground of the Feni Town Club in the village of Rampur, jurisdiction list No. 93, thana Feni, zilla Noakhali, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land, comprising entire plots Nos. 119, 120, 124, 125, 127, 128, 227, 228, 229, 230 and 231 and portion of plot No. 126, and measuring, more or less, 4.14 acres, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Rampur.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Feni.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Officer of Feni.

Burdwan.—No. 4391L.A.—11th April 1939.—The Governor is pleased to cancel the notification No. 22995L.A., dated the 18th December 1937, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at pages 2907-08, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 0.542 of an acre of land required by the Chairman, Burdwan Municipality, for a bathing tank for the municipal buffaloes, in the village of Burdwan, jurisdiction list No. 30, thana Burdwan, pargana Burdwan, district Burdwan.

Bogra.—No. 4434L.A.—12th April 1939.—The Governor is pleased to cancel notification No. 16901L.A., dated the 2nd September 1937, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 2297, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 0.0274 of an acre of land required by the Bogra Municipality for the construction of a drain in the village of Malatinagar, district Bogra.

Birbhum.—No. 4436L.A.—12th April 1939.—The Governor is pleased to cancel notification No. 13204L.A., dated the 8th July 1938, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 1344, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 0.28 of an acre of land, required by the district board, Birbhum, for a dispensary building in the village of Purandarpur, jurisdiction list No. 63, thana Suri, pargana Purandarpur, district Birbhum.

Tippera.—No. 4486L.A.—13th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48(I) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of 0.31 of an acre of land comprising cadastral survey plots Nos. 417 and 3119 in Ward No. IV of the Chandpur Municipality in the district of Tippera, which was notified for acquisition under declaration No. 5283L.A., dated the 14th March 1938, published at page 550, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, and required by the Chandpur Municipality for a Free Primary School for boys in Ward No. IV of the Chandpur Municipality in the district of Tippera.

Burdwan.—No. 4520L.A.—17th April 1939.—The Governor is pleased to cancel so much of notification No. 20045L.A., dated the 18th November 1937, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 2743, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of land required by the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Limited, for an extension of their steel works in the village of Santa, district Burdwan, as relates to a piece of land, measuring, more or less, 0.09 of an acre and comprising cadastral survey plot No. 636 in the aforesaid village of Santa.

Mymensingh.—No. 4523L.A.—17th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Jamalpur Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of Amlapara bye-road, in the village of Singhjani, jurisdiction list No. 275, thana Jamalpur, pargana Jafarshahi, zilla Mymensingh, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0.23 of an acre and comprising portions of cadastral plots Nos. 1369, 1364, 1365, 1367, 1363 and 1361, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Singhjani.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Jamalpur.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Collector of Jamalpur.

Burdwan.—No. 4525L.A.—17th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Katwa Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for an extension of Katwa Municipal ferry-ghat road, in the village of Katwa, jurisdiction list No. 21, thana Katwa, pargana Indrani, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0.08 of an acre, comprising cadastral plots Nos. 2093 and 2094, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Katwa.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Katwa, and the Collector of Burdwan.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Burdwan.

ERRATUM.

Burdwan.—No. 4484L.A.—13th April 1939.—In line 14 of the notification No. 10350L.A., dated the 30th May 1938, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 1059, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd June 1938, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 17.42 acres of land required by the East Indian Railway for an assisted siding to serve Sitalpur Coal Concern's Pure Sitalpur Colliery, insert plot No. "3534" after plot No. "322" in mauza Khandra.

DECLARATIONS.

24-Parganas.—No. 4380L.A.—11th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for protecting approaches to civil aerodrome at Dum Dum for the safety of air crafts in flight (2nd time), in the village of Kadihati, jurisdiction list No. 12, thana Dum Dum, pargana Calcutta, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising portion of cadastral plot No. 958 and measuring, more or less, 2.90 acres, is required within the aforesaid village of Kadihati.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas.

Chittagong.—No. 4438L.A.—12th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Assam-Bengal Railway for a public purpose, viz., for water supply scheme at Sitakunda in the village of Jungle Sitakunda, thana Sitakunda, district Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising revisional survey plots Nos. 159, 137, 139, 140, 156 and parts of plots Nos. 158, 160, 135, 136, 155 and 142, and measuring, more or less, 6.93 acres, is required within the aforesaid village of Jungle Sitakunda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Chittagong.

Hooghly.—No. 4444L.A.—12th April 1939.
—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality, for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of Jaliapara Lane at Sandeswartala in ward No. V of the said municipality, in mauza Chinsura, jurisdiction list No. 20, thana Chinsura, pargana Arsa, district Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plot Nos. 9093, 9094, 9107 and parts of plot Nos. 9060 and 9092, and measuring, more or less, 0.069 of an acre, is required within the aforesaid mauza of Chinsura.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Officer of Hooghly (Sadar).

Calcutta.—No. 4481L.A.—13th April 1939.
—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Corporation of Calcutta for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the park at Lalbehary Thakur Lane in ward No. 10 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising premises Nos. 17 and 17/1, Madan Baral Lane, and measuring, more or less, 0.1006 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By a passage,

East—By Corporation land since acquired under declaration No. 14246L.A., dated the 19th July 1937,

South—By Madan Baral Lane,

West—By premises No. 18, Madan Baral Lane,

is required within the aforesaid ward No. 10 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector at No. 5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

Burdwan.—No. 4483L.A.—13th April 1939.
—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the East Indian Railway for a public purpose, viz., for an assisted siding to serve Sitalpur Coal Concern's Pure Sitalpur Colliery, in the villages of Khandra and Chhora, jurisdiction list Nos. 32 and 29 respectively, thana Ondal, pargana Shergarh, district Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising parts of cadastral survey plots Nos. 1, 222, 224-227, 229, 230, 244, 245, 322 and 3534 in mauza Khandra and part of cadastral survey plot No. 3061 in mauza Chhora and measuring, more or less, 17.42 acres, is required within the aforesaid villages of Khandra and Chhora.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Divisional Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Asansol.

Emigration.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta.—No. 4365Emi.—11th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3(1) of the Indian Emigration Act, VII of 1922, the Governor is pleased to appoint Lt.-Col. S. Nag, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, 24-Parganas, to be Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date on which he may take over charge of the duties.

No V. H. SYMONS,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FOREST AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Excise.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4396Ex.—11th April 1939.—Babu Surendra Kumar Das Gupta, Inspector in charge of Excise and Salt, is allowed leave on average pay for fourteen days, under Fundamental Rule 81(b)(ii), in extension of the leave granted to him in notification No. 2897Ex., dated the 7th March 1939.

24-Parganas.—No. 4412Ex.—12th April 1939.—Khan Sahib Motahar Husain Khan, Superintendent of Excise and Salt, 24-Parganas, is allowed leave on average pay for five days from the 11th to the 15th April 1939, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules.

H. GRAHAM,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

No. 4Exc.—11th April 1939.—This office notification No. 61Exc., dated the 17th March 1939, granting sixty-one days' "earned leave" to Babu Jitendra Nath Pal, Inspector of Excise, Calcutta (Detection Branch), from 11th April 1939 is cancelled.

D. MACPHERSON,

Commr. of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.

NOTIFICATION.

Darjeeling-Mymensingh.—No. 1155Agri.—
6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power
conferred by sub-section (1) of section 92 of

the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment) Act, 1939 (III of 1939), shall apply to the Darjeeling district and to the partially excluded areas in the Mymensingh district.

By order of the Governor,

H. S. E. STEVENS,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT AND RURAL INDEBTEDNESS DEPARTMENT.

Rural Indebtedness.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rangpur.—No. 767R.I.—11th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to establish the undermentioned Debt Settlement Board in the Gaibandha subdivision of the Rangpur district for the local area specified against it:—

Name of Debt Settlement Board.	Name of union comprising the local area.
Taluk Kanupur	... Taluk Kanupur and Darbasta.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to empower the above Debt Settlement Board to exercise the power under sub-section (2) of section 9 and sub-section (2) of section 13 of the said Act.

Khulna.—No. 768R.I.—11th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to establish the undermentioned Special Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar and Satkhira subdivisions of the Khulna district for the local area shown against it:—

Name of Special Debt Settlement Board.	Names of the subdivision and of the police-station comprising the local area.
Raruli Central Co-operative Bank.	Satkhira subdivision, and Paik-gacha police-station of the Sadar subdivision.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to empower the said Board to exercise powers under sub-section (2) of section 9, sub-section (2) of section 13, clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 19 and section 21 of the said Act.

Rajshahi.—No. 769R.I.—11th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to establish the undermentioned Debt Settlement Boards in the Nator subdivision of the Rajshahi district for the local areas respectively specified against each:—

Name of Debt Settlement Board.	Name of union comprising the local area.
Ramananda-Khajura	... Ramananda-Khajura.
Dharabarisha	... Dharabarisha.
Halsa	... Lakshmipur-Kholabaria.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to empower the above Debt Settlement Boards to exercise the power under sub-section (2) of section 9 and sub-section (2) of section 13 of the said Act.

Rangpur.—No. 791R.I.—17th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), and in partial modification of the following notifications, sanctioning the establishment of certain Debt Settlement Boards in the Kurigram subdivision of the Rangpur district, the Governor is pleased to declare that the area for which each such Board is established will also comprise the following unions as noted against each:—

No. and date of notification.	Name of the Debt Settlement Board.	Where published.	Name of union.
No. 3162R.I., dated 2nd August 1937.	Raniganj	Published at page 2052 of Part I of the Calcutta Gazette, dated 5th August 1937.	Nayarhat.
Ditto	Chilmari	Ditto	Bazradiarkhata.
No. 836D.C., dated 16th April 1937.	Dharanibari	Published at page 961 of Part I of the Calcutta Gazette, dated 22nd April 1937.	Pandul.

E. W. HOLLAND,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mymensingh.—No. 927Edn.—12th April 1939.—Mr. Abdur Rashid, Assistant Head Master, Jamalpur Government High School, is appointed to act in the Bengal Educational Service as Head Master of the School, with effect from the 27th March 1939, or any subsequent date on which he assumed the duties of the higher post, vice Babu Surendra Nath Sen, on leave, or until further orders.

Darjeeling.—No. 928Edn.—12th April 1939.—Miss M. Canning, Mistress, Dow Hill (Girls' School, Kurseong, is allowed extraordinary leave without allowance for six months, with effect from the 5th March 1939, under rule 85(a) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave already granted to her, with the winter vacation of the school, extending from the 3rd December 1938 to the 4th March 1939 included between the two periods of the leave, under rule 82(d) of the Rules.

By order of the Governor,

H. GRAHAM,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

TREASURY NOTICE.

Orders by the Assistant Accounts Officer,
Bengal.

The Treasury Buildings, the 15th April 1939.

It is notified that the United Provinces refund order book No. 9883 containing 50 orders "White" is in use by the Income Tax Office, Military Circle, Meerut, with effect from the 18th March 1939.

A. C. BANNERJEE,
Asst. Accounts Officer, Bengal.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The 16th March 1939.

Notice is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1939 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the town of Calcutta and factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 1st day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and thenceforward from day to day until the said sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who are to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

S. FAZAL ELLAHI, *Sheriff*.

সরকারি আফিস, সন ১৯৩৯ সালের ১৬ই মার্চ।

এতদ্বারা সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া বাইতেছে যে, হুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়াম হুর্গের অধীন নগর কলিকাতার ও অন্তর্ভুক্ত স্থানের কোর্টদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তা জন্য আগামী সন ১৯৩৯ সালের ১লা মে সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়নের কার্য সমাপ্ত না হয়, প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৯৩৯ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিন্যাল সেশিয়ন বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা আরও প্রচার করা বাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে কোন কোর্টদারী বিহীন করিবেক, তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে। ইতি।

এস, ফাজল, ইলাহি,

সরকারি।

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE
HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT
FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL AND
THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

Appellate Side.

Leave.

Rangpur.—No. 3738A.—11th April 1939.—Babu Ramesh Chandra De, officiating Additional Subordinate Judge of Rangpur, is allowed leave on average pay, under rules 81(b)(ii) and 82(b) of the Fundamental Rules, for the period from the 11th to the 13th April 1939.

Chittagong.—No. 3745A.—11th April 1939.—Babu Gaya Charan Ray, munsif of Cox's Bazar, in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave on average pay, under rules 81(b)(ii) and 82(b) of the Fundamental Rules, for the period from the 24th March to the 29th April 1939.

T. H. ELLIS,

Registrar, Appellate Side.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF
DIVISIONS.

Burdwan Division—Chinsura.

No. 744R.G.—23rd March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division hereby cancels the appointments of Babus Mohini Mohan Pani and Haridas Kar as members of the Gidni Debt Settlement Board in the Jhargram subdivision of the Midnapore district which were published in notification Nos. 3840R.G. and 2876R.G., dated 23rd October 1937 and 27th July/1st August 1938, at pages 2690 and 1733, respectively, in Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 11th November 1937 and 18th August 1938, respectively, and appoints Babus Rajani Kanta Pani and Basanta Kumar Hota to be members in their places.

No. 751R.G.—23rd March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Byomkesh Banerjee as a member and Chairman of the Hlambasar Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Birbhum district which was published in notification No. 4180R.G., dated 12th November 1938, at page 2644, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 1st December 1938, and appoints Babu Ram Chandra Chatterjee to be the member and Chairman in his place.

No. 773R.G.—25th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division hereby appoints the following persons to be Chairman and members respectively of the Special Debt Settlement Board noted below for a term of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification:—

Burdwan district, Sadar subdivision.

Memari Special Debt Settlement Board.

Circle Officer, Memari, Chairman (*ex-officio*).

Members.

Dr. Abdul Khaleque.

Babu Baman Das Mukherji.

Rai Sahib Gopal Das Dutt.

Babu Baidya Nath Mandal, n.sc.

No. 840R.G.—31st March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Kamalanga Bhattacharjya, a member of the Putrasayer Debt Settlement Board in the Vishnupur subdivision of the Bankura district, which was published in notification No. 217R.G., dated the 13th January 1938, at page 201, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 27th January 1938, and appoints Maulvi Shaikh Erfan Ali to be a member in his place.

No. 673L.S.-G.—12th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), and delegated

to Commissioners by notification No. 5617J, of the 10th July 1937, the undersigned is pleased to rescind the notification No. 1228-L.S.-G., dated the 23rd April 1938, by which a union court was reconstituted within the jurisdiction of the Rampurhat union board in the Rampurhat subdivision of the Birbhum district.

H. P. V. TOWNEND, *Commissioner*.

Burdwan, the 11th April 1939.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Munshi Korban Mondal has been duly elected to be a member of Ward No. II of the Khetia union board in police-station Burdwan in the Sadar subdivision of Burdwan, *vice* Munshi Molla Ali Mohammad, deceased.

B. SARKAR, *District Magistrate*.

Chittagong Division—Chittagong.

No. 313G.—18th January 1939.—In exercise of the powers delegated to Commissioners by Government notification No. 10105-8L.R., dated the 14th July 1936, I hereby cancel, under section 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the appointment of Maulvi Bazlur Rahman, a member of the Feni Debt Settlement Board, police-station Feni in the Feni subdivision of the Noakhali district, made under this office notification No. 2421G., dated the 23rd April 1937, and appoint Maulvi Syed Shahabuddin, son of late Maulvi Akramuddin, of Rampur, to be a member of the Board in his place, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act.

No. 1355G.—25th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division hereby cancels the appointment of Maulvi Syed Abdur Rashid Chowdhury as a member of the Hajiganj Special Debt Settlement Board in the Chandpur subdivision of the Tippera district, which was published in notification No. 3018G., dated the 4th May 1938, at page 985, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 19th May 1938, and appoints Maulvi Basiruddin Ahmed (Pandit) to be a member in his place.

No. 1358G.—25th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division hereby cancels the appointment of Maulvis Hayat Khan and Abdul Gani Sirkar as members of the Silandia Debt Settlement Board in the Chandpur subdivision of the Tippera district, which was published in notification No. 1924G., dated the 30th March 1937, at page 845, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 8th April 1937, and appoints Maulvi Habibulla Khan and Maulvi Md. Sadeque to be members in their places respectively.

No. 1513G.—30th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Lalit Mohan Saha as a member of the Kalacho Debt Settlement Board in the Chandpur subdivision of the Tippera district, which was published in notification No. 10102L.R., dated the 14th July 1936, at page 1831, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 30th July 1936, and appoints Maulvi Basiruddin Majumdar to be a member in his place.

No. 1515G.—30th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Saahi Kumar Poddar as a member of the Karaiya Debt Settlement Board in the Chandpur subdivision of the Tippera district, which was published in notification No. 10102L.R., dated the 14th July 1936, at page 1830, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 30th July 1936, and appoints Maulvi Abdul Gani Mea to be a member in his place.

No. 1659G.—11th April 1939.—This office notification No. 888G., dated the 21st February 1939, posting Khan Sahib Maulvi Syed-uddin Ahmad, Sub-Deputy Collector, Noakhali, to Begumganj within the same district to work as Circle Officer of Begumganj Circle is hereby cancelled.

O. M. MARTIN, Commissioner.

Dacca Division—Dacca.

No. 857R.—21st March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Beni Madhab Dhupi as a member of the Bakarganj Sadar (North) Special Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar (North) subdivision of the Bakarganj district, which was published in notification No. 3574R., dated 3rd August 1938, at page 1799, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 25th August 1938, and appoints Babu Tara Kanta Das to be a member in his place.

No. 917R.—24th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Umesh Chandra Saha, as a member of the Aona Debt Settlement Board in the Jamalpur subdivision of the Mymensingh district, which was published in notification No. 315-R., dated 2nd February 1937, at page 300, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 11th February 1937, and appoints Maulvi Samar-ali Mian to be a member in his place.

No. 1543J.—12th April 1939.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 56(2) of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume 1, 1937, Khan Sahib Maulvi Abul Hasnat Ahmed is re-appointed a non-official visitor of the Dacca Central Jail for a period of two years with effect from the 14th March 1939.

No. 1560J.—12th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 65 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), delegated to me under section 100(b) of the same Act, by notification No. 6309J., dated the 7th August 1937, I appoint Maulvi Md. Keramatali, a member of the Khagdahar union board within Kotwali police-station in the Sadar (South) subdivision of the Mymensingh district, to be, during his term of office as such member, a member of the union bench within the jurisdiction of the said union board of which he is a member for the purposes of that section in place of Maulvi Md. Abed Ali Talukdar, resigned.

No. 1560/1(1)J.—12th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), delegated to me under section

100(b) of the same Act, by notification No. 6809J., dated the 7th August 1937, I appoint Maulvi Md. Keramatali, a member of the Khagdahar union board within Kotwali police-station in the Sadar (South) subdivision of the Mymensingh district, to be, during his term of office as such member, a member of the union court within the jurisdiction of the said union board of which he is a member for the purposes of that section in place of Maulvi Md. Abed Ali Talukdar, resigned.

L. R. FAWCUS, *Commissioner*.

Faridpur, the 11th April 1939.

No. 2213J.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Maharajpur union board in police-station Muksudpur of the Gopalganj subdivision of the Faridpur district:—

Babu Anukul Chandra Bose.
Babu Manindra Mohan Bose.
Babu Krishna Chandra Saha.
Babu Munindra Chandra Bhowmik.
Munshi Asiruddin.
Haji Md. Bula Mia.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Faridpur to be members of the said union board:—

Munshi Helaluddin Ahmed.
Md. Arju Munshi.
Munshi Mazed Khan.

No. 2215J.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Ramsil union board in police-station Kotwalipara of the Gopalganj subdivision of the Faridpur district:—

Babu Sashi Bhusan Madhu.
Babu Rajani Kanta Barai.
Babu Barada Kanta Roy.
Babu Kailash Chandra Joydhar.
Babu Keshab Chandra Roy.
Babu Kailash Chandra Talukdar.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Faridpur to be members of the said union board:—

Babu Dinesh Chandra Halder.
Babu Dhananjaya Falia.
Babu Arjun Chandal Mandal.

S. C. MAZUMDAR, *District Magistrate*.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Dacca Range.

Dacca.—No. 1075.—6th April 1939.—Babu Upendra Nath Banarji, Inspector, Faridpur, is granted 4 months' leave on average pay, on medical certificate, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 10th March 1939.

Sub-Inspector Muhammad Syedul Haq of Faridpur, is appointed to act as Inspector in the vacancy.

Sub-Inspector Abdul Majid (No. I) of Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Inspector, *vice* Maulvi Qazi Azharuddin Ahmad, Inspector of that district, granted 3 months' leave.

This cancels the orders already published so far as they relate to the appointment of Sub-Inspector Syedul Haq of Faridpur to act as Inspector in the vacancy.

Babu Heramba Chandra Ghosh, Inspector, Tangail Court, Mymensingh, is granted 2 months' leave on average pay, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Sub-Inspector Debendra Nath Ray will continue to act as Court Inspector, Tangail, in the vacancy.

E. B. JONES,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Presidency Division—Calcutta.

No. 669R.L.—30th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division hereby cancels the appointment of Hamijuddin Mullick as a member of the Dhubulia Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Nadia district which was published in notification No. 1599R.L., dated the 11th June 1938, at page 2429, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 3rd November 1938, and appoints Babu Purna Chandra Modak to be a member in his place.

No. 671R.L.—30th March 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division hereby appoints the following persons to be Chairman and members respectively of the Special Debt Settlement Board noted below for a term of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification:—

Nadia district, Kushtia subdivision.

Kushtia West Special Debt Settlement Board.

Circle Officer, Kushtia (West Circle), *ex-officio*, Chairman.

Members.

Babu Atul Krishna Saha.

Maulvi A. S. M. Samsul Huq.

Maulvi Mokhayeruddin Khan.

No. 712R.L.—4th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division hereby cancels the appointment of Maulvi Md. Eakubali as a member and Chairman of the Co-operative Debtors Special Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Khulna district, which was published in notification No. 887R.L., dated the 4th April 1938, at page 860, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 5th May 1938, and appoints the Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Khulna, *ex-officio*, to be member and Chairman in his place.

No. 720R.L.—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3(2) of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division hereby appoints Babu Kalipada Biswas to be a member of the Co-operative Debtors Special Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Khulna district in addition to those whose names were published in notification Nos. 887R.L. and 3274R.L., dated the 4th April 1938 and 12th November 1938, at pages 860 and 2744, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 5th May 1938 and 15th December 1938, respectively.

No. 1002L.S.-G.—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power under section 65 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919, as amended, delegated to the Commissioners of Divisions by Government notification No. 5617J., dated the 10th July 1937, I appoint the following members of the under-mentioned union boards in police-station

Budge-Budge in the Sadar subdivision of the district of the 24-Parganas, to be, during their term of office as such members, union benches within the jurisdiction of the union boards of which they are respectively members, for the purposes of that section:—

24-Parganas district, Sadar subdivision.

Budge-Budge police-station.

Chakmanik union board.

Babu Prafulla Chandra Mittra, B.L.
Babu Siddheswar Chatterjee, B.A.
Babu Probodh Chandra Mondal, B.A.
Munshi Shaik Dayem Ali Molla.

Chaul Khola union board.

Munshi Kazi Akhtar Hossain.
Babu Manmatha Nath Ghosh.
Babu Bishnupada Mondol.
Babu Mrinal Chandra Pal.

Telari union board.

Babu Sarada Prosad Ghosh.
Babu Dharendra Nath Mandol.
Maulvi Sanowar Molla.
Babu Charu Shashi Bakshi.

Chingripota union board.

Babu Bidhu Bhusan Chatterjee.
Babu Pran Krishna Ghose.
Babu Satya Charan Adok.
Munshi Muhammad Jamsed Ali.

2. This notification will take effect from the date of the first meeting of the reconstituted union boards at which a quorum is present.

No. 1003L.S.-G.—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power under section 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919, as amended, delegated to the Commissioners of Divisions by Government notification No. 5617J., dated the 10th July 1937, I appoint the following members of the under-mentioned union boards in police-station Budge-Budge in the Sadar subdivision of the district of the 24-Parganas, to be, during their term of office as such members, union courts within the jurisdiction of the union boards of which they are respectively members, for the purposes of that section:—

24-Parganas district, Sadar subdivision.

Budge-Budge police-station.

Chakmanik union board.

Babu Prafulla Chandra Mittra, B.L.
Babu Siddheswar Chatterjee, B.A.
Babu Probodh Chandra Mondal, B.A.
Munshi Shaik Dayem Ali Molla.

Chaul Khola union board.

Munshi Kazi Akhtar Hossain.
 Babu Manmatha Nath Ghosh.
 Babu Bishnupada Mondol.
 Babu Mrinal Chandra Pal.

Telari union board.

Babu Sarada Prosad Ghosh.
 Babu Dhirendra Nath Mandol.
 Maulvi Sanowar Molla.
 Babu Charu Shashi Bakshi.

Chingripota union board.

Babu Bidhu Bhushan Chatterjee.
 Babu Pran Krishna Ghose.
 Babu Satya Charan Adok.
 Munshi Muhammad Jamsed Ali.

2. This notification will take effect from the date of the first meeting of the reconstituted union boards at which a quorum is present.

No. 615M.—12th April 1939.—In accordance with section 50 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), it is hereby notified for general information that Babu Girish Ch. Chowdhury has been duly elected a Commissioner of the Tollygunge Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Babu Harish Ch. Chowdhury, deceased.

H. GRAHAM, *Commissioner*.

Alipore, the 6th April 1939.

No. 24/39-4V.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 6(2) of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the Sadar subdivision of the 24-Parganas district:—

Budge-Budge police-station.

Chakmanik union board.

Babu Profulla Chandra Mittra, B.L.
 Babu Probodh Chandra Malik.
 Babu Amulya Charan Biswas.
 Babu Siddheswar Chatterjee, B.A.
 Babu Jatindra Nath Bag.
 Babu Bishnu Charan Mandol.

Chaul Khola union board.

Munshi Kazi Akhtar Hossain.
 Babu Jibon Krishna Roy.
 Munshi Mahtabuddin Munshi.
 Babu Bankim Chandra Ganguly.
 Babu Bishnu Pada Mandol.
 Babu Mrinal Chandra Pal.

Telari union board.

Ward No. 1.

Babu Jatindra Nath Roy.
 Babu Harihar Chandra Mandol.
 Babu Binode Bihari Koyal.

Ward No.-2.

Babu Dhirendra Nath Mandol.
 Babu Charu Shashi Bakshi.
 Babu Tarini Charan Das.

Chingripota union board.

Ward No. 1.

Babu Pran Krishna Ghosh.
 Babu Satya Charan Adok.
 Munshi Khoda Bux Mallik.

Ward No. 2.

Babu Bhola Nath Kar.
 Babu Kunja Bihari Das.
 Babu Bibhuti Bhushan Chakravarty.

No. 24/39-5V.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 6(3) of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly appointed to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the Sadar subdivision of the 24-Parganas district:—

Budge-Budge police-station.

Chakmanik union board.

Babu Probodh Chandra Mandol, B.A.
 Munshi Shaik Dayem Ali Molla.
 Babu Chaitanya Charan Banerjee.

Chaul Khola union board.

Babu Manmatha Nath Ghosh.
 Babu Aswini Kumar Kayal.
 Munshi Tamizuddin Jamadar.

Telari union board.

Babu Sarada Prosad Ghosh.
 Maulvi Sonowar Molla.
 Maulvi Golam Muhammad.

Chingripota union board.

Babu Sanyasi Charan Mandal.
 Munshi Muhammad Jamsed Ali.
 Babu Bidhu Bhushan Chatterjee.

K. A. L. HILL, *District Magistrate*.

Krishnagar, the 6th April 1939.

No. 850L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., the gentleman whose name is noted below has been duly elected to be a member of the Chanduria union board in Chakdah police-station in Ranaghat subdivision of the district of Nadia:—

Chakdah police-station.

Chanduria union board.

Ward No. IV.

Munshi Muhammad Mozahar Biswas, *vice*
 Babu Amulya Kumar Ganguly, deceased.

M. M. STUART, *District Magistrate*.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Intelligence Branch.

C. I. Department.

Calcutta.—No. 3920R.—11th April 1939.—The following officers are appointed to act as Inspectors with effect from 1-4-1939, a.m.:—

1. Sub-Inspector Abdul Mannan—*vice* Babu Bimalapadu Banarji, Inspector, appointed to act as Dy. Supdt. of Police, Rangpur.
2. Sub-Inspector A. F. Habibur Rahman—*vice* Babu Jitendra Nath Sen Gupta, Inspector, on leave.

Babu Jitendra Nath Sen Gupta, Inspector, is granted 2 months' leave on average pay, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from 1-4-1939, a.m.

Khan Sahib Molla Madiuddin, Inspector, is granted 3 months' leave on average pay, on medical certificate, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Intelligence Branch.

Calcutta.—No. 606(2).—7th April 1939.—Sub-Inspector Amarendra Nath Chatarji is appointed to act as Inspector from 17-3-1939, a.m., *vice* Babu Atul Chandra Bhaumik, Inspector, appointed to act as Dy. Supdt. of Police.

Babu Dharendra Nath Ray, Inspector, is granted 2 months' leave on average pay, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from 9-3-1939, a.m.

Sub-Inspector Braja Gopal Mukharji is appointed to act as Inspector from 28-3-1939, a.m., in the vacancy.

Babu Surendra Chandra Lodh, Inspector, is granted 2 months' leave on average pay, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from 1-4-1939, a.m.

Sub-Inspector Kalidas Barman is appointed to act as Inspector in the vacancy.

Babu Nalini Mohan Sen Gupta, Inspector, is granted 2 months' leave on average pay, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from 1-4-1939, a.m.

Sub-Inspector Jogendra Nath Banarji is appointed to act as Inspector in the vacancy.

Maulvi Abdul Qadir, Inspector, is granted 2 months' leave on average pay, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from 1-4-1939, a.m.

Sub-Inspector Shanti Bhushan Ray Chaudhuri is appointed to act as Inspector with effect from 1-4-1939, a.m., in the vacancy.

H. E. SABINE,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Rajshahi Division—Jaipalguri.

No. 752J.—27th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Sheikh Hasaruddin Prodhan as a member and Chairman of the Thatpara Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Jaipalguri district, which was published in notification No. 2397J., dated 3rd July 1937, at page 1840, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 15th July 1937, and appoint Maulvi Abbas Ali, a sitting member, to be the Chairman and Maulvi Tasiruddin Ahmed to be the member in his place.

No. 753J.—27th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Munshi Kabla Muhammad and Babu Taranath Rot Choudhury as members of the Duosuo Debt Settlement Board in the Thakurgaon subdivision of the Dinajpur district, which was published in notification No. 1652J., dated the 18th May 1937, at page 1366, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 27th May 1937, and appoint Munshi Samiruddin Sarkar and Munshi Md. Danesh Ali to be members in their places.

No. 757J.—27th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Maulvi Jasim Uddin Sarkar as a member of the Deopara Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Rajshahi district, which was published in notification No. 1258J., dated the 22nd March 1938, at pages 617-19, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 31st March 1938, and appoint Maulvi Shah Mamud Sarkar to be a member in his place.

No. 758J.—27th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Babu Hari Charan Sarkar as a member and Chairman of the Bhowaniganja Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Rajshahi district, which was published in notification No. 1258J., dated the 22nd March 1938, at pages 617-19, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 31st March 1938, and appoint Babu Bipin Bihari Sarkar to be the member and Chairman in his place.

No. 771J.—29th March 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I

hereby appoint the following persons to be Chairmen and members respectively of the Debt Settlement Boards noted below for a term of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification:—

Sadar subdivision, district Rajshahi.

Jhikra Debt Settlement Board.

Maulvi Md. Akbar Ali Mia, Chairman.

Members.

Maulvi Mekbul Ali Sarkar.
Babu Tarani Kanta Sarkar.
Maulvi Baharuddin Pramanik.
Babu Bholanath Sanyal.

Subhadanga Debt Settlement Board.

Munshi Kabiluddin Ahmed, Chairman.

Members.

Babu Mohim Chandra Sarkar.
Maulvi Abdul Hamid Khondkar.
Munshi Amiruddin Pramanik.
Munshi Panchuddin Sardar.

Govindapara Debt Settlement Board.

Babu Akshoy Kumar Sarkar, Chairman.

Members.

Babu Umesh Chandra Sarkar.
Maulvi Dewan Muhammad Ali.
Babu Pitambar Sarkar.
Maulvi Hazi Samiruddin Dewan.

Maria Debt Settlement Board.

Maulvi Md. Sahabuddin Mridha, Chairman.

Members.

Maulvi Asgar Ali Khondker.
Munshi Hurmutulla Mandal.
Munshi Kiamatulla Pramanik.
Babu Behari Lal Pramanik.

Mobaupur Debt Settlement Board.

Babu Srish Chandra Ghosh, Chairman.

Members.

Babu Gopeshwar Ghosh.
Babu Tenu Mohan Ghosh.
Maulvi Md. Anil Munshi.
Munshi Atar Rahaman Mondal.

Kamargaon Debt Settlement Board.

Babu Sashi Prosad Choudhury, Chairman.

Members.

Babu Abhoy Charan Lahiri.
Maulvi Sahabat Ali Mridha.
Maulvi Ujanuddin Mia.
Babu Rajani Kanta Sanyal.

Pachandar Debt Settlement Board.

Munshi Kabiruddin Mondal, Chairman.

Members.

Maulvi Hazi Ektarali Mondal.
Maulvi Md. Fayezuddin Ahmed.
Maulvi Hazi Md. Ali Sardar.
Maulvi Md. Kayemuddin Sardar.

Bhalukgachi Debt Settlement Board.

Maulvi Hazi Md. Osman Gani Mia, Chairman.

Members.

Babu Satish Chandra Pramanik.
Munshi Md. Emanuddin Sha.
Munshi Md. Mayenuddin Mondal.
Munshi Md. Mongaluddin Sha.

No. 773J.—29th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3(2) of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Munshi Kendlu Muhammad Mandal as a member of the Dabore Debt Settlement Board in the Thakurgaon subdivision of the Dinajpur district, which was published in notification No. 802M., dated the 25th February 1937, at page 454, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 4th March 1937, and appoint Maulvi Jamiruddin Sarkar to be a member in his place.

No. 774J.—29th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3(2) of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Babu Kali Kumar Barma as a member of the Ishania Debt Settlement Board in the Thakurgaon subdivision of the Dinajpur district, which was published in notification No. 1720M., dated the 19th April 1937, at page 1010, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 29th April 1937, and appoint Maulvi Hamiruddin Ahmed to be a member in his place.

No. 776J.—29th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Babu Nagendra Behari Roy Choudhury and Babu Upendra Kumar Bhadra respectively as a Chairman and a member of the Haripur Debt Settlement Board in the Thakurgaon subdivision of the Dinajpur district, which was

published in notifications Nos. 10096L.R. and 5097M., dated the 14th July 1936 and 10th November 1936, at pages 1823 and 2639, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 30th July 1936 and 19th November 1936, and appoint Babu Rabindra Narayan Roy Choudhury and Babu Maheswar Das to be a Chairman and a member in their places respectively.

No. 876J. — 12th April 1939. — Babu Amarendra Nath Bhattacharji, Sub-Deputy Collector, Malda Sadar, is allowed leave on average pay for three days from 11th April 1939 to 13th April 1939, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules.

No. 1308M. — 13th April 1939. — It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20(b) of the manual of rules for the management of hospitals and dispensaries under the supervision of the Government of Bengal, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the respective committees for the management of the two dispensaries mentioned below in the district of Bogra:—

1. Adamdighi Charitable Dispensary.

Babu Satish Chandra Neogi.
 Babu Bijoy Chandra Kundu.
 Babu Basanta Kumar Bagchi.
 Babu Jogendra Nath Chakravarty.
 Officer-in-charge, Adamdighi police-station (*ex-officio*).
 Maulvi Basir Uddin Khan.
 Babu Kamini Kanta Bhattacharjee.
 Babu Barada Kanta Sengupta, Sub-Registrar, Adamdighi police-station.
 Babu Nagendra Nath Chakravarty.
 Babu Bhabani Kanta Kundu.
 Maulvi Kajem Ali Sorder.
 Babu Srish Chandra Kundu.

2. Kanchanpur Charitable Dispensary.

Babu Ramesh Chandra Chakravarty.
 Babu Bhola Nath Chakravarty.
 Babu Surendra Nath Sarkhel.
 Babu Gopal Chandra Chakravarty.
 Babu Jagat Kanta Chakravarty.
 Babu Abhoy Chandra Kundu.
 Babu Prabhudayal Agarwala.
 Babu Rehati Raman Chaudhury.
 Maulvi Reaz Uddin Mondal.
 Maulvi Jalal Uddin Ahmed, President, Champapur union board.
 Babu Rama Nath Bal, headmaster, Kanchanpur M. E. School.
 Babu Sachindra Nath Datta.

A. J. DASH, *Commissioner*.

Jalpaiguri, the 12th April 1939.

No. 2657G. — It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the union board in police-station in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Jalpaiguri:—

Rajganj police-station.

Mantadari union board.

Babu Khir Chandra Roy, *vice* Babu Ubhar Sing Das, removed.

Babu Sashi Bhushan Roy, *vice* Munshi Majiruddin Mahammed, removed.

No. 2659G. — It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Bengal Act V of 1919), Munshi Noor Ali Mahammed has been duly elected to be a member of the Majhiali union board in Rajganj police-station in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Jalpaiguri, *vice* Munshi Fokoruddin Md., deceased.

I. STEWART, MAJOR, *Dy. Commr.*

Dinajpur, the 6th/11th April 1939.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 36 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Babu Uday Chandra Ray Choudhury of village Bahin, police-station Raiganj, has been duly elected to be a member of Bahin union board in Raiganj police-station within the jurisdiction of the Sadar subdivision of the Dinajpur district, *vice* Babu Harendra Narayan Ray Choudhury, deceased.

A. D. KHAN, *District Magistrate*.

Malda, the 12th April 1939.

No. 1. — It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), Babu Kunjalal Saha has been duly appointed to be a member of the Debinagar union board, police-station Nawabganj in the district of Malda, *vice* Babu Debendra Nath Saha, deceased.

[ILLEGIBLE], for *District Magistrate*.

Bogra, the 15th April 1939.

No. 914J. — It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Maulvi Syed Golam Kaddus Miah has been duly elected to be a member of the Digdair union board, police-station Shariakandi, *vice* Maulvi Mahfazul Haque Talukder, deceased.

B. N. CHAKRAVARTY, *District Magistrate*.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939.

PART IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 31st March 1939.

No. A.-803.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, which the Central Electricity Board proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), is published, as required by sub-section (I) of section 38 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th July 1939.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Electricity Board. Such objections or suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary, Central Electricity Board, C/o Labour Department, Government of India, New Delhi, up to the 22nd April and thereafter to Simla.

Draft Amendment.

In Rule 47 of the said Rules, after the words "authorised persons" the words "and at least two other employees for every one hundred or less persons" shall be inserted.

C. M. KER,

Secy., Central Electricity Board.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 20th March 1939.

No. F.-32/39-E.—Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, K.C.S.I., Bar-at-law, Advocate General for the Federation, is granted leave for four months and one day, with effect from the 4th June, 1939.

No. F.-32/39-E.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Government of India Act, 1935, read with paragraph 11 of the Government of India (Commencement and Transitory Provisions) Order, 1936, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. M. Bose, Bar-at-law, to act as the Advocate General for the Federation, with effect from the 4th June, 1939, *vice* Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter granted leave, or until further orders.

G. H. SPENCE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

may, if he is satisfied as to the applicant's competence, grant him a certificate authorising him to perform all or certain of the duties of an actuary under the Act subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified in the certificate.

Deposits with the Bank.

5. (1) Sterling securities shall be sent by the depositor with a covering letter to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, London, and shall be held by the London office of the Bank on behalf of the Calcutta office of the Bank.

(2) Deposits in sterling securities shall not be brought on the books of the Calcutta office of the Bank until that office has received a certificate in respect of the securities in Form I granted by the London office of the Bank.

(3) Deposits, other than deposits in sterling securities, shall be sent by the depositor with a covering letter to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, and shall be held by the Calcutta office of the Bank.

(4) Securities shall be duly transferred to the Bank by the depositor.

(5) Upon receipt of the certificate referred to in sub-rule (2) or of a deposit under sub-rule (3) the Calcutta office of the Bank shall send—

(a) a receipt in Form II to the depositor; and

(b) a certificate in Form III to the Superintendent of Insurance:

Provided that, if the Bank is not satisfied as to the validity of the title of the depositor to the securities, it may return them to him with the request that they shall first be renewed or that such other measures as may be necessary may be taken to clear the title.

(6) The market value of sterling securities held by the Bank shall be converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

6. When the form or amount of a deposit is changed by reason of a subsequent deposit, a substitution or a payment under sub-section (9) or sub-section (10) of section 7 of the Act, the Bank shall, within two weeks from the entry of such change in the books of the Bank, send a fresh receipt and a fresh certificate of the nature, and in the manner, described in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-rule (5) of rule 5.

7. When a security in deposit matures, or when any yield on such security ceases to accrue, the Bank shall not be bound to inform the depositor; but, upon receipt of a requisition from the depositor made in writing and in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Bank shall, within six weeks of such a receipt, collect the discharge value and hold the amount in cash to the credit of the depositor or invest it in securities specified by the depositor.

8. (1) No interest shall be paid on cash deposits.
Interest and dividends on deposits.

(2) Interest or dividends on sterling securities shall be remitted by the London office of the Bank to the Calcutta office of the Bank at the Telegraphic Transfer Rate on India prevailing on the date of realisation of the interest or dividends.

(3) The Calcutta office of the Bank shall remit interest or dividends on securities other than sterling securities, and amounts received from the London office of the Bank under sub-rule (2) without delay to the depositor at an office in India to be specified by the depositor,—

- (a) if the office so specified is at a place where there is an office of the Bank or a branch of the Imperial Bank of India, by means of a Government draft, and
- (b) in other cases, by a Security Deposit Interest Payment Draft on the nearest Government Treasury,

after deduction of a commission of annas four on every sum of Rs. 100 or part thereof.

9. (1) Withdrawals and payments from deposits and purchases of securities shall not be made save in accordance with the provisions of the Act and on receipt by the Bank of a requisition in writing and in accordance with the provisions of the Act from the depositor, a liquidator acting in accordance with law or a Court of competent jurisdiction, as the case may be.

(2) The Bank shall not be bound, in pursuance of sub-rule (1), to return securities actually deposited, but may substitute therefor new scrip of securities of the same description and amount.

(3) The Bank shall be entitled to charge, for the purchase of securities, any brokerage payable by the Bank in respect of such purchase.

10. (1) The Superintendent of Insurance shall be entitled, free of information as any fee, to inspect, or to require from the Bank regards deposits. any information relating to, any security deposited with the Bank under the Act.

(2) The Bank shall, if so required, furnish the Superintendent of Insurance, or any person authorised by him in that behalf in writing, with a copy of any entry in any register or book maintained by the Bank relating to any deposit made with the Bank under the Act.

(3) The Bank shall publish in the *Gazette of India* as soon as may be after the 1st January in each year a list in Form IV of deposits made with it under the Act, as at 31st December of the preceding year.

Prospectuses, tables and proposal forms.

11. (1) No person shall supply or exhibit any prospectus or table of prospectuses and premium rates to any other person with a view to tables. the issue of a policy of insurance unless such prospectus or table includes—

- (a) a description of the contingency or contingencies to be covered by insurance and the class or classes of lives or property eligible for insurance under the terms of such prospectus or table;
- (b) a full statement of the circumstances, if any, in which rebates of the premiums quoted in the prospectus or table will be allowed to any person taking out or renewing a policy together with the rates of rebate applicable to each case; and
- (c) a copy of section 41 of the Act.

(2) The provisions of sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to have been complied with if to every such prospectus or table of premium rates supplied

or exhibited after the date of commencement of the Act is attached in the form of an addendum a statement containing so much of the matters referred to in sub-rule (1) as is not already included in the said prospectuses or tables, but every prospectus and table of premium rates printed after the coming into force of the Act shall have the matters referred to in the said clauses incorporated therein.

12. (1) Every proposal form in the case of life insurance or, in the case of any other form of insurance, the document, *Proposal forms.* if any, forming the basis of the contract shall contain the matters referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 11.

(2) The provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 11 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to proposal forms except that where an addendum is attached to a proposal form it also shall be signed by the person who signs the proposal form.

Election of directors by policyholders.

13. (1) A person shall not be eligible for election as a director of an insurance company under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Act unless—
Qualifications of elected directors of insurance companies.

(a) he holds, otherwise than by way of assignment or transfer, one or more policies of life insurance issued by the company satisfying the following requirements:—

(i) the policies shall be either whole life policies or endowment life insurance policies, and not encumbered in any way; and

(ii) the total sum assured by the policies, including any bonuses that may have attached to them before the date of election, is not less than Rs. 2,000, where the company has at that date been carrying on life insurance business for not less than 5 years, and not less than Rs. 1,000 in other cases; and

(iii) where the company has been carrying on life insurance business for more than 2 years, each of the policies shall have been in force for not less than one, two or three years, according as the company has at the date of election been carrying on life insurance business for not more than 5 years, for more than 5 but not more than 8 years, or for more than 8 years; and

(b) he is not a director (other than an elected director of the company), manager, legal or technical adviser, managing agent, insurance agent or employee of any insurer, or an employer of insurance agents.

(2) If at any date after election as a director, a person ceases to hold one or more policies of life insurance satisfying all the requirements specified in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) or begins to hold any disqualifying office or employment specified in clause (b) thereof, he shall forthwith cease to be an elected director of the company.

14. (1) The election of directors under section 48 of the Act shall take place at a meeting of the holders of policies of life insurance issued by the company, which shall be held at the station where the principal office of the company is situated.
Election of directors under section 48.

(2) Not less than 28 days before the meeting is to be held, there shall be inserted in a newspaper published in the English language and in a newspaper published in an Indian language circulating in the place where the principal office of the company is situated and, if there are policyholders of the company residing in a Province other than that in which the principal office of the company is situated, in a newspaper published in a principal language of, and circulating in, that Province, a notice stating the number of directors to be elected at, and the time and place of, such meeting, which shall be fixed with a view to affording voters the fullest opportunities for attending, and informing policyholders how to obtain admission to the meeting according to the manner hereinafter described. Such notice shall also set forth the qualifications which a person must possess in order to be eligible for election as a director, and shall invite applications from eligible persons prepared to accept office:

Provided that, where a company prints on its policies the qualifications of elected directors as set forth in rule 13, or issues, at least three months before the election, to all existing policyholders whose policies do not contain a statement of those qualifications, for attachment to their policies a slip setting forth those qualifications, the notice to be published in newspapers in accordance with this sub-rule need not set forth those qualifications:

Provided further that a company may, in respect of one or more Provinces, instead of publishing the notice in newspapers, send it by post to every policyholder residing therein.

(3) The applications from eligible persons prepared to accept office as elected directors of the company shall be sent by registered post to the principal office of the company so as to reach it not less than 10 days before the date of the meeting. If the number of such applicants does not exceed the number of directors to be elected, all such applicants shall be deemed to have been elected as directors, and it shall not be necessary to hold the meeting of policyholders as previously announced. The company shall in that event inform the policyholders by notice inserted in newspapers or by notice sent individually by post or by both methods, of the names of persons elected as directors and of the cancellation of the meeting.

(4) Every policyholder who desires to attend the meeting shall apply to the company for a certificate of admission not less than 10 days before the date of the meeting, and the company on being satisfied that the applicant holds a policy of life insurance issued by the company shall issue a certificate at least 6 days before the date of the meeting. Such certificate shall, if applied for by post, be sent only to the address of the policyholder, or if applied for in person, be delivered only on production of the relevant policy. A certificate of admission shall not be transferable.

(5) No person other than those whose presence is necessary for the conduct of the meeting shall be admitted to the meeting unless he produces the certificate of admission granted to him under sub-rule (4).

(6) The meeting shall be presided over by the Chairman for the time being of the Board of Directors of the company, or in his absence by any director nominated by him, or in the absence of any such director by a chairman elected by the policyholders present at the meeting.

(7) Votes for the election of directors may be given at the meeting either personally or by proxy. The instrument appointing a proxy

shall be in writing under the hand of the appointer in favour of a policyholder, and shall be presented at the principal office of the company not less than 3 days before the date of the meeting.

(8) Every policyholder present at the meeting shall be given one voting paper on his own behalf and one voting paper in respect of each proxy, if any, which he holds. The number of votes to be given on each voting paper shall not exceed the number of directors to be elected and not more than one vote shall be given on each voting paper to any one candidate.

(9) The votes shall be counted by the company's auditors if present in that capacity, or failing them by scrutineers appointed by the meeting and working under the supervision of the Chairman. The result of the ballot shall be announced at the meeting, and in the event of an equality of votes the election shall be decided by lot.

(10) The first meeting of policyholders in accordance with this rule shall be held not later than one year after the commencement of the Act or in the case of a company incorporated after the commencement of the Act, within two years of the date of registration to carry on life insurance business.

(11) An election held in accordance with this rule shall not be invalid merely by reason of the accidental omission to send any notice or other document to, or the non-receipt of any notice or other document by, any policyholder, or of any other accidental irregularity or informality in the observance of the provisions of this rule.

15. (1) A director elected in accordance with these rules shall, as Elected directors regards retirement from office and all other matters, be subject to the same rules and regulations as the other directors of the company. subject to the same rules as other directors.

(2) In the event of a casual vacancy arising among the directors elected in accordance with these rules the remaining directors may fill the vacancy by appointing a policyholder who is eligible under rule 13 for election as a director, and the person so appointed shall be subject to retirement at the same time as the director in whose place he is appointed.

Insurance Agents.

16. An individual who desires to obtain or renew a licence to act as issue of licences an insurance agent shall proceed as follows:—
to insurance agents.

- (a) He shall pay into the Reserve Bank of India or where there is no office of that Bank into the Imperial Bank of India acting as the agent of that Bank or into any Government Treasury, the fee prescribed under sub-rule (3) of rule 24 in the case of a fresh licence, or the sum of one rupee in the case of renewal of a licence, and obtain a receipt therefor.
- (b) He shall also obtain from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of the Province in which he resides, or, if he resides outside British India from the Superintendent of Insurance a form of application for the licence which shall be as prescribed in Form V.
- (c) He shall then send the completed application form together with the receipt to the aforesaid Registrar of Joint Stock

Companies or the Superintendent of Insurance, as the case may be, who shall, after taking all reasonable steps to satisfy himself that the application is in order and that the applicant is not disqualified from holding a licence, issue a licence in Form VI:

Provided that where it appears that a former licence of the applicant has been cancelled by the Superintendent of Insurance on the ground that the applicant has knowingly contravened a provision of the Act the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies shall report the matter to the Superintendent of Insurance.

17. Where the Superintendent of Insurance cancels the licence of Cancellation of an insurance agent under sub-section (5) of section 42 of the Act he shall:—

- (a) inform the Registrars of Joint Stock Companies in all the Provinces that the licence has been cancelled,
- (b) require the agent to return the licence issued to him, and
- (c) cause the fact of cancellation to be announced in the *Gazette of India* and in such Provincial Gazette or Gazettes as he deems fit.

Provident Societies.

18. (1) Provident societies which immediately before the transaction of bond investment business of the Act were transacting bond investment business may continue to receive premiums or contributions and to make payments in respect of such business but shall not undertake any new business of that class.

(2) For the purpose of sub-rule (1), 'bond investment business' means the business of effecting contracts by the issue of bonds, endowment certificates or other documents, whereby in return for one or more premiums paid to the provident society, the payment is insured of a sum or series of sums, at a future date or dates, whether fixed beforehand or determined by chance.

19. (1) Every provident society shall in addition to the matters Rules of provident societies specified in clauses (a) to (o) of sub-section (1) of section 74 of the Act set forth in its rules:—

- (i) that where a policy is applied for on the life of the person other than the person paying the premiums on such policy, the name of the person paying the premiums shall be inserted in the policy, the policy shall not be issued till the life assured (or if he be not of age his legal guardian) has given his consent in writing to the insurance being effected, and the amount secured shall not be excessive having regard to the interest of the person paying the premiums in the life assured;
- (ii) the disqualifications, if any, due to change of occupation, residence, or other specified cause;
- (iii) the terms upon which any policy may be kept in force for a reduced benefit without liability to payment of further premiums;

- (iv) a statement to the effect that all policies issued after the commencement of the Act shall have clearly set out therein the matters referred to in clauses (f), (g), (h), (i) and (j) of sub-section (1) of section 74 of the Act and those referred to in clauses (ii) and (iii) above;
 - (v) the method of voting at the meetings of the managing body and the number constituting a quorum;
 - (vi) a statement that no dividend may be declared except as a result of a valuation under sub-section (1) of section 81.
 - (vii) a statement that no bonus other than an interim bonus may be declared except as a result of a valuation made in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 81, that the rate of such bonus may not exceed that recommended by the actuary, and that no interim bonus may be declared at a rate exceeding that approved by an actuary; and
 - (viii) a statement that the paid-up capital may not be treated as part of the society's assets for the purpose of showing a divisible surplus at the time of any investigation made under sub-section (1) of section 81, and that where assets of the nature of organisation or preliminary expenses exceed the paid-up capital the fund shall be diminished by the amount of such excess for the purpose of ascertaining the financial condition of the society.
- (2) All rules made by a Local or Provincial Government under section 24 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, are hereby repealed.
20. (1) The revenue account and balance sheet of a provident society Forms of account shall be prepared in accordance with Forms VII and statements. and VIII respectively, and in their completion regard shall be had to the notes appended thereto.
- (2) If it so desires a provident society may submit a profit and loss account in addition to a revenue account and balance sheet.
- (3) The statements required under clauses (a) (i) and (b) of sub-section (2) of section 80 of the Act shall be prepared in accordance with Forms IX and X respectively.

21. (1) Whenever an investigation is made into the financial condition of a provident society under section 81 of the Act the report of the actuary—

- (a) shall, so far as practicable, be prepared in accordance with the regulations and requirements contained in the Fourth Schedule to the Act except that it shall not be necessary to supply a consolidated revenue account in Form G, a statement in Form DDD of additions to and deductions from policies and a statement in Form DDDD of particulars of policies forfeited or lapsed;
- (b) shall contain in the appropriate places the information required in clauses (a) to (e) of sub-section (2) of section 81;

- (c) shall state the proportion of the renewal premium income spent in payment of commission and other expenses in each year during the period since the last investigation after allowing, as the cost of the new business of the year, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of single premiums and 90 per cent. of first year's premiums falling due in the year after deduction of those unpaid under policies allowed to lapse in the year.
- (d) shall state whether the actuary has taken steps to prevent the policy reserve values from being not less than the minimum surrender values; and
- (e) shall have appended to it a certificate as prescribed in sub-section (2) of section 81.

(2) Where an investigation into the financial condition of a provident society is made as at a date other than the expiration of the year of account, the accounts for the period since the expiration of the last year of account and the balance sheet as at the date at which the investigation is made shall be prepared and audited in the manner provided by the Act and these rules.

22. Every document submitted to the Superintendent of Insurance under section 82 of the Act shall be signed by two or more directors where the Society is a company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or under any Act repealed thereby or by the proprietors in any other case, and in addition, in all cases, by the principal officer of the society.

23. The notices referred to in sub-section (6) of section 92 of the Act shall be sent by post to the last known addresses of the persons concerned, as recorded in the society's books, and certificates of posting shall be obtained therefor:

Provided that the liquidator may at his discretion send all or any of the notices by registered post.

Fees.

24. (1) The fee for registration under section 3 of the Act shall be one hundred rupees for each of the following classes of insurance business done or to be done by the insurer, namely:—

- (i) life insurance,
- (ii) fire insurance,
- (iii) marine insurance,
- (iv) accident and miscellaneous insurance, including workmen's compensation and motor-car insurance;

Provided that where the business done or to be done is marine insurance business relating to country craft or its cargo and no other form of marine insurance the fee for registration shall be fifty rupees for that class of business and provided further that where an insurer who has obtained a certificate of registration for carrying on marine insurance business relating to country craft or its cargo subsequently applies for registration to carry on any other class of marine insurance business the fee for such registration shall be fifty rupees only.

(2) The fee for registration shall be paid into the Bank or where there is no office of the Bank, into the Imperial Bank of India acting as the agent of that Bank or into any Government Treasury for credit under the head "XXXVI-Miscellaneous Departments—Miscellaneous—Fees realised under the Insurance Act, 1938," and the receipt shall be sent along with the application for registration.

(3) The fee for a licence to act as an insurance agent under section 42 of the Act shall be one rupee.

(4) The fees payable under sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Act shall be paid in the manner provided in sub-rule (2).

Miscellaneous.

25. An actuary investigating the financial condition of an insurer shall, in addition to the reports, statements and abstracts required to be furnished under section 13, furnish statements with regard to the following matters:—

- (a) whether he has taken steps to prevent the policy reserve values from being not less than the minimum surrender values;
- (b) the proportion of the renewal premium income spent in payment of commission and other expenses in each year during the period since the last investigation after allowing, as the cost of the new business of the year, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of single premiums and 90 per cent. of first year's premiums falling due in the year after deduction of those unpaid under policies allowed to lapse in the year.

26. The declaration referred to in clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Act shall be in Form XI and one copy of the declaration shall be signed in the manner described in sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Act.

27. Every insurer, so long as he has policies on the dividing principle remaining in force, shall submit all returns in respect of dividing insurance business required under the Act or these rules in respect of such business separately from the corresponding returns in respect of other insurance business, and along with the revenue account shall also furnish in respect of such business returns in Forms XII, XIII and XIV respectively. Four copies shall be submitted of each of these three last mentioned returns.

SCHEDULE.

Form I.

(See Rule 5.)

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

London.....193 .

Certified that the.....
have this day deposited the undermentioned securities.

Manager.

Number.	Loan.	Face Value (in sterling).	Market Value (ex-dividend) in sterling.	Interest or Dividend paid up to.	Remarks.
Total ..					

Form II.

(See Rule 5.)

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

No. L. T.
S. T.

Securities Department.

Calcutta.....193 .

Received from the.....
the undernoted deposits in terms of the Insurance Act, 1938.

Manager.

	Cash.	Approved Securities.					Remarks.
		Number.	Loan.	Face Value.	Interest or Dividend paid up to	Market Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total							

Grand Total of columns 2 and 7.....Rs.

Form III.

(See Rule 5.)

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Securities Department, Calcutta.

Reference No. Sec./

Dated the.....19

Statement showing the particulars of deposits held on behalf of the.....
.....of the Insurance Act, 1938.

Existing deposits (excluding deposits with- drawn).				New deposit.			Total.		
Cash.	Securities.		Cash.	Securities.		Cash.	Securities.		Loan.
	Loan.	Face Value.		Loan.	Face Value.		Face Value.	Book Value.	
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total									

Certified that the above agree with the entries in the Books maintained by the Bank.

Form V.

(See Rule 16.)

***Application for a licence to act as an Insurance Agent for the year ending 31st
March 19 .***

(1) Full name of the applicant	(1)
(2) Father's name	(2)
(3) Permanent home address	(3)
(4) Present postal address	(4)
(5) Age and date of birth	(5)
(6) Does the applicant hold a licence and if so since when has he been holding a licence ?	(6)
(7) What is the number of the licence held, if any ?	(7)
(8) Has the applicant been found to be of unsound mind by a Court of competent jurisdiction ?	(8)
(9) Has the applicant been found guilty of criminal misappropriation or criminal breach of trust or cheating by a Court of competent jurisdiction ?	(9)
(10) In the course of any judicial proceedings relating to any policy of insurance or the winding up of an insurance company or in the course of an investigation of the affairs of an insurer has the applicant been found guilty of or to have knowingly participated in or connived at any fraud, dishonesty or misrepresentation against an insurer or an assured ?	(10)
(11) Has the applicant's licence been cancelled at any time by the Superintendent of Insurance and if so when ?	(11)
(12) Has an application for a licence ever been refused ? If so, when and by whom ?	(12)

Declaration.

I, the applicant, declare that the above answers are true and that the licence for which I hereby apply will be used only by myself for soliciting or procuring insurance business.

Date

19 .

Signed

N.B.—The attention of the applicant is drawn to section 104 of the Insurance Act, 1938, which provides that whoever in any document required for the purposes of any of the provisions of that Act wilfully makes a statement false in any material particular knowing it to be false shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

Form VI.

(See Rule 16.)

No. of Licence

Licence to act as an Insurance Agent under Part II of the Insurance Act,
1938.

of

having paid the prescribed fee and having made the necessary declaration
is hereby authorised to act as an Insurance Agent up to 31st March
19

Dated the day of 19 .

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
Superintendent of Insurance,

Signature of Licence-holder.

(To be made as soon as licence is received.)

Bn.

NOTE.—If it is desired to renew this licence for a further period the procedure laid down in rule 17 of the Insurance Act Rules, 1939, must be followed and applications for renewal should reach the issuing authority at least two months before the existing licence expires.

	Ra.	a.	p.
Bonuses in cash	..	..	..
Bonuses in reduction of premiums ..	..	..	..
Expenses of management—			
1. Commission to agents	..	..	..
2. Commission and allowances other than those payments contained in item 1.	..	..	..
3. Salaries, etc. (other than those contained in items 1 and 2).	..	..	..
4. Travelling expenses	..	..	..
5. Directors' fees	..	..	..
6. Auditors' fees	..	..	..
7. Actuarial fees	..	..	..
8. Law charges	..	..	..
9. Advertisements	..	..	..
10. Printing and stationery	..	..	..
11. Rents for offices belonging to and occupied by the Society.	..	..	..
12. Rents of other offices occupied by the Society.	..	..	..
13. Other expenses of management (to be specified).	..	..	..

Premiums—	1st yr. prima.	Renewal prima.	Single prima.
to be specified separately according to the classes of contingency set forth in section 65.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
insuring other benefits (to be separately specified).			
Total premiums ..			

Form VII—*concl'd.*

Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
Bad debts Other payments (accounts to be specified) Shareholders' capital paid up at the end of the year as per balance sheet. [Profit transferred to Profit and Loss Account if a Profit and Loss Account is submitted.] Balance of funds at the end of the year as per balance sheets— Ra. a. p. Funds, specified separately according to the classes of contingency set forth in section 65. Investment Revenue Fund. Dividend Reserve Fund. Other funds (to be separately described).		Consideration for annuities granted Ra. a. p. Interest, dividends and rents. Less income tax Entrance fee Fines Other income (accounts to be specified) [Loss transferred to Profit and Loss Account if a Profit and Loss Account is submitted.]	

Notes relating to the Revenue Account—(Form VII).

1. All items in this account shall be net amounts after deduction of the amounts paid and received in respect of reassurances of the society's risks.

2. A society transacting more than one class of business shall show in its accounts the premium income, the claims and the funds separately for business under each class of contingency prescribed or authorised under section 65. (See rule 18.)

3. If any sum has been deducted from the expenses and credit has been taken for it in the balance sheet as an asset the sum so deducted shall be shown in a separate statement, as follows:—

*Statement regarding preliminary expenses, etc., submitted by the
for the year ending 19*

Balance at beginning of year either of the adverse balance of any profit and loss or revenue account or such bad debts and preliminary and other expenses as may not have been included in the profit and loss or revenue account either as loss or outgo but for which credit is taken in the balance sheet as assets .. Rs.

Addition thereto during the year not shown as loss or outgo in either the profit and loss or revenue account .. Rs.

Total .. Rs.

Less amount written off during the year as per profit and loss or revenue account.

Balance at the end of year still shown as assets in the balance sheet.

4. The society may, if it so desires, show in this account the amount of commission on new business separately from commission on renewal premiums.

5. The items on the income side must relate to income whether actually received or not and the items on the expenditure side must relate to expenditure whether actually paid or not.

6. Any office premises which form part of the assets of any fund of the society must be treated as an interest earning investment and accordingly in the revenue account a fair rent for the premises shall be included under the heading "Interest, Dividends and Rents" and a proper charge for the use thereof shall be included in the appropriate place in the expenses of management.

7. The following information shall be supplied in addition, namely, the gross premium income for each class of contingency for which the net premium income is shown separately in the revenue account. (See note 1.)

Form VIII.

(See Rule 20.)

Balance Sheet of

as at day of 19 .

Shareholders' capital (each class to be stated separately)—		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Authorized—					Loans—		
shares of Rs.	each Rs.				On mortgages of property		
Subscribed—					On security of municipal and other public rates.		
shares of Rs.	each Rs.				On stocks and shares		
					On society's policies within their surrender value.		
Called up—					On personal security		
shares of Rs.	each Rs.				To other provident societies and insurers		
Less unpaid calls	Rs.				Investments—		
					Deposit with the Reserve Bank of India (Securities to be specified).		
Balances of Funds—					Indian Government Securities		
To be specified separately as shown in the Revenue Account (Form VII).					Provincial Government Securities		
Balance of Profit and Loss Account ..					British, British Colonial and British Dominion Government Securities.		
					Foreign Government Securities		

Form VIII—*contd.*

Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.
Debiture stock	per cent.	..	Investments— <i>contd.</i>		
Loans and advances (a)	..	..	Indian Municipal Securities ..	..	..
Bills payable (a)	..	..	British and Colonial Securities ..	..	..
Estimated liability in respect of outstanding claims (b).			Foreign Securities ..	..	..
To be stated separately in respect of each fund shown in the Revenue Account (Form VII).			Bonds, Debentures, Stocks and other Securities whereon Interest is guaranteed by the Indian Government or a Provincial Government.		
Annuities due and unpaid (b)	..	..	Bonds, Debentures, Stocks and other Securities whereon Interest is guaranteed by the British or any Colonial Government.		
Outstanding dividends	..	..	Bonds, Debentures, Stocks and other Securities whereon Interest is guaranteed by any Foreign Government.		
Sundry creditors (including outstanding and accruing expenses and taxes) (a).			Debentures of any railway in India ..	..	..
Other sums owing by the society (a)	..	..	Debentures of any railway out of India ..	..	..
Contingent liabilities (to be specified) (c)	..	..	Preference or guaranteed shares of any railway in India.		
			Preference or guaranteed shares of any railway out of India.		
			Railway Ordinary Stocks (i) in India, (ii) out of India.		
			Other Debentures and Debenture Stock of Companies incorporated (i) in India, (ii) out of India.		

Form VIII—concl'd.

	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
		Investments—concl'd.
		Other guaranteed and preference Stocks and Shares of Companies incorporated (i) in India, (ii) out of India.
		Other ordinary Stocks and Shares of Companies incorporated (i) in India, (ii) out of India.
		Holdings in Subsidiary Companies ..
		House property (i) in India, (ii) out of India.
		Other investments (to be specified) ..
		Agents' Balances ..
		Outstanding premiums (b)(d) ..
		Interest, dividends and rents outstanding (b).
		Interest, dividends and rents accruing but not due (b).
		Sundry debtors ..
		Bills receivable ..
		Cash—
		At bankers on Deposit Account ..
		At bankers on Current Account and in hand.
		Other Accounts to be specified (e) ..

Footnotes to Balance Sheet—(Form VIII).

(a) If the society has deposited security as cover in respect of any of these items the amount and nature of the securities so deposited must be clearly indicated on the face of the balance sheet.

(b) These items are or have been included in the corresponding items in the revenue account or profit and loss account. Outstanding and accruing interest, dividend and rents must be shown after deduction of income-tax or the income-tax must be provided for amongst the liabilities on the other side of the balance sheet.

(c) Such items as amount of liability in respect of bills discounted uncalled capital in respect of other investments, etc., must be shown in their several categories under the heading contingent liabilities or the appropriate items on the assets side must be set out in such detail as will clearly indicate the amount of uncalled capital.

(d) Either this item should be shown net or the commission must be provided for amongst the liabilities on the other side of the balance sheet.

(e) Under this heading must be included such items as the following which must be shown under separate headings suitably described:—

Office furniture, goodwill, preliminary, formation and organisation expenses, development expenditure account, discount on debentures issued, other expenditure carried forward to be written off in future years, adverse balance on profit and loss account, etc. The amounts included in the balance sheet must not be in excess of cost.

Statement and Certificates relating to the Balance Sheet.

I. There shall be appended to the balance sheet a statement showing separately for every asset which is included in the balance sheet, the full title and particulars of the asset, and the value at which it is included in the above balance sheet, and in the case of assets being stock exchange securities, the nominal value and the market value as at the date of the balance sheet. In stating the market value of a stock exchange security no credit shall be taken in the statement for accrued interest.

II. To the balance sheet shall be appended:—

(a) A certificate signed by the same persons as are required to sign the balance sheet certifying that the values of all the assets have been reviewed as at the date of the balance sheet and that in their belief the assets set forth therein are shown in the aggregate at amounts not exceeding their realisable or market value under each of the several headings "Loans", "Investments", "Agents' Balances", "Outstanding premiums", "Interest, dividends and rents outstanding", "Interest, dividends and rents accruing but not due", "Sundry debtors," "Bills receivable" and the items entered under 'other accounts'.

Provided that if the persons signing the certificate are unable to certify without reservation that the assets set forth in the balance sheet are so shown as aforesaid, a full explanation should be given.

(b) A certificate signed by the auditor (which shall be in addition to any other certificate or report he is required by law to give with respect to the balance sheet) certifying that he has verified the cash balances, the loans and investments.

Form IX.

(See Rule 20.)

Statement under clause (a) (i) of sub-section (2) of section 80 in respect of (here insert name of provident society)
for the year ending.....

Contingencies on which sum assured or other benefit is payable.* (Classified according to the contingencies separately specified in section 65.)	New policies effected.			Existing policies discontinued.					
	Number of policies.	Total full sums assured.	Total premium income received.	By happening of contingency insured against.		Surrenders, forfeitures and lapses.		For other reasons.	
				No.	Sum assured and Bonus.	No.	Sum assured and Bonus.	No.	Sum assured and Bonus.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.

*Where the provident society issues annuities either immediate or deferred the statement should show the number of each class of such annuities, the annual sums payable, and the consideration received or the annual premium in the case of deferred annuities.

Form X.

(See Rule 20.)

Statement under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 80 in respect of (here insert name of provident society) for the year ending.....

	No.	Sum assured.
		Rs.
Policies effected—		
By husband or wife		
„ son		
„ daughter		
„ father		
„ mother		
„ brother		
„ sister		
„ grandson		
„ grand-daughter		
„ nephew		
„ niece		
„ any other person		
Total ..		

Form XI.

(See Rule 26.)

It is hereby certified that all amounts received directly or indirectly at credit of the revenue account in respect of business transacted in India referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Act, whether from the head office of the insurer or from any other source outside India, have been shown in the afore-mentioned revenue account, except such sums as properly appertain to the capital account, and it is further certified that all expenditure, including claims, attributable to business in India, met during the year in question from sources arising outside India, has been shown in the said revenue account except such sums as properly appertain to the capital account.

Form XII.

(See Rule 27.)

Submitted by the (here insert name of insurer) for the year ending

19

	Dividing insurance policies insuring money to be paid on death.		Dividing insurance policies insuring money to be paid on marriage.		And so on for each other class of dividing insurance business for which a separate revenue account is submitted.
	No.	*Minimum sum assured guaranteed.	No.	*Minimum sum assured guaranteed.	
1. Policies at beginning of year		Rs.		Rs.	
2. New policies issued	..	..			
3. Old policies revived	..	..			
4. Old policies changed and increased	..	..			
5. Bonus additions allotted	..	..			
Total					
<i>Discontinued during year—</i>					
6. By death	..	..			
7. By survivance or the happening of the contingencies insured against other than death.	..	..			
8. By expiry of term under temporary insurances	..	..			
9. By surrender of policy	..	..			
10. By surrender of bonus	..	..			
11. By forfeiture or lapse	..	..			
12. By change and decrease	..	..			
13. By being not taken up	..	..			
Total discontinued					
Total existing at end of year					

*If there be no minimum amount guaranteed to be paid on the happening of the contingency insured against, the column may remain blank.

Form XIII.

(See Rule 27.)

Submitted by the (here insert name of insurer) for the year ending
19 .

	Number of dividing insurance policies effected in the year under review insuring sums payable at death.		
	Under table No. 1.	Under table No. 2.	And so on for each other table of dividing insurance business insuring sums payable at death.
(1) Number of Policies assuring money to be paid on the death of a male life— effected during the year by— the life assured his wife			
.. son			
.. daughter			
.. father			
.. mother			
.. brother			
.. sister			
any person other than the above relations.			
(2) Number of Policies assuring money to be paid on the death of a female life— effected during the year by— the life assured her husband			
.. son			
.. daughter			
.. father			
.. mother			
.. brother			
.. sister			
any person other than the above relations.			
Total number of Policies effected in the year ..			

If the different tables be not distinguished from one another by numbers, as assumed in the above Form, the headings to the Form may be altered accordingly.

Form XIV.

(See Rule 27.)

Submitted by the (here insert name of insurer) for the year ending
19 .

Age of life on the death of whom the policy monies become payable.	Number of dividing insurance policies effected in the year under review insuring sums payable at death.			
	Under table No. 1.	Under table No. 2.	Under table No. 3.	And so on for each other table of dividing insurance business insuring sums payable at death.
Under 5 years				
Over 5 and under 10				
„ 10 „ 15				
„ 15 „ 20				
„ 20 „ 25				
„ 25 „ 30				
„ 30 „ 35				
„ 35 „ 40				
„ 40 „ 45				
„ 45 „ 50				
„ 50 „ 55				
„ 55 „ 60				
„ 60 „ 65				
„ 65 „ 70				
„ 70				
Total number of Policies effected in the year.	(These totals should agree with the totals in Form XIII.)			

If the different tables be not distinguished from one another by numbers, as assumed in the above Form, the headings to the Form may be altered accordingly.

No. 589-I(4)/38.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1939 (XI of 1939), the Central Government is pleased to appoint the first day of July 1939, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

No. 589-I(4)/38.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938), the Central Government is pleased to appoint the first day of July 1939, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

H. Dow,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 1st April 1939.

No. 8-M.I.(6)/38. — The services of Lieutenant Commander I. B. W. Heanly, R.I.N., Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Chittagong (temporary), are replaced at the disposal of the Defence Department (Navy Branch), with effect from the 8th May 1939.

No. 8-M.I.(6)/38.—Lieutenant Commander F. L. Hemming, R.I.N., has been appointed Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Chittagong, with effect from the 8th February 1939.

N. R. PILLAI,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.

The 1st April 1939.

No. 2-A.(4)/39.—The names of persons who were enrolled on the Register of Accountants and of those who were included in the List of Approved Accountants during the period from the 2nd July to the 31st December 1938 are hereby notified for general information:—

LIST A.

Persons enrolled on the Register of Accountants.

*Indicates the names of those Accountants who do not hold Auditor's Certificates.

NOTE (i).—The date within brackets against a name is the date on which the Auditor's Certificate was originally granted.

NOTE (ii).—All accountants in the list whose names are not marked with (*) hold Auditor's Certificates valid until the 30th day of June 1939.

NOTE (iii).—The figure in the beginning of each name indicates the Enrolment number of the Accountant.

763. Ashar, Girdharlal Popat, G.D.A., Travelling Auditor, Ballarpur Collieries, Ballarpur, District Chanda (C. P.). (4-8-38.)

762. Bhagvat, Moreswar Nilkanth, G.D.A., Messrs. Talekar and Bhagvat, Dinkara Buildings, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi. (1-8-38.)

764. Bhattacharyya, Anil Bandhu, B.A., A.S.A.A., Messrs. Bose, Batty and Company, 1-B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. (16-8-38.)

773. Bose, Radha Bhusan, M.A., B.Sc., B.COM., A.S.A.A., A-3, Clive Buildings, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta. (23-11-38.)

775. Datta, Jyotis Chandra, A.C.A., 121, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta. (23-11-38.)

769. Desai, Mahendra Jamiatram, B.A., LL.B., Messrs. "Lakhia Desai and Company," Chaturbhuj Bhuvan, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad. (6-9-38.)

771. Deshpande, Anant Venkatesh, A.S.A.A., Reay House, Hornby Road, Bombay. (1-10-38.)

759. Doodhmal, Rusi Cooverji, Empire Terrace, Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay. (18-7-38.)

767. Kapur, Arjan Das, Messrs. A. D. Kapur and Company, 115, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. (26-8-38.)

760. Khanna, Kala Ram, Messrs. Mehra Khanna and Company, Partap Building, 21, Chamberlain Road, Lahore. (29-7-38.)

761. Lakshmaiah, Chimakurti Venkata, Agraharam, Guntur. (1-8-38.)

757. Mathur, Jagdish Chandra, 1003, Egerton Road, Delhi. (11-7-38.)

781. Mellegatti, Gopalkrishna Venkatesh, B.A., Messrs. G. V. Mellegatti & Co., 304, Girgaon Road, 5th Floor, Thakurdwar, Bombay, 2. (28-12-38.)

780. *Nathan, Bension, 752, Daisy Street, Cincinnatus Town, Karachi (Sadar).

778. Nayar, Kolazhi Krishnan, Messrs. K. K. Nayar and Company, 18, Thambuchetty Road, Cox Town, Bangalore. (8-12-38.)

768. Parekh, Chandrakant Vithaldas, 21, Phopalwadi, Bhuleshwar, Bombay No. 2. (6-9-38.)

774. Parthasarathi, Negapatam Rengaswami Aiyangar, B.A., Messrs. Fraser and Ross, Chartered Accountants, 17, Armenian Street, Madras. (23-11-38.)

777. Rajanna, Bodapati, 43-A, Nallathambi Mudali Street, Triplicane, Madras. (7-12-38.)

758. Ramachandran, S., Messrs. Sastri and Shah, Oriental Buildings, Armenian Street, Madras. (16-7-38.)

765. Ramdhyaai, Badarinayana Kallante,
B.Sc., 575, Jama-Jamshed Road,
Bombay 19. (16-8-38.)

766. Roy, Bhupendra Mohan, M.A.,
A.S.A.A., Connaught Circus, New
Delhi. (19-8-38.)

772. Roy, Bimala Prasad, B.A., B.L., P.139,
Janak Road, Kalighat, Calcutta.
(29-10-38.)

779. Roy, Rathindra Nath, B.COM., 11-A,
Nandan Road, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.
(14-12-38.)

770. Sinharay, Ajit Mohan, B.COM.,
Messrs. B. Gupta and Company, 23,
Strand Road, Calcutta. (1-10-38.)

776. Sri Ramulu, Siddavaram Vasudevan,
B.G.A., Power Press, Chickpet,
Bangalore City. (5-12-38.)

756. Venkataraman, Singanallur Venkatesa
Iyer, Messrs. S. R. Batliboi and Com-
pany, Incorporated Accountants, 1-B,
Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
(8-7-38.)

LIST B.

Persons included in the List of Approved Accountants.

1. Bandyopadhyay, Sachindra Nath, M.A.,
B.COM., G.D.A., Messrs. Banerjee,
Roy Chaudhury and Co., 10, Old Post
Office Street, Calcutta.
2. Goodwin, John Stanley, A.C.A., Messrs.
Fraser and Ross, 17, Armenian
Street, Madras.
3. Khandelwal, Hari Prasad, B.COM.
(London), A.C.A., Messrs. H. P.
Khandelwal and Co., Temple Cham-
bers, 6, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta.
4. Malhotra, Puran Chand, A.S.A.A.,
Messrs. P. C. Malhotra and Co., 19,
Dinga Singh Building, The Mall,
Lahore.
5. Mukhopadhyay, Bhupendra Nath,
B.Sc., G.D.A., Messrs. N. Sarkar and
Co., 17, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
6. Rajan, Nallam Chakaravarthi, G.D.A.,
9/875, Variety Hall Road, Coim-
batore.
7. Sankaran, G., G.D.A., Messrs. Raja-
many & Sankaran, First Agraharam,
Salem, South India.
8. Sivaram, Lakshmana, G.D.A., 36,
Khansamettu Street, Madras.
9. Tannan, Bodh Raj, A.C.A., Messrs.
Sharp and Tannan, Bank of Baroda
Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.

H. Dow,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RESOLUTIONS.

TARIFFS.

New Delhi, the 30th March 1939.

No. 127-T.(2)/38.—The Tariff Board which in 1930-31 investigated the claim of the Sugar Industry for protection, recommended the grant of protection for a period of fifteen years, the measure of protection to be Rs. 7-4 per cwt. for the first seven years and Rs. 6-4 for the remaining period. The Sugar Industry (Pro-tection) Act of 1932 gave effect to these recom-mendations, except that relating to the measure of protection during the second part of the protection period. The Act required, however, that before the 31st March 1938 a further enquiry should be made to ascertain what degree of protection was needed by the industry for the remaining period of protec-tion. This statutory enquiry was referred to the Tariff Board under the Resolution of the Government of India No. 127-T.(1)/37, dated the 27th March, 1937. The Board submitted its Report in December 1937 but it was not found possible to finish consideration of the Report before the end of March 1938 and the protective duty then in force was accordingly continued for another year by a formal amend-ment of the Act of 1932.

2. The main recommendations of the Board are as follows:—

- (1) The fair selling price of Indian sugar is Rs. 6-13-10 per maund, to which should be added 9 as. per maund for freight and 5 as. for quality, making roughly Rs. 7-12-0 per maund. Java sugar could be landed at Rs. 2-7-0 per maund, and the protection required is therefore Rs. 5-5-0 per maund or Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. This amount of protection should be granted for eight years.
- (2) Permission should be accorded for the manufacture of power alcohol on the understanding that it bears the same rate of duty as petrol.
- (3) No special protection is necessary for the *gur* industry, apart from the pro-tection granted to sugar.
- (4) Research work on the agricultural side is inadequate, and an allotment of 3 as. per cwt. from the excise duty should be made for central research and assistance to provincial agricul-tural departments.
- (5) A marketing survey of the sugar indus-try should be undertaken.
- (6) The additional excise duty levied in 1937 has had unfortunate conse-quences for the cane grower and manufacturer. At the prevailing level of prices the present rate of excise duty is out of proportion.
- (7) The rationalisation of the industry under some form of State control is desirable. For this purpose an All-India conference representing all interests should be convened.

3. The recommendations of the Board besides dealing with the amount of protection required, contain proposals which are intended to increase the efficiency of the industry by measures much wider in scope than anything previously contemplated. These proposals cover a very wide field and necessitate consultation between the Central and Provincial Governments and the other interests concerned, and the Government of India have accordingly confined their examination to the recommendation dealing with the measure of protection.

4. The Board has proceeded on orthodox lines in taking the difference between the estimated "fair selling price" of indigenous sugar and the landed price of imported sugar as the measure of protection required. The "fair selling price" is found to be Rs. 7-11-10 per maund and the landed price to be Rs. 2-7-0 per maund, the difference being Rs. 5-4-10 or Rs. 5-5-0 per maund in round figures. The Board has thus come to the conclusion that Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. (equivalent to Rs. 5-5-0 per maund) is the amount of protection required for the remaining period of protection.

5. The Government of India have carefully examined the detailed calculations on which the Board has arrived at its estimate of the "fair selling price", and are disposed to consider, in the light of recent information, that the figures proposed by the Board for certain items, notably manufacturing costs and profit, and for adjustment of difference in quality are susceptible of reduction. They also consider questionable the assumption that Java sugar, the selling price of which so vitally affects the measure of protection, can be sold ex-duty at as low a figure as Rs. 2-7-0 per maund. The Calcutta c. i. f. quotations for Java white sugar remained well over Rs. 3-8-0 per maund during the first four months of the current financial year, and have thereafter averaged Rs. 4-3-8 per maund. The Board's figure was based on special and purely temporary conditions in Java and is no longer accurate when those conditions no longer obtain. World sugar market conditions have improved since the Board wrote its Report and with the satisfactory working of the International Sugar Agreement there has been a return of confidence and with it an improvement in world prices.

6. There is another, and even more important factor, namely, the recent changes in the Indian industry itself; which must be taken into consideration when examining the proposed protective duty. While the examination of the Tariff Board's report has been in progress, the situation has changed so fundamentally that the report—through no fault of the Board's—is already out of date. The application to the sugar industry of an elaborate and extensive system of control by the United Provinces and Bihar Governments and their decision to levy a provincial cess on cane supplied to the factories and to enforce minimum price regulations more rigidly than in the past have produced new and unexpected conditions which have so modified the basis of the Board's Report that it is not possible to fix the level of protection for the whole of the unexpired term without a further enquiry. The industry, however, is still in an unstable

position, and it must be given sufficient time to adapt itself to the new conditions before a further investigation can usefully be undertaken. The Government of India propose, therefore, to fix the amount of protection for a period of two years from April 1st 1939 to March 31st 1941, pending a further investigation to be held in 1940 in time to enable a decision to be made as to the quantum of protection for the remaining five years from April 1st 1941. For the two years, April 1st 1939 to March 31st 1941, the Government of India propose to impose the present protective duty less 8 as. per cwt. The comparatively high prices ruling for Java sugar support the view that this modest reduction will still leave the indigenous industry adequately protected.

7. The Government of India cannot allow the Board's remarks on the increase in excise duty in 1937 to pass without comment. In paragraph 2 above a finding set out in the Board's Summary to the effect that the present rate of excise duty was out of proportion at the then prevailing level of prices has been quoted. If the body of the Report is referred to, it will be seen that this finding did not represent a belief (which would have been clearly unsustainable) that there existed some absolute standard as to what is the appropriate limit for revenue taxation, which in the case of sugar was exceeded by a duty at the rate of Rs. 2 per cwt. Rather, it referred to the Board's contention that a reduction of duty is necessary "unless the price of sugar can be stabilized at a level which will allow of the payment of a fair price for cane to the grower and a reasonable margin of profit to the manufacturer". This conclusion derived from the earlier finding that the burden of the enhancement of duty made in 1937 fell upon the cane grower and manufacturer alone. That pronouncement was made in the light of conditions prevailing in 1937 and has already become obsolete owing to the great advance of prices since that time; indeed, conditions have so changed that the two Provincial Governments which are quoted by the Board as having criticised the enhancement of the excise duty have since found it possible themselves to impose additional taxation which is to be recovered from the industry, whatever the shoulders that will ultimately bear it.

Even taking a shorter view, confined to the conditions that prevailed when the Board prepared its Report, the Government of India cannot accept as justified the categorical assertion that the enhancement of the duty had no effect on the consumer but that it fell upon the manufacturer and through him upon the cultivator. The Board rests this conclusion upon the following statement:—"Consequent on the increase of excise duty the sugar prices rose by a few annas, but this rise, unlike 1934, was only temporary and for a few days after which prices fell to even lower levels than before". This is not satisfactory evidence. The market was at the time in a highly disorganised condition owing to over-production and there is nothing to show that if the duty had not been imposed prices would not have fallen still lower by an amount equal to, or not far short of, the amount by which the duty was increased. Indeed that

hypothesis is more plausible than the one suggested by the Board for the reason that in the absence of effective foreign competition it is the natural and inevitable tendency for indirect taxation to be borne ultimately by the consumer.

Finally, before leaving this subject, the Government of India are constrained to call in question the appositeness of this part of the Board's report. Its task was to determine the extent of protection against foreign competition that should be afforded to the sugar industry and, with the principle already established that the protective element should be added to the amount of excise duty in determining the rate of import duty, the level of the excise duty did not become relevant to that task. It was outside the scope of the Board's enquiry to propound the adoption of a policy of manipulating the excise duty so as to protect the industry against the results of over-production and uncontrolled competition within this country.

8. The Government of India propose to introduce legislation immediately to give effect to their decision.

ORDER:—

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments, Chief Commissioners, the Political Department and the Political Officers, all Departments of the Government of India (except the Home and External Affairs Departments), the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Central Board of Revenue, the Indian Trade Commissioners, London, Hamburg, Milan, Mombasa, Osaka and New York, the Secretary, Tariff Board, the High Commissioner for India, London, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in India, all the Chambers of Commerce and Associations, the French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Chief Controller of Stores.

ORDERED that a copy (with 15 spare copies) be communicated also to the Government of Burma.

ORDERED also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 199-T.(37)/38.—The protective duty imposed on imported magnesium chloride will determine on the 31st March 1939. In their resolution No. 199-T.(1)/37, dated the 18th December 1938, the Government of India referred to the Tariff Board the question whether any, and if so what, protective measures should be continued beyond that date. The Board has submitted its Report which is published for general information.

2. The Board recommends that protection should be extended to the magnesium chloride industry for a further period of seven years and has proposed a protective duty of annas 15 per cwt. on imported magnesium chloride.

3. The Government of India accept the Board's recommendation in respect of the further period of protection but consider the rate of protective duty proposed to be unduly high.

4. In arriving at the fair selling price for magnesium chloride the Board has rightly taken into account the freight disadvantage which the Indian product has to face in Bombay city. It has, however, made the error of making an allowance on this account in respect of the whole production of the industry, a considerable proportion of which is consumed in upcountry markets where the Indian product either is at no freight disadvantage or even enjoys a certain advantage. The Government of India are of opinion that after rectifying this error the fair selling price can reasonably be fixed at Rs. 2-9 per cwt. and have accordingly decided to impose a protective import duty on magnesium chloride of annas 12 per cwt. Legislation to give effect to this decision will be introduced before the expiry of the present period of protection.

ORDER:—

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments, Chief Commissioners, the Political Department and the Political Officers, all Departments of the Government of India (except the Home and External Affairs Departments), the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Central Board of Revenue, the Indian Trade Commissioners, London, Hamburg, Milan, Mombasa, Osaka and New York, the Secretary, Tariff Board, the High Commissioner for India, London, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in India, all the Chambers of Commerce and Associations, the French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Chief Controller of Stores.

ORDERED that a copy (with 15 spare copies) be communicated also to the Government of Burma.

ORDERED also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 202-T.(9)/38.—In the Government of India Resolution No. 202-T.(1)/36, dated the 11th December 1937, the Tariff Board was asked to re-examine the question of the protection enjoyed by the paper and paper pulp industries in India and to report what protective measures (if any) should be continued after the 31st March 1939. In an *interim* Report the Board found that the revenue surcharge of 25 per cent. imposed in 1931 on the protective duties was no longer justifiable. The Government of India consequently removed the surcharge under their Commerce Department Notification No. 202-T.(4)/38, dated the 25th June 1938. The Board has since submitted its final Report which is published for general information.

2. The main recommendations made by the Board are as follows:—

- (1) There should be a protective duty on imported wood pulp of Rs. 35 per ton or 25 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
- (2) The duty on the protected classes of paper should be 11 pies per lb.
- (3) The Customs Tariff classification of paper recommended by the 1935 Board should be adopted with some minor alterations.
- (4) The period of protection should be extended by seven years from the 1st April 1939.
- (5) There should be a further enquiry at the end of the year 1939 to ascertain whether the new developments taking place in the paper industry warrant protection being extended to classes of paper not at present protected.
- (6) The nomenclature of the Act extending the period of protection should be changed from the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act to the Indian Paper Industry (Protection) Act; and
- (7) The paper section of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, should be extended and more adequately equipped.

3. The Government of India agree that it is necessary to continue protection to the Paper Industry, but they have not found it possible to accept the Board's conclusions with regard to the measure of protection. Government also consider that no case has been made out for the continued protection of wood pulp.

4. Previous Tariff Boards when examining the need of protecting wood pulp have held the opinion that the successful development of the indigenous paper industry depends on an increasing use of bamboo as against the relatively expensive grass pulp and that the continued use of the latter would make it more difficult for the industry ever to dispense with protection. The present Tariff Board has found that the average price of *Sabai* grass delivered at mill is Rs. 35 per ton as against an average of Rs. 17 per ton for bamboo. The Board further states that since the suitability of other grasses has yet to be proved it would be unsafe to forecast any reduction in cost by their use supplementary to *Sabai* grass. On the other hand, the quantity of bamboo available is reported to be sufficient for the requirements of existing mills and mills under construction or likely to be constructed. According to the Board's estimate the measure of protection required for bamboo pulp is Rs. 18 per ton as against Rs. 47 per ton required for grass pulp and the protective duty actually proposed on imported wood pulp is Rs. 35 per ton. The Government of India, agreeing with the opinion of the previous Boards, consider that a claim for protection cannot be made on behalf of grass pulp. The figures given by the present Board show that a revenue duty of 25 per cent. *ad*

valorem is sufficient to permit the manufacture of bamboo pulp in India at economic rates and Government therefore propose to levy on imported wood pulp a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* only.

5. The Board when considering the protective duty on paper has confined its calculations of the cost of manufacture to paper made from bamboo pulp alone. It appears, however, to have erred in the figure for the cost of conversion of pulp to paper. The Board accepts Rs. 140 per ton as a reasonable estimate of the cost of conversion and maintains that this estimate is lower than the figure (Rs. 141 per ton) taken by the Tariff Board in 1931 but makes an addition of Rs. 32 per ton to the above estimate on account of the cost of bleaching, selling expenses, insurance, rents, rates and taxes which were not shown separately in the former Report but were included in the single figure for cost of conversion. The Government of India consider that the fair selling price of paper, viz., Rs. 378.3 per ton arrived at by the Board should be readjusted by leaving out these additional items of expenditure and the protective duty proposed should be accordingly reduced from 11 per lb. to 9 pies per lb. In order that certain expensive kinds of writing papers may not pass on payment of a nominal duty, an alternative rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* is proposed to be levied on such papers.

6. Since the statistical examination made by the Board cannot, in view of the adjustments which have been found necessary, be made the basis of a long period of protection it is proposed that the period of protection should be three years only, towards the end of which period the question of protection will again be referred to a Tariff Board. By that time it is probable that the manufacture of the types of paper which do not at present enjoy protection will be sufficiently advanced to provide reliable data for a review of the industry as a whole.

7. The Board has overlooked the fact that the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act of 1932 has been repealed by the Indian Tariff Act of 1934 (No. XXXII of 1934). The question of change in nomenclature does not, therefore, arise.

8. The recommendation of the Tariff Board regarding the extension and equipment of the Forest Research Institute will receive separate consideration.

9. The Government of India propose to introduce legislation immediately to give effect to their conclusions regarding the amendment of the customs tariff.

ORDER. ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments, Chief Commissioners, the Political Department and the Political Officers, all Departments of the Government of India (except the Home and External Affairs Departments), the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Central Board of Revenue, the Indian Trade Commissioners, London, Hamburg, Milan, Bombay, Osaka and New York, the Secretary,

Tariff Board, the High Commissioner for India, London, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in India, all the Chambers of Commerce and Associations, the French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Chief Controller of Stores.

ORDERED that a copy (with 15 spare copies) be communicated also to the Government of Burma.

ORDERED also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

N. R. PILLAI,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CENTRAL BOILERS BOARD.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 22nd March 1939.

No. A.-912 (1).—The following draft of certain further amendments to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1924, which the Central Boilers Board proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th June 1939.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Boilers Board. Such objections or suggestions should be

addressed to the Secretary, Central Boilers Board, O/o. Labour Department, Government of India, New Delhi, up to the 15th April and thereafter to Simla.

Draft Amendments.

In regulation 2 of the said Regulations—

- (i) in clause (b), for the words "Governor General in Council", the words "Central Boilers Board" shall be substituted; and
- (ii) in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c), the words "recognised as competent by the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

C. M. KER,

Secy., Central Boilers Board.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 5th April 1939.

No. M.-826.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 and sub-section (1) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Petroleum Rules, 1937, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of section 29 of the said Act, namely:—

To rule 6 of the said Rules, the following sub-rule shall be added, namely:—

"(3) Nothing in rules 5 and 13 shall apply to petroleum imported by His Majesty's Forces."

M. S. A. HYDARI,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939.

PART IB

Educational Notices.

University of Calcutta.

Senate House, the 6th April 1939.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned candidate is admitted to the degree of Doctor of Science. The subject of his thesis submitted and approved by the Board of Examiners is also stated below:—

Susilkumar Ray, M.Sc.

Subject of Thesis.

(1) "Studies on Polyhalides", (2) "Studies on Parachor" and (3) "Studies on Reimer and Tiemann's Reaction".

B. B. DUTT,

Controller of Examinations.

Orders by the Executive Council of the University of Dacca, dated the 1st April 1939.

NOTIFICATION.

Ramna, Dacca, the 1st April 1939.

The Degree of Doctor of Science has been conferred on Santilal Bandyopadhyay for a thesis entitled "The Magnetic Anisotropy of Crystals in Relation to their Structure".

N. AHMAD, Registrar.

Orders by the Executive Council of the University of Dacca, dated the 1st April 1939.

NOTIFICATION.

Ramna, Dacca, the 1st April 1939.

The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy has been conferred on Rajab Ali Mirza for a thesis entitled "The Brigand Poets of Arabia".

N. AHMAD, Registrar.

Orders by the Executive Council of the University of Dacca, dated the 1st April 1939.

NOTIFICATION.

Ramna, Dacca, the 1st April 1939.

It is hereby notified for general information and for the information of the intending candidates for the next M.A. Examination in Philosophy of July 1939, that examination in Paper VI (Essay) of the M.A. Examination, Part II, in Philosophy will be held on Saturday, the 22nd July 1939, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

N. AHMAD, Registrar.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Baharganj Range.

NOTIFICATION.

Barisal, the 30th March 1939.

Examination in the Art and Practice of Teaching.

An examination in the Art and Practice of Teaching for teachers of Government, aided and unaided high and middle English schools and high and junior madrasahs in the Bakarganj Range (Bakarganj and Faridpur districts) will be held at the Barisal Zilla School on Wednesday, the 2nd August 1939, at 11 a.m., and on the following day, if necessary.

2. The following teachers are eligible for the examination:—

(a) Teachers who have passed the Entrance or Matriculation or the High Madrasah or any higher examination.

N.B.—The examination of the teachers will be conducted in English.

(b) Teachers of vernacular subjects who have passed the M.E. or Junior Madrasah.

(c) Pandits and Maulvis employed in teaching oriental languages.

N.B.—The examination of teachers under (b) and (c) will be held in vernacular.

3. *Nature of examination.*—The examination, both for English and vernacular teachers, will be mainly practical and will consist of—

(a) A practical examination in class control; the candidate being required to keep a class of at least a dozen boys attentive and fully occupied throughout a lesson.

(b) A practical test of teaching ability; the candidate being required to give two lessons on any two of the following subjects:—

English, Bengali, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Science, Nature Study and Hygiene.

(c) An oral examination, in which the Inspector or other examiner will put some questions on the art of teaching, object lessons, class management, organization and discipline.

4. Every candidate must bring with him at the time of examination two lesson notes on the subjects in which he wishes to give lessons. These notes should be made over to the examiner at the time of the practical examination.

5. The following books on the art of teaching are recommended:—

(a) For teachers of English subject:—

- (1) Indian Teachers' Guide, by P. C. Wren; (2) Indian School Organisation, by P. C. Wren; (3) Suggestions for the consideration of teachers (Board of Education, Whitehall); (4) Talks to Teachers (James); (5) Art of Teaching, by D. Salman; (6) Direct Method, by Tate and Rajagopalchari; (7) Suggestions for Primary school teachers—Dippie (Oxford Press); (8) Instruction in Indian Secondary Schools—McNee (Oxford Press).

(b) For teachers of vernacular subjects:—

- (1) শিক্ষা বিজ্ঞান, by Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman Khan; (2) পাঠ-টীকা লিখিবার পদ্ধতি, by Jagannath Dey; (3) মনোবিজ্ঞান, by S. C. Brahmachary; (4) ভূগোল শিক্ষা, by I. Haque; (5) আধুনিক শিক্ষক, by Mr. A. Hakim, (6) Teachers' Manual, by Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah.

(c) Teachers of oriental classical languages may study any of the above sets of books.

6. Intending candidates from high schools and high madrasahs should submit their applications through the Head Masters or the Superintendents and teachers of middle schools and junior madrasahs through the Subdivisional Inspectors so as to reach this office not later than the 1st July 1939. Every candidate will be required to produce his University or other certificates at the time of examination. A statement containing the following information should accompany the application:—

- (1) Name (in full).
- (2) Name of father (in full).
- (3) Name of native village and district.
- (4) Last University examination passed.
- (5) Year of passing.
- (6) Period of service as a teacher.

(7) Present appointment with date (mention whether he is a teacher of English subject or vernacular subjects or of oriental languages).

(8) Two class subjects in which he wishes to be examined.

(9) Signature of applicant with full address.

7. Candidates should state whether they sat for the examination previously, if so, how often, giving dates.

A. KHALIQ,

Inspector of Schools, Baharganj Range.

State Medical Faculty of Bengal.

Grosvenor House, Calcutta, the 17th April 1939.

REVISED NOTICE.

No. 972F.—The written part of the ensuing Primary, Intermediate and Final Licentiate Examinations of the Faculty will be held at the Examination Hall, top floor of the Darbhanga Library Buildings, Calcutta University, and the Examination Hall in the Medical College, Calcutta, on the following days and in the following order :—

Date.	From 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.	From 12 noon to 3 p.m.	From 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.
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Intermediate Examination.

1939.

Friday, 5th May	..	Physiology	..		Materia Medica.
Saturday, 6th May	..	....	Anatomy	..	....

Final Examination.

Monday, 8th May	..	Medicine	..	....	Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.
Tuesday, 9th May	..	Surgery	..		Midwifery.

Primary Examination.

Wednesday, May.	10th		Chemistry and Physics.	and	
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Seats for Roll Nos. 1-150 will be allotted at the Medical College Examination Hall and those for Roll Nos. 151 upwards, at the Darbhanga Hall.

The time and place for holding the oral and practical examinations in each subject will be announced later.

This cancels this office notice No. 368F., dated the 7th February 1939.

M. N. GUPTA, *Secretary.*

Licensing Board, Bengal.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1939.

The following Electrical Supervisors have been exempted from examination under Regulation 21 of the Regulations under rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, and have been granted Certificates of Competency of class or classes as shown against each :—

No.	Name.	Qualified for class or classes.
1	Tarak Nath Roy	 B (medium pressure).
2	Ajit Kumar Moitra	 B.
3	Biswanath Ambuly	 B (medium pressure).
4	Sitaram Singh	 C.
5	Jamadar Khan	 C.
6	Abinash Chandra Gupta	 B (medium pressure).
7	Loke Nath Dolui	 C.
8	Sudhir Chandra Guha	 B (medium pressure).
9	Jagjit Singh Paul	 F—Mining—General.

N. N. SEN GUPTA,

Secretary, Licensing Board, Bengal.

Licensing Board, Bengal.

Roll No.

Name of candidate.

Division.

ERRATUM.

Calcutta, the 12th April 1939.

In the Licensing Board, Bengal, notification, dated 21st December 1939 (Results of Electrical Workmen's Examination), published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 5th January 1939, pages 6 and 7, Part IB, against Roll (Cal.) No. 155 for "Ramdhani Sinha" read "Ramdahin Sinha".

N. N. SEN GUPTA,

Secretary, Licensing Board, Bengal.

Natar Muallim Training School.

1	Haji Abdur Rahman, I	... II
2	Md. Samsuddin	... II
3	*Md. Abdur Rahman, II	... II
4	*Md. Mokbul Hossain	... II
6	Md. Sakhawat Ali	... II
8	Shah Md. Mafsuiddin	... II
9	*Md. Majibar Rahman, I	... II
10	Md. Saifuddin	... II
11	*Mosiruddin Ahmed	... II
12	Lal Mahammad	... II
13	*Md. Habibulla Mian	... I
14	Md. Ghayasuddin, I	... II
15	*Md. Amir Hamza	... II
16	Md. Fazlur Rahman	... II
17	*A. F. Md. Aftabuddin	... II
18	Pear Mahammad	... II
19	Md. Majibar Rahman, II	... II
21	*Md. Fasihar Rahman	... II
22	Ghyasuddin Ahmad, II	... II
23	Md. Abdus Sattar	... II
24	Md. Amjad Hossain Mian	... II
25	*Md. Akamuddin	... II
28	Md. Abdur Rahman, III	... II
29	Md. Amir Ali	... II
30	Md. Maksod Ali	... II
31	Md. Abdul Wahed	... II
32	Md. Gholam Yasin	... II
35	Md. Abdul Ghaffar	... II
37	Md. Sekandar Ali	... II
38	Md. Rezauddin	... II
39	Md. Mahtabuddin	... II
40	Md. Mokimuddin	... II

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.

Jalpaiguri, the 1st April 1939.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Guru Training Final Examination held on December 1938:—

Private candidates.

*Indicates that the candidates have passed in English.

1	Md. Ajibulla	... II
5	Mir Moinul Haque	... II

Roll No. Name of candidate. Division.

Rajshahi Guru Training School.

1	*Md. Abbas Ali	... II
2	Md. Abdul Ghani	... II
3	Md. Rahim Box Molla	... II
4	Md. Yunus Ali Mia	... II
5	Md. Kobad Hossain Sarkar	... II
6	*Md. Jerafatulla Sarkar	... II
8	Suresh Chandra Bagchi	... II
10	*Ramani Ranjan Dutta	... II
11	Rakhal Chandra Mandal	... II
12	*Md. Nur Hossain Mian	... II
14	Braja Rakhal Sarkar	... II
15	*Manmatha Nath Mandal	... II
16	Md. Israil Hossain Mian	... II
17	Haraiuddin Pramanik	... II
18	Fate Nur Pramanik	... II
19	Kashi Nath Banerjee	... I
20	Nani Gopal Sarkar	... II
21	Md. Israil Hossain Talukdar	... II
22	Dhirendra Kumar Das	... I
23	Abanishwar Chakravarty	... II
24	Bahar Ali Akhanda	... II
25	Md. Kafiruddin	... II
26	*Ahsan Ali Dewan	... II
27	*Md. Ajimuddin Akhanda	... II
29	Nur Md. Mandal	... II
30	*Gour Chandra Paul	... II
31	Jafaruddin Pramanik	... II
32	*Ilamuddin Mandal alias Emaduddin Mandal	... I
33	*Shah Muhammad Tamizuddin	... I
34	Mahendra Nath Mandal	... II
35	Afiluddin Mandal	... II
36	Md. Keramatulla Sheikh	... II
37	Md. Ajir Ali Pramanik	... II
38	Jagat Bandhu Sarkar	... II
40	Naresh Chandra Dutta	... II

Naogaon Guru Training School.

1	*Gamiruddin Ahmed	... I
2	*Abdus Sattar Khan	... II
3	Md. Abdul Wahed	... II
4	*Md. Arman Ali	... II
5	*Promode Kishore Guha	... II
6	*Ananta Kumar Roy	... II
7	*Murari Mohan Pal	... II
8	Alamuddin Sardar	... II
9	*S. M. Ashraf Ali	... II
10	*Fajer Ali Khondkar	... II
11	*Ahmed Ali Mandal	... II
12	*Md. Reajuddin Taratdar	... II
13	*Abul Favez Md. Mahiuddin	... II
15	*Rahimuddin Mandal	... II
16	*Mozaharuddin Mandal	... II
17	*Jyotis Chandra Kundu	... II
18	Md. Makhlesar Rahman	... II
19	Md. Yasin Ali Sarkar	... II
20	*Md. Hazrat Ali Mondal	... II
21	Mahendra Nath Saha	... II
22	Hatem Ali Sardar	... II
23	Md. Abbas Ali Fouzdar	... II
24	Md. Ayet Ali Khondkar	... II
25	*Abu Taher Sardar	... II
26	*Jatindra Nath Seal	... II
27	*Md. Maniruddin Sarder	... II
28	*Md. Kasimuddin Sarder	... II
29	Abul Khair Md. Abdul Jabbar	... II
30	*Abul Fazl Md. Safi	... II
33	Khagendra Kumar Majumdar	... II
34	*Md. Ashraf Ali Molla	... II
35	Dinabandhu Sarcar	... II
36	Kafiluddin Akanda	... II
37	Khabiruddin Sarcar	... II
38	*Naziruddin Sardar	... II
39	Md. Rahimulla Mandal	... II

Private candidates.

1	*Md. Taheruddin	... II
9	Md. Ali Asam	... II

1	*Taksiruddin Ahmed	... II
5	Dawal Md. Abdul Jabbar	... II
6	*Yad Ali Pramanik	... II

Roll No.	Name of candidate.	Division.	Roll No.	Name of candidate.	Division.
Dinajpur Guru Training School.			Private candidates.		
1	*Abani Kanta Goswami	...	1	Md. Abdul Latif	...
2	Debes Chandra Chaki	...	2	Santal Lal Malakar	...
3	Dil Mohammad Mondal	...	3	Keramuddin Ahmed	...
4	Md. Osman Ghani	...	4	Ananta Kumar Sil	...
5	Mohammad Hossain	...	5	Dabirul Islam	...
6	Md. Yusufuddin	...	6	*Dinanath Barma	...
7	Md. Reazuddin Mia	...	7	Md. Safiuddin	...
8	Shaikh Safruddin Ahmed	...	9	Tarani Kanta Bhowmik	...
9	Md. Moniruzzaman	...	11	*Baharuddin Talukdar	...
10	Debendra Narayan Roy	...	12	Abdur Rashid Mohammad	...
11	*Bholanath Roy	...	Jalpaiguri Guru Training School.		
12	*Haripada Bhattacharjee	...	1	*Rabindra Nath Bhattacharjee	...
13	*Kalimuddin Mondal	...	2	Manada Charan Chakravarty	...
14	Md. Ishaque Mia	...	3	Bhuban Mohan Dutta Basak	...
15	Shamsuddin Ahmed	...	4	Rajani Kanta Das	...
16	Taibur Rahman Fakir	...	5	*Jasimuddin Pramanik	...
17	Md. Ahammadulla	...	6	Md. Taslimuddin	...
18	*Erfan Ali Ahmed	...	7	*Md. Asabuddin	...
19	Munseruddin Sarder	...	8	*Bidya Mohan Bhuimali	...
20	Md. Abdul Haque	...	9	*Quadratulla Kazi	...
21	*Md. Wahed Ali Fakir	...	10	Pran Ballav Chakravarty	...
22	Helaluddin Mia	...	11	Ali Akbar	...
23	Sobe Nath Mahata	...	12	Gajendra Nath Sen	...
24	Ahmad Ali	...	13	Abdul Gofur	...
25	Khiziruddin Ahmad	...	14	*Jogesh Chandra Paul	...
26	Bashiruddin Ahmed	...	15	*Md. Golam Majid	...
27	Bhabani Charan Das	...	16	*Md. Jabedulla Bhat	...
28	*Dina Nath Roy	...	17	*Upendra Nath Sikdar	...
29	Mayezuddin Mondal	...	18	Khagendra Mohan Kar	...
30	Md. Shakiuddin	...	19	*Abdul Hai Choudhury	...
31	*Noor Mohammad Sarker	...	20	Md. Jonab Ali	...
32	Nagendra Nath Barma	...	21	Mukunda Nath Roy	...
33	Kanai Lal Khan	...	22	Abul Hossain Meah	...
34	Mrigendra Nath Barma	...	23	*Damodar Roy	...
35	*Samosidof Marandi	...	24	*Lalit Kumar Roy	...
36	*Dabiruddin Ahmed	...	25	*Monamaya Chakravarty	...
37	Raj Mohammad	...	28	*Jatindra Nath Kundu	...
38	Md. Hossain Mondal	...	31	Thakurdas Mahanta	...
39	Umaruddin Sarker	...	33	Bhabesh Chandra Das Gupta	...
40		...	34	*G. S. Md. Sekendra	...
Private candidates.			36	*Subodh Chandra Das Gupta	...
1	Maniruddin Ahmed	...	37	*Satindra Narayan Sarker	...
4	Md. Kafiluddin	...	38	*Idrish Rahman	...
5	Ram Das Borma	...	39	*Manindra Nath Roy	...
6	Sairatuddin Ahmed	...	40	*Md. Siddique	...
Thakurgaon Guru Training School.			Private candidate.		
1	Md. Aminullah Mia	...	2	Annada Charan Das	...
2	Md. Gofuruddin	...	Nilphamari Guru Training School.		
3	Md. Rahimuddin	...	1	Md. Yusuf	...
4	Zamiruddin Ahmed	...	2	*A. B. Md. Fazlul Hoque	...
5	*Md. Samsul Huda Choudhury	...	3	Jagat Jiban Chakravarty	...
6	Md. Nasiruddin	...	4	*Nabin Chandra Barma	...
7	Alimuddin Ahmed	...	5	Saroj Kumar Guha	...
8	Md. Pear Ali	...	6	*Ramesh Chandra Das	...
9	Abdus Sattar	...	7	*Dina Nath Barma	...
10	Azimuddin Ahmed	...	8	*Dharma Narayan Barma	...
11	Narendra Nath Nath	...	9	*Sourindra Nath Ray	...
12	Sailendra Nath Lahiry	...	10	*Md. Faizezuddin Sarder	...
13	Gouranga Narayan Das	...	11	*Md. Ahammedullah Mia	...
14	Sailendra Kishore Nanyasi	...	12	*Shah Abdur Razzak	...
15	Jatindra Nath Choudhury	...	13	*Md. Abul Hossain	...
16	Rash Behari Dutta	...	14	*Md. Katabuddin Mia	...
17	Khorsed Ali	...	15	*Narendra Mohan Ray	...
18	Darazuddin Ahmed	...	16	*Bhagirath Ghatak	...
19	Md. Abdur Rahman	...	17	Chinta Ram Das	...
20	Md. Alimuddin	...	18	*Syed Tozammel Hossain	...
21	Haramohan Roy	...	19	*Md. Sajat Ali	...
22	Satya Mohan Sinha	...	20	*Md. Basaratullah	...
23	Raman Lal Burma	...	21	*Md. Abdur Rahman	...
24	Pratifuddin Ahmed	...	22	*Md. Mafizuddin Khan	...
25	*Habibullah Mia	...	23	Md. Abdul Jabbar	...
26	Mafizuddin Ahmed	...	24	*Md. Bazlur Rahman	...
27	Md. Liakat Hossain	...	25	*Sachchida Nanda Roy	...
28	Munindra Chandra Das Gupta	...	26	*Narendra Nath Sarker	...
29	Md. Usman Ghani	...	27	*Shishir Kumar Sarker	...
30	Ali Arsad	...	28	*Bir Kanta Debasingha	...
31	Md. Sahimuddin	...	29	Ambika Charan Das	...
32	*Samsuddin Ahmed	...	30	*Ishan Chandra Sarker	...
33	Md. Abdul Basat	...	31	*Md. Tofailur Rahman	...
34	Asghar Ali Rari	...	32	*Md. Abdul Wahed	...
35	Ribhisan Barma	...	33	Nishi Kanta Baisnab	...
			34	Kishori Mohan Baisnab	...
			35	*Md. Ijjatullah Mia	...
			36	*Samiruddin Ahmed	...
			37	*Ayenuddin Shaikh	...
			38	*Radha Ballav Das	...
			39	*Provash Chandra Sarker	...
			40	*Mirja Md. Aminuddin	...

Roll No.	Name of candidate.	Division.	Roll No.	Name of candidate.	Division.
Kurigram Guru Training School.			37	Badaruddin Akhand	... II
2	*Aftab Hossain Ahmed	... II	38	*Md. Saikh Bahadur Ali	... II
4	Tamijuddin Sheikh	... II	39	Md. Samiruddin Pramanik	... II
5	Abdul Karim Sarker	... II	<i>Private candidates.</i>		
7	Md. Farzand Ali	... II	2	Kasem Ali Pramanik	... II
8	Ahmed Ali	... II	5	*Belayet Ali Joarder	... II
9	*Reazuddin Mandal	... II	6	Mahatabuddin Ahmed	... II
10	*Latifuddin Ahmed	... II	8	*Raisuddin Khan	... II
11	Nesabuddin Sarker	... II	10	*Md. Jamsheruddin	... II
12	*Md. Atazuddin	... II	11	*Pran Kishore Seal	... II
13	Md. Sarfaraz Ali	... II	Pabna Guru Training School.		
14	Mahammad Ali	... II	1	Md. Menhajuddin Sarker	... II
15	Md. Kahejali Sarker	... II	3	*Md. Abdus Samad Mia	... II
16	Kalimuddin Ahmed	... II	4	Md. Wasimuddin Mia	... II
18	Md. Ramjan Ali Bakshi	... II	5	Md. Fazlul Karim	... II
19	Dabiruddin Sarker	... II	6	Md. Anwar Hossain	... II
20	*Eakubuddin Ahmed	... II	8	Mahammad Ali Mia	... II
21	Mafizuddin Sarker	... II	9	*Md. Abul Bari Mia	... II
22	Md. Abu Bakar Sarker	... II	10	*Md. Akbar Hossain	... II
23	Md. Osman Ghani	... II	11	Md. Hassenuddin	... II
24	Majiruddin Prodhan	... II	13	Kshitish Chandra Sarker	... II
26	*Dhan Mamud Sarker	... II	14	*Md. Mahtassenuddin Mia	... I
27	Md. Naderuzzaman	... II	15	Md. Raihanuddin	... I
28	*Md. Samsul Haque	... II	16	Debi Prosad Bhattacharjee	... I
29	Esmail Hossain	... II	17	Dhirendra Kumar Bhowmik	... II
30	Abdul Gafur Sarker	... II	18	Md. Baharamuddin	... II
31	*Sah Montazuddin	... II	19	Md. Korban Ali	... U
33	Abdul Wahed	... II	20	Md. Sovan Ali	... I
34	Md. Abdur Razzaq Mia	... II	22	Prafulla Kumar Dass	... II
35	Md. Abdur Rahman	... II	23	Rajani Kanta Tarani Dass	... II
36	*Abdul Wahab	... II	24	Haribandhu Dutta	... II
37	Mominuddin Ahmed	... II	26	*Md. Habil Hossain	... II
38	*A. K. Maqbul Ahmed	... II	27	Ashtosh Mondal	... II
39	*Md. Eliasali Talukder	... II	29	*Md. Mahbubur Rahman Khan	... II
40	Mahiuddin Sardar	... II	30	*Md. Khan Azizul Haque	... II
41	Mahammad Ali Ahmed	... II	32	Makhan Lal Adhikary	... II
<i>Private candidates.</i>			33	*Jalaluddin Ahmed	... II
1	Aminullah Bhuya	... II	34	Md. Molam Kabir Khan	... II
3	*Md. Toyebullah	... II	35	*Sontosh Kumar Bhattacharyya	... I
Gaibandha Guru Training School.			37	Aswini Kumar Chaki	... I
1	Ayezuddin Bepari	... II	39	Md. Nural Islam	... II
2	Shah Ayenuddin	... II	40	Md. Tazuddin	... II
3	Khandker Abdur Rahim	... II	<i>Private candidates.</i>		
4	Syed Abunaser Md. Siddique	... II	2	*Md. Abul Hossain	... II
5	Abdur Rahman Sarker	... II	3	*Md. Mahsin Ali	... II
6	Paniruddin Sarker	... II	Malda Guru Training School.		
7	Ayezuddin Sarker	... I	1	Shaukh Darasatulla	... II
8	*Md. Badiazaman	... I	2	Chhabil Lal Chowdhury	... II
9	*Abdur Rahman Khondker	... II	4	Md. Fazlur Rahman	... II
10	Md. Yeasin Ali	... II	6	Shaikh Ali Muhammad	... II
<i>Private candidates.</i>			8	*Md. Abbas Ali Mia	... II
1	Md. Mofizuddin Mondal	... II	9	Basanta Kumar Mondal	... II
2	*Md. Tasaddug Hossain Mondal	... II	10	Ram Narayan Mondal	... II
3	Nader Hossain Mondal	... II	12	Mir Kasim Ali	... II
4	Balaram Saha	... II	13	*Md. Emdad Ali	... II
Bogra Guru Training School.			14	Muhammad Afghan Ali	... II
1	Mafser Ali Mondal	... II	15	Muhammad Abdus Sattar	... II
2	Jonab Ali Milki	... II	16	Abdur Rahman	... II
3	Md. Baharuddin	... II	17	Manindra Bhushan Das	... I
4	Md. Fazlur Rahman Dewan	... II	18	Mohan Lal Karmakar	... II
5	Brojendra Kumar Biswas	... I	19	Harish Chandra Sarker	... II
6	Md. Alefuddin Mandal	... II	21	*Shaikh Labanuddin	... II
7	Manindra Lal Bhowmik	... I	22	Abul Hossen	... II
8	Md. Ishaque Ali	... II	23	Sajeman Biswas	... II
9	*Atal Behari Mandal	... I	25	Jogendra Nath Karmakar	... II
10	Md. Hossain Ali	... II	26	Ramani Kanta Goswami	... II
11	Jaki Md. Din Khan	... II	27	Nani Gopal Roy	... U
12	Md. Lutfar Rahman	... II	28	Girish Chandra Mondal	... II
13	Md. Jalaluddin Yousoff	... II	29	Harendra Nath Saha	... II
14	Abed Ali Mondal	... II	31	Md. Ghyasuddin	... II
15	*Md. Mojiruddin Akhand	... II	32	Shaikh Jamsed Ali	... II
16	Ramesh Chandra Sarker	... II	34	Muhammad Muslim	... II
17	Md. Jamaluddin Mandal	... II	36	*Taib Ali Mondal	... II
19	*Md. Enayetullah	... II	37	Muhammad Moniruddin	... II
20	Md. Gholam Mostafa Khan	... II	<i>Private candidates.</i>		
21	Moniruddin Ahmed	... II	3	Bhagirath Mondal	... II
22	Syed Md. Abdul Hannan	... II	4	Tarani Kumar Das	... II
23	*Mazhar Ali Sarker	... U	5	Abdul Hadi	... II
24	Nasiruddin Pramanik	... II	B. RAHMAN,		
25	Dhirendra Nath Sarker	... II	<i>Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.</i>		
26	*Md. Yakub Ali	... II			
29	*Md. Ramjan Ali Swarnakar	... I			
31	*Md. Osman Ghani	... II			
32	*Khondkar Md. Moksed Ali	... II			
33	*Badaruddin Ahmed	... II			
34	*Saikh Masud Ali	... II			
35	Ajit Kumar Modak	... I			

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

Chinsura, the 6th April 1939.

The undermentioned teachers are declared to have passed the Departmental Examination on the Art and Practice of Teaching held on Monday, the 20th March 1939, at the Hooghly Training School:—

(Arranged in order of merit.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Hemkanta Mandal, Head Master, Mahnad Middle English School (Hooghly).</p> <p>*2 Dulal Chandra Sadhu Khan, Head Master, Chinsura Mansatala Municipal Free Primary School (Hooghly).</p> <p>3 Syed Kamaruddin Ahmed, Assistant Teacher, St. John's High School, Bandel (Hooghly).</p> <p>4 Phani Bhusan Jana, Head Master, Kakra Middle English School (Midnapore).</p> <p>*5 Sudhir Kumar Som, Teacher, Gourhari Municipal Free Primary School (Hooghly).</p> <p>6 A. K. M. Waliullah, Head Master, Dabra Junior Madrasah (Hooghly).</p> <p>7 Radhapada Basu, Second Master, Jamgram Middle English School (Hooghly).
Abdul Quader, Head Master, Nawabpur Junior Madrasah (Hooghly).</p> <p>9 Govindadas Datta, Second Master, Kalipur Middle English School (Burdwan).</p> <p>10 Shaikh Enamul Kibria, Head Master, Babnan Middle English School (Hooghly).</p> <p>11 Hemanta Kumar Hazra, Second Master, Mougram Middle English School (Burdwan).</p> <p>12 Jatindranath Misra, Second Master, Abarhelma Middle English School (Burdwan).</p> <p>*13 Nemaï Chand Bhattacharyya, Third Teacher, Babuganj Municipal Free Primary School (Hooghly).</p> | <p>14 Chandi Charan Dey, Teacher, Sitapur Junior Madrasah (Hooghly).</p> <p>15 Shyamapada Dutta, Head Master, Billagram Middle English School (Burdwan).</p> <p>16 Bibhuti Bhusan Dutta, Head Master, Bajua Middle English School (Hooghly).</p> <p>*17 Joy Narain Seth, Head Master, Telinipara Free Primary School (Hooghly).</p> <p>18 Shib Chandra Ghosh, Second Master, Barua Middle English School (Burdwan).</p> <p>19 Jamini Kanta Sinha, Third Pandit, Keshabchak-Talpur Middle English School (Hooghly).</p> <p>20 Lalit Mohan Banerjee, Head Master, Masagram Middle English School (Burdwan).</p> <p>*21 Panchanon Ghosh, Head Master, Gourhari Municipal Free Primary School (Hooghly).</p> <p>22 Ananta Kumar Naskar, Head Master, Ghoranash Middle English School (Burdwan).
Amulya Ratan Mukherjee, Head Master, Rajgram Middle English School (Bankura).</p> <p>*24 Chandra Madhab Bhattacharyya, Head Master, Chatra Municipal Free Primary School (Hooghly).</p> <p>25 Amarendranath Majumdar, Third Pandit, Silda Middle English School (Midnapore).</p> <p>26 Satish Chandra Mudi, Second Master, Anukhal Middle English School (Burdwan).</p> <p>27 Gouranga Pramanik, Teacher, Ballavpur Middle English School (Hooghly).</p> <p>28 Krittibas Nath, Head Master, Hirbandh Middle English School (Bankura).</p> <p>29 Sudhakar Roy, Third Pandit, Bhedia Middle English School (Burdwan).</p> |
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*Permitted as a special case.

P. C. MUKHERJI,

Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.

*Permitted as a special case.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939.

PART II

Advertisements.

Notices.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.

Section 19 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the Court of the District Judge at Chittagong.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 5 OF 1939.

WHEREAS creditor Indo-Burma Traders Bank, Ltd., Anderkilla, Chittagong, has applied to this Court, by a petition, dated the 20th of March 1939, to have declared debtor Barada Charan Dhar, son of late Ramdas Dhar, of Dabua, police-station Raozan, district Chittagong, an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, and thus is to give notice that the Court has fixed the 15th day of May 1939 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the petitioning creditor.

G. B. SYNGE, District Judge.

Chittagong, the 12th April 1939.

(540—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Howrah.

NOTICE is hereby given under the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, to his creditors that the insolvent Bishnupada Bhattacharyya, son of late Tripura Charan Bhattacharyya, of Chunghurali, thana Bargachua, district Howrah, has applied in this Court for final discharge in Insolvency Case No. 14 of 1938 and that the 6th day of May 1939 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

B. K. BASU, District Judge.
Howrah, the 3rd April 1939.

(539—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 41 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, to his creditors that the discharge petition of Habul Chand Ghose, son of late Itu Charan Ghose, of Konnagar Puratanbazar, thana Uttarpara, district Hooghly, has been filed in this Court in Insolvency Case No. 9 of 1938, and that the 13th May 1939 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

K. C. CHUNDER, District Judge.
Chinsura, the 5th April 1939.

(541—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 104 OF 1938.

P. A. Francis of 2-5, Shah Amon Lane, Ekbalpore, 24-Parganas, applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 5th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this 3rd day of April 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(501—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 254 OF 1938.

Mrs. Esther King of 214, Lower Circular Road, 24-Parganas, applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for her discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 5th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this 31st day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(505—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 194 OF 1938.

Sriram Arya of 10/1/4, Jagannath Sarkar Lane, Kidderpore, 24-Parganas, applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 5th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this 31st day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(502—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 272 OF 1938.

Santosh Kumar Nandy of Naihati, 24-Parganas, applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 12th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this 29th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(506—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 241 OF 1938.

Tincori Das of 104, Mudially Road, Metiaburuz, 24-Parganas, applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 5th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this 29th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(503—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 315 OF 1938.

Gerald Arnold Woodward of 134, Loco Quarters, Chitpore, 24-Parganas, applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 12th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this 3rd day of April 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(507—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 249 OF 1938.

Mrs. K. Davis of 5, Harvey Street, Sealdah, 24-Parganas, applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for her discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 5th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this 29th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(504—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Allpore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 331 OF 1938.

Javardan Das Gupta of 20/2/2, Iswar Ganguly Lane, Kalighat, 24-Parganas, applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 12th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this 3rd day of April 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(508—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 41 OF 1939.

Md. Joyzal Abedin of 45, Tiljala 1st Lane, at present 57, Pump House Road, Tollygunge, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Bahadur Khan Kabuly of 70, Tiljala Road, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 31st day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 5th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 3rd April 1939.

(509—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 80 OF 1939.

G. E. Loughran alias B. Loughran of 76, Traffic Quarters, Sealdah, Narkeldanga, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Md. Sariff of 162, Beliaghata Main Road, Beliaghata, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 24th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 5th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 31st March 1939.

(513—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 76 OF 1939.

Keshu Pandey of Itagarh Puranu Bazar, Itagarh, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Bhoyra Singh of Khardah Bazar, Khardah, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 22nd day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 12th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 31st March 1939.

(510—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 81 OF 1939.

Andrew McLaughlin of Oriental Gas Company, Narkeldanga, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Gajendra Nath Ghosh of 12, Ram Mohan Roy Road, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 24th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 5th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 29th March 1939.

(514—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 77 OF 1939.

Jyotish Chandra Datta of 10, Ananda Palit Road, Entally, 24-Parganas, creditor applicant.

To E. C. Fulton, Guard, E. B. Railway, Sealdah, 24-Parganas, debtor.

ON the 23rd day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 5th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 1st April 1939.

(511—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 82 OF 1939.

Samuel Faithful of 4, Sarat Ghosh Street. Entally, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Gopal Das Mehara of 71, South Road, Entally, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 24th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 12th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 29th March 1939.

(515—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 78 OF 1939.

Durgadas Dutt of Dhakuria, police-station Tollygunge, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To B. P. Roy, c/o H. K. Sen, Pleader, Small Cause Court, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 15th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 5th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 29th March 1939.

(512—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 84 OF 1939.

Srimotty Radhia of 8, Moyurbhanj Road, Kidderpore, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Gangadin Sha of 8, Moyurbhanj Road, Kidderpore, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 27th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 12th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 3rd April 1939.

(516—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 85 OF 1939.

Peter Daniel Thomas of 2, Gas Street, Beliaghata, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Maritime General Stores, 159/G, Dhurumtola Street, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 27th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 12th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 3rd April 1939.

(517—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 87 OF 1939.

Dulara Dhanu of Dhankheti, Matinburuz, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Raghuram Sha of 488, Circular Garden Reach Road, Babubazar, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 28th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 12th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 3rd April 1939.

(518—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 88 OF 1939.

Normal Didmania of 12/1, Chetla Road, Alipore, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Chagmal Ashoka of 203, Harrison Road, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 29th day of March 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 12th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 3rd April 1939.

(519—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 403 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 15th September 1938, filed by Milan Chandra Maitra of 120B, Rash Behari Avenue, police-station Tollygunge, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 25th September 1939.

Dated this 25th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

(520—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 412 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 20th September 1938, filed by Akul Haran Saha of 9/1, Shanagar

Road, police-station Tollygunge, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 24th September 1939.

Dated this 24th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

(521—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 421 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 3rd November 1938, filed by Purasattam Das Maharaj of 20, Circular Road, Tollygunge, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 27th September 1939.

Dated this 27th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

(522—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 426 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 14th September 1938, filed by Kali Charan Chamar of Trevora Road, Tilagarh, police-station Khardah, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 24th September 1939.

Dated this 24th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

(523—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 431 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 11th November 1938, filed by (1) Bhore Lal Swami and (2) Mul Chand Swami of 19, Koreya Road, police-station Ballygunge, 24-Parganas, debtors, and on the application of the debtors themselves and on reading their application and hearing their pleader, it is ordered that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents.

It is further ordered that the debtors do apply for their discharge by 24th September 1939.

Dated this 24th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

(524—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 447 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 26th November 1938, filed by Syed Mohammed Razi of Kasaipara, Matiaburuz, police-station Mouchikhola, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 24th September 1939.

Dated this 24th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(525—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 449 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 26th November 1938, filed by Chhattu Lal of 2/3, Bhukailash Road, Ekbalpore, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 18th September 1939.

Dated this 17th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(526—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 451 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 29th November 1938, filed by Azizul Haque of Batanagore N. Street No. 16, police-station Budge-Budge, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 27th September 1939.

Dated this 27th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(527—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 458 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 3rd December 1938, filed by Kanai Lal Maity of 3/18, Kundoo Lane, police-station Manicktala, 24-Parganas, debtor and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 18th September 1939.

Dated this 17th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(528—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 467 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 10th December 1938, filed by Gilbert Frank Viner of 45, Ekbalpore Road, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 18th September 1939.

Dated this 17th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(529—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 468 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 10th December 1938, filed by Ramsarup Roy of Nadial, police-station Matiaburuz, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 24th September 1939.

Dated this 24th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(530—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 5 OF 1939.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 5th January 1939, filed by Charles Aloysius Souce of Garia, Sonarpur, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 18th September 1939.

Dated this 17th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(531—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 12 OF 1939.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 7th January 1939, filed by Jagannath Nath of 20, Monoharpukur Road, police-station Tollygunge, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 18th September 1939.

Dated this 17th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(532—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 17 OF 1939.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 11th January 1939, filed by Lakshmi Narayan alias F. Manuel alias Jimmy Danial of 3, Bridge Road, police-station Alipore, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 18th September 1939.

Dated this 17th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(533—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 18 OF 1939.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 12th January 1939, filed by Kanai Lal of 1/1/A, Debendra Ghosh Road, Bhowanipore, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 18th September 1939.

Dated this 17th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(534—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 19 OF 1939.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 13th January 1939, filed by Khagendra Nath Ghose of 8, Raipara, Siti Dum-Dum, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 18th September 1939.

Dated this 17th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(535—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 28 OF 1939.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 20th January 1939, filed by Sm. Binapani Debi of 18B, Bukhtear Shah Road, police-station Tollygunge, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor herself and on reading her application and hearing her pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for her discharge by 18th September 1939.

Dated this 17th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(536—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 46 OF 1939.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 7th February 1939, filed by Adalat Nunia of Lakshmighat, Khardah, police-station Khardah, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 24th September 1939.

Dated this 24th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(537—1)

ORDER ANNULING ADJUDICATION.

Section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 60 OF 1938.

Kartic Chandra Koyal, applicant.

WHEREAS Kartic Chandra Koyal of Banki alias Radhapur, police-station Falta, 24-Parganas, debtor, does neither appear nor apply for discharge within the specified time, it is ordered that the order of adjudication, dated 14th September 1938, against debtor be and the same is hereby annulled.

Dated this 14th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

ORDER ANNULING ADJUDICATION.

Section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act,
V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 94 OF 1938.

Sk. Akub Ali, applicant.

WHEREAS Sk. Akub Ali of Farid Chak alias Dargapur, Budge Budge, 24-Parganas, debtor, does neither appear nor apply for discharge within the specified time, it is ordered that the order of adjudication, dated 2nd September 1938, against the debtor be and the same is hereby annulled.

Dated this 15th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

ORDER ANNULING ADJUDICATION.

Section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 208 OF 1938.

Piru Mia, applicant.

WHEREAS Piru Mia of Jagaddal, police-station Jagaddal, 24-Parganas, debtor, does neither appear nor apply for discharge within the specified time, it is ordered that the order of adjudication, dated 2nd September 1938, against the debtor be and the same is hereby annulled.

Dated this 15th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

ORDER ANNULLING ADJUDICATION.

Section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 274 OF 1938.

Lalit Behary Dey, applicant.

WHEREAS Lalit Behary Dey of 9, Prabhuram Sarkar Lane, Entally, 24-Parganas, debtor, does not proceed with his application for discharge, it is ordered that the order of adjudication, dated 19th August 1938, against the debtor be and the same is hereby annulled.

Dated this 16th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

ORDER ANNULLING ADJUDICATION.

Section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 306 OF 1938.

Raghubir Chamar, applicant.

WHEREAS Raghubir Chamar of Garulia, police-station Nawpara, 24-Parganas, debtor, does neither appear nor apply for discharge within the specified time, it is ordered that the order of adjudication, dated 2nd September 1938, against the debtor be and the same is hereby annulled.

Dated this 15th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

ORDER ANNULLING ADJUDICATION.

Section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 310 OF 1938.

Baidyanath Mukherjee, applicant.

WHEREAS Baidyanath Mukherjee of P 290, Darga Road, Park Circus, police-station Beniapukur, 24-Parganas, debtor, does neither appear nor apply for discharge within the specified time, it is ordered that the order of adjudication, dated 2nd September 1938, against the debtor be and the same is hereby annulled.

Dated this 15th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

ORDER ANNULLING ADJUDICATION.

Section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 313 OF 1938.

Sk. Nabab Ali, applicant.

WHEREAS Sk. Nabab Ali of 9/1, Mohini Mohan Road, Bhowanipore, 24-Parganas, debtor, does neither appear nor apply for discharge within the specified time, it is ordered that the order of adjudication, dated 16th September 1938, against the debtor be and the same is hereby annulled.

Dated this 16th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

ORDER ANNULLING ADJUDICATION.

Section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 332 OF 1938.

Girindra Bhusan Biswas, applicant.

WHEREAS Girindra Bhusan Biswas of 8A, Jadunath Mitra Lane, Manicktola, 24-Parganas, debtor, does neither appear nor apply for discharge within the specified time, it is ordered that the order of adjudication, dated 16th September 1938, against the debtor be and the same is hereby annulled.

Dated this 16th day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

MANGANESE ORE (items 1, 2 and 3) and Bauxite Ore, which were advertised for sale at 8 a.m. on 12th April 1939 at No. 20 Coal Berth (vide "Calcutta Gazette" and "Calcutta Exchange Gazette", dated 23rd March 1939) will be sold by public auction at 8 a.m. on 10th May 1939 at No. 20 Coal Berth, Kidderpore Docks.

C. J. COLMAN,

Traffic Manager,

Port Commissioners (actg.).

Calcutta, the 20th April 1939.

(542—1)

Federal Public Service Commission.

VACANCY.

CANE AGRONOMIST, United Provinces Sugarcane Research Scheme. *Age 23-28 and 30 in the case of Government servants. Maximum age limit may be relaxed up to 5 years. Pay for direct recruits Rs. 175-500; the pay of persons who have been in continuous Government service since 15th July 1931, will be fixed under rules 25 and 28 of the United Provinces Agricultural Service, Class II, Appointment and Service Rules. Qualifications—(a) A University degree in Science or Agriculture or (in the case of U. P. candidates only) Diploma of L. Ag., Cawnpore; (b) Two years' post-graduate training or experience in sugarcane agronomy; and (c) Knowledge of and practical experience in the conduct of field trial experimentation and the statistical interpretation of results are essential. Candidates should in addition possess experience in sugarcane research and in administration. Full details on application to Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission. Last date for applications 15th May 1939.

Delhi, the 12th April 1939.

(543—1)

Federal Public Service Commission.

VACANCIES.

THREE Leadsman Apprentices (one reserved for Muslims) in the Bengal Pilot Service. Age below 23 years on 1st July 1939. Qualifications—Certificate of Competency as Second Mates (Foreign Going). Preference will be given to candidates who have passed through the Training Ship "Dufferin". Full details on application from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission. Last date for applications 15th May 1939.

Delhi, the 12th April 1939.

(544—1)

Last Receipt.

A RECEIPT numbered 581, dated 27th February 1939, and granted by the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, on submission of the under-mentioned Government Promissory Note. Notice of loss has been given to the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the security:—

G. P. Note No.	Loan.	Amount.	Holder's name.
022539	5 % 1945-55	Rs. 500	Sushama Ghose Chowdhury

Name of the proprietress—Sushama Ghose Chowdhury.

Residence—26, Nidhiram Manjoes Lane, Khosra Road, Howrah.

(538—1)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act,
and
in the matter of the Model Sugar Mills, Ltd. (in
voluntary liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, a meeting of the creditors of the Model Sugar Mills, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation), will be held at 154, Tarak Pramanik Road, Calcutta, on Friday, the 19th of May 1939, at 4 p.m.

DHARANINATH UKIL,
Liquidator.

103, Sitaram Ghosh Street, Calcutta, the 18th April
1939.

(545—1)

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Government of India.)

6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

The Reading Rooms open on—

Week days and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Sundays and other Gazetted holidays from 2 p.m.
to 5 p.m.

The Reading Rooms are open to persons above 18
years of age.

The Library is a free Lending Library, open to any one
residing in any part of India. There is no subscription
to pay; but security in cash is essential.

M. ASADULLAH, Librarian.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Printing of the "Calcutta Gazette" on
4th May 1939.

OWING to Gazetted holiday on the 3rd May 1939
on account of Fatcha Dursadaham, the following special
arrangements have been made for the printing of the
"Calcutta Gazette" that will issue on the 4th May
1939:—

All MSS. of notifications, declarations, etc., that are
to appear in Part I of the "Calcutta Gazette" will be
received in the Press up to 5 p.m. on Friday, the 28th
April 1939, and all proofs must be returned to Press
by 1 p.m. on Monday, the 1st May 1939, positively.

Advertisements, notices, etc., intended for publication
in Part II of the "Calcutta Gazette" will be accepted in
the Press up to 5 p.m. on Friday, the 28th April
1939, and all proofs must be returned and cost deposited
by 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 20th April 1939.

Proofs of all other matter must be returned to Press
not later than 1 p.m. on Monday, the 1st May 1939.

GEO. W. DAVIS,

Supdt., Govt. Printing, Bengal.

Bengal Govt. Press, Alipore, the 18th April 1939.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

CAN be obtained at Bengal Government Press, Alipore, and Sales Office, ground floor,
Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

Advertisements for Calcutta Gazette, Civil List, Indian Law Reports (Calcutta Series)
are accepted at both offices.

Prepayment of price and forwarding charges is necessary. No invoices are submitted
and no credit allowed.

Purchasers by post must remit cost either by Remittance Transfer Receipt, Treasury
Chalan, Postal Money Order, Cheque, Postage or Revenue stamps. When cheques on mufassal
banks are sent, they must include discount charges. **Service stamps and crossed Postal Orders**
will not be accepted. All remittances must be made payable to the Superintendent, Bengal
Government Press, Alipore, Bengal.

Books are sent by V.-P. Post only to persons in Government service and to well-known firms.

Purchasers must write their names and addresses clearly and legibly when ordering.

Unless registration is specially requested, all book packets are sent unregistered at con-
signee's risk. No responsibility for loss in transit can be accepted by the Publisher.

Annual subscription to addenda and corrigenda slips for each priced publication is rupee
one and annas eight inclusive of forwarding charges payable in advance. Casual supplies at
the rate of annas two per issue.

No book can be issued free on public service without the previous sanction of the Depart-
ment under whose orders the book is published. Indenting officers must first obtain sanction
from the Department concerned and submit to Publication Branch, Bengal Government Press,
Alipore, when indenting.

Cash purchases may be made from Sales Office, ground floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
Postal enquiries and orders must be addressed to the Superintendent, Bengal Government Press,
Alipore, Bengal.

Catalogues free on application.

CINCHONA FACTORY PRODUCTS.

By order of the Government of Bengal Cinchona Factory Products as manufactured and packed at the Cinchona Factory, Mungpoo, Darjeeling district, will be sold and distributed by the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, in original packages as received from the Mungpoo Factory, at the rates herein noted.

Name of drug.	Price per lb. in powder form.			Price in 5 grain tablets.				Price by weight per lb.
	For 60 lbs. and upwards.	For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs.	For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	1,000 tablets.	500 tablets.	250 tablets.		
Taken at a time.								
Quinine Sulphate ..	Rs. 18	Rs. 19	Rs. 20	Rs. 16	Rs. 8	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	Rs. ..
“ Hydrobromide ..	23	24	25	20	10	5	4	..
“ Bihydrobromide ..	26	27	28	23	11	6	0	..
“ Salicylate ..	24	25	26	..	..	..	..	..
“ Tannate—80 per cent., 25 per cent.	14	15	16	..	..	..	..	14*

N.B.—Packing of tablets free in tin, sizes 1 lb., 8 oz. and 4 oz. only. Packing in bottles or smaller sizes in tin extra.

*Sold in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins.

Quinine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time .. Rs. 18 per lb.
 For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs.
 at a time 19 ..
 For any quantity less than 6 lbs. 20 ..

Crude Quinine Sulphate (powder).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time .. Rs. 14 per lb.
 For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs.
 at a time 14 ..
 For any quantity less than 6 lbs. 14 ..

Crude Quinine Sulphate (tablets).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time .. Rs. 12-8 per lb.
 For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs.
 at a time 12-8 ..
 For any quantity less than 6 lbs. 12-8 ..

Totaquina.

Per lb.
 Ra. a.
 Irrespective of quantity 13 8
 For sale to hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal,
 Bihar, Orissa and Assam.

Quinine Hydrochloride.

Per lb.
 Ra. a.
 For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time .. 23 0
 For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a
 time 24 0
 For any quantity less than 6 lbs. 25 0

Quinine Bi-Hydrochloride.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time .. 25 0
 For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a
 time 26 0
 For any quantity less than 6 lbs. 27 0

Quinidine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time .. 20 0
 For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a
 time 21 0
 For any quantity less than 6 lbs. 22 0

Cinchonidine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time .. 25 0
 For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a
 time 26 0
 For any quantity less than 6 lbs. 27 0

Cinchonine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time .. 12 0
 For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a
 time 13 0
 For any quantity less than 6 lbs. 14 0

*Cinchona Febrifuge (Powder).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time .. 9 0
 For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a
 time 9 0
 For any quantity less than 6 lbs. 10 0

*Cinchona Febrifuge (Tablets).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time .. 10 0
 For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a
 time 10 0
 For any quantity less than 6 lbs. 11 0

*Cinchona Febrifuge is for sale to Government and Charitable Institutions, Local Bodies, Missionaries and Railways only. It is not for sale to private firms or the General Public.

Supply of Cinchona Febrifuge in powder or tablet to all authorised indenters will be rationed in the proportion of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ of Cinchona Febrifuge to 1 of Quinine Sulphate, Crude Quinine Sulphate in powder or tablet at their existing prescribed prices.

Quinine Sulphate powder will be supplied to Hospitals and Dispensaries, Missionaries, Railways, Police, Jails, Forest, P. W. D., Irrigation and other Departmental Hospitals and Dispensaries, in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam at the concession rate of Rs. 18 per lb. irrespective of quantities. But other Government Institutions will receive Quinine Sulphate at the usual rate as mentioned above.

General public and firms are not supplied with any cinchona products from this jail.

Cinchona Bark (in 50 pound original bags).

Per bag Rs. 25.

4 grains Quinine Sulphate Tablets.

Rs. a.

2 8 per box of 200 tablets (for Bengal and other provinces).

12 1 per 5 boxes (for Bengal union board—transit charges including).

15 8 per lb.

5 grains Quinine Sulphate Tablets.

Rs. a.

15 8 per lb. (sold in 1 lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins.)

5 grains Quinine Hydrochloride Tablets.

Rs. a.

20 0 per 1,000 tablets.

10 0 " 500 "

5 2 " 250 "

Packing of tablets free in tins, sizes 1 lb., 8 oz. and 4 oz. only. Packing in bottles or smaller sizes in tins extra.

5 grains Quinine Bi-Hydrochloride Tablets.

Rs. a.

22 0 per 1,000 tablets.

11 0 " 500 "

5 10 " 250 "

Packing of Tablets free in tins, sizes 1 lb., 8 oz. and 4 oz. only. Packing in bottles or smaller sizes in tins extra.

Transit charges extra in every case.

Provinces other than Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam will get their supplies of Sulphate Quinine and Cinchona Febrifuge Powder and Tablets from the Principal Quinine Officer, to the Government of India, 1, Sudder Street, Calcutta.

No cinchona products will be supplied for resale.

Local sale at the jail gate from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Terms.—Cash in advance by money order, "Treasury Challans," "Remittance Transfer Receipts" or promissory "Chitras."

In the case of Government officers payments will be recovered by Bank Transfer, i.e., Countersigned Invoices.

Credit sale is not allowed except under special circumstances.

2. Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by post).

The name of the Railway or Steamer Station and Post Office and district must be written distinctly. Railway parcels are sent by passenger train only.

Actual cost should always be remitted in advance.

N. B.—Cinchona bark for preparation of B. P. tinctures and extracts only will be supplied from the Presidency Jail to manufacturing chemists and druggists, who must submit their indents through the Agents, Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. and Messrs. Chowdhury & Co. of 4/5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

A scale of postage is given below.

	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	Rs. a.
Quinine Sulph. ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Cinchona Feb. ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Cinchona Feb. Tablets ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Quinine Hydrochlor. ..	7	7	7	7	..	0 11
Quinine Di-hydrochlor. ..	7	7	7	7	..	0 11
Quinine Tablets ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Totaguina ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Crude Quinine Sulph. ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Crude Quinine Sulph. Tablets ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11

	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.	6 lb.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Quinine Sulph. ..	0 15	1 8	1 7	1 15	2 7	2 11
Cinchona Feb. ..	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 8	2 7
Cinchona Feb. Tablets ..	0 15	1 8	1 11	1 15	2 7	2 15
Quinine Hydrochlor. ..	0 15	1 8	1 7	1 15	2 7	2 11
Quinine Di-hydrochlor. ..	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 8	2 7
Quinine Tablets ..	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	1 15	2 8
Totaguina ..	0 15	1 8	1 7	1 15	2 7	2 11
Crude Quinine Sulph. ..	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 8	2 7
Crude Quinine Sulph. Tablets ..	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 8	2 7

Two different drugs are not packed in the same parcel and postage must be paid separately for each kind.

N. B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

Government reserve the right to alter the price without notice.



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

Published by Authority

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1939.

PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the High Court,
Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Home Department.

Constitution and Elections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 511A.R.—24th April 1939.—It is hereby notified that Sir E. C. Benthall, Mr. R. W. N. Ferguson and Mr. J. McFarlane have, by writing under their hands, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, resigned their seats as members of the Bengal Legislative Council for the European Constituency in the afternoon of the 21st April 1939.

No. 512A.R.—24th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 17 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Councils) Order, 1936, read with rule 84 of the Bengal Legislative Council Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is pleased to fix the 15th May 1939 as the date before which the European Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council shall elect three members to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Sir E. C. Benthall, Mr. R. W. N. Ferguson and Mr. J. McFarlane, members elected for the said constituency.

No. 513A.R.—24th April 1939.—Whereas vacancies have been caused by the resignation of Sir E. C. Benthall, Mr. R. W. N. Ferguson and Mr. J. McFarlane of their seats as members of the European Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by rule 84 of the Bengal Legislative Council Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the said European Constituency to elect three persons for the purpose of filling the vacancies so caused before the 15th May 1939, which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor under notification No. 512A.R., dated the 24th April 1939.

No. 514A.R.—24th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the Bengal Legislative Council Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 17 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Councils) Order, 1936, read with clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2) of the said rule for the doing of acts, in connection with the bye-election to be held in the European Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council, in pursuance of notification No. 513A.R., dated the 24th April 1939.

mentioned respectively opposite each such date:—

Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made—The 20th April 1939.

Date on which the scrutiny of nominations is to be held—The 1st May 1939.

Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn—The 2nd May 1939.

No. 515A.R.—24th April 1939.—It is hereby notified that Mr. T. Lamb has, by writing under his hand, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, resigned his seat as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council in the afternoon of the 21st April 1939.

No. 516A.R.—24th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by paragraph 20 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Councils) Order, 1936, the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. K. Ali Afzal, Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Assembly, to be the Returning Officer for the bye-election by the members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly belonging to the European community to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. T. Lamb of his seat as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

No. 517A.R.—24th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 57 of the Bengal Legislative Council Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is pleased to appoint the following persons to perform, subject to the control of the Returning Officer, all or any of the functions of the Returning Officer in accordance with the provisions contained in the said sub-rule at the bye-election by the members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly belonging to the European community to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. T. Lamb of his seat as member of the Bengal Legislative Council:—

- (1) Mr. Kanti Chandra Ghosh, Registrar, Bengal Legislative Assembly.
- (2) Babu Anath Bandhu Chatterjee, Superintendent, Bengal Legislative Assembly Department.

No. 518A.R.—24th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 17 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Councils) Order, 1936, read with rule 84 of the Bengal Legislative Council Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the

Governor is pleased to fix the 10th May 1939 as the date before which the members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly belonging to the European community shall elect a person of the said community to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. T. Lamb of his seat as member of the Bengal Legislative Council when the said members are called upon to do so under the said rule.

No. 519A.R.—24th April 1939.—Whereas a vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Mr. T. Lamb of his seat as member elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly to the Bengal Legislative Council:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by rule 84 of the Bengal Legislative Council Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to call upon the members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly belonging to the European community to elect a person of the said community for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused in accordance with the said rules before the 10th May 1939, which is the date fixed in that behalf by the Governor in notification No. 518A.R., dated the 24th April 1939.

No. 520A.R.—24th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 59 of the Bengal Legislative Council Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the Governor is hereby pleased to publish the following dates fixed by him under sub-paragraph (7) of paragraph 17 of Part I of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Councils) Order, 1936, read with clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (2) of the said rule for the doing of acts, in connection with the bye-election by the members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly belonging to the European community to be held in pursuance of notification No. 519 A.R., dated the 24th April 1939, mentioned respectively opposite each such date:—

Date on or before which nominations of candidates are to be made—The 26th April 1939.

Date on which the scrutiny of nominations is to be held—The 27th April 1939.

Date on or before which candidatures may be withdrawn—The 28th April 1939.

By order of the Governor,

R. H. HUTCHINGS,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

Published by Authority

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1939.

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PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Appointment.

No. 1326A.

Appointments and Transfers.

GENERAL.

Calcutta.—No. 1224A.—17th April 1939.—Mr. N. M. Khan, I.C.S., Under Secretary to this Government in the Finance Department, is appointed temporarily to act as Deputy Secretary in that department.

Calcutta.—No. 1225A.—17th April 1939.—Mr. E. G. Creek, I.C.S., Special Officer, Government of Bengal, Finance Department, is appointed temporarily to act as Under Secretary in that department.

Murshidabad.—No. 1244A.—18th April 1939.—Maulvi Abdul Halim Chaudhuri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Lalbagh subdivision of the Murshidabad district.

Murshidabad-Chittagong.—No. 1245A.—18th April 1939.—Maulvi A. M. Salimullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lalbagh, Murshidabad, is appointed to have charge of the Cox's Bazar subdivision of the Chittagong district.

Pabna.—No. 1251A.—19th April 1939.—Maulvi Altafur Rahman Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pabna, is appointed to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Pinakiranjan Sinha, or until further orders.

Hooghly-24 Parganas.—No. 1255A.—19th April 1939.—Mr. B. G. Rao, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to have charge of the Baraset subdivision of the 24-Parganas district.

Jessore-Khulna.—No. 1291A.—21st April 1939.—Babu Upendra Nath Chatarji, officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, Jessore and Khulna, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge, Jessore.

Jessore-Khulna.—No. 1292A.—21st April 1939.—Babu Ramlal Banarji, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional District and Sessions Judge, Jessore and Khulna.

POLICE.

Chittagong Hill Tracts - Midnapore.—No. 1252A.—19th April 1939.—Mr. P. Barnes, I.P., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to the Contai subdivision of the Midnapore district, and is placed in charge of the police work of that subdivision.

Jessore-Mymensingh.—No. 1264A.—20th April 1939.—Babu Pankaj Kanta Banarji, Inspector of Police, Jessore, is appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police and is posted to the headquarters station of the Mymensingh district.

Nadia-Tippera.—No. 1265A.—20th April 1939.—The probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, named below, are posted on the termination of their training at the Police Training College, Sardah, to the headquarters station of the district mentioned against their names:—

- (1) Babu Prasad Kumar Basu—Nadia.
- (2) Maulvi Mirza Serajul Haque—Tippera.

Leave.

GENERAL.

Hooghly.—No. 1202A.—12th April 1939.—In modification of the orders of the 6th April 1939, Mr. B. G. Rao, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave on average pay for one day only, viz., the 6th April 1939, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules.

Pabna.—No. 1220A.—15th April 1939.—Mr. A. H. Quraishi, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunj, Pabna, is allowed leave on average pay for two days only, viz., the 11th and 12th April 1939, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules.

No. 1228A.—17th April 1939.—Babu Birendra Kishore Kar, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed leave on average pay for four months, under proviso to rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 23rd December 1938.

Pabna.—No. 1250A.—19th April 1939.—Babu Pinakiranjan Sinha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pabna, is allowed leave on average pay for nineteen days, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

Tippera.—No. 1267A.—20th April 1939.—**Maulvi Sirajul Haq**, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tippera, is allowed leave on average pay for three months, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 2nd April 1939.

Tippera.—No. 1268A.—20th April 1939.—**Mr. A. Asghar**, I.C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Tippera, is allowed leave on average pay for fifteen days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 12th May 1939, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Dacca.—No. 1270A.—20th April 1939.—**Babu Kumaresh Ray**, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Narayanganj, Dacca, was allowed leave on average pay for two days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

Faridpur.—No. 1271A.—20th April 1939.—**Maulvi Abdul Quader Ansari**, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on probation, Gopalganj, Faridpur, is allowed leave for thirty-four days, under rule 10 of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Hooghly.—No. 1297A.—22nd April 1939.—**Mr. K. C. Chunder**, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Hooghly, is allowed leave on average pay for ten days, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 4th May 1939.

No. 1299A.—22nd April 1939.—The orders of the 29th March 1939, granting leave to **Mr. R. L. Walker**, I.C.S., are cancelled.

POLICE.

Calcutta.—No. 1266A.—20th April 1939.—**Rai Sahib Prabhat Ranjan Biswas**, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, is allowed leave on average pay for one month, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules with effect from the 1st May 1939.

No. 1320A.—24th April 1939.—**Mr. S. G. Jarman**, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is allowed leave on average pay for eight months, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 26th April 1939, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

By order of the Governor,

E. N. BLANDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Constitution and Elections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 501A.R.—20th April 1939.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (7) of rule 8 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the following declaration containing the name of the candidate elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency is published for general information.

R. H. HUTCHINGS,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Bengal Legislative Assembly Bye-election.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency.

Under the provisions of rule 8(2) of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, I declare that **Mr. F. H. French** of 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta, has been duly elected to fill the seat at the bye-election held in the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

H. GRAHAM, Returning Officer
(Commissioner, Presidency Division).

Calcutta, the 19th April 1939.

No. 502A.R.—20th April 1939. — In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (7) of rule 8 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the following declaration containing the name of the candidate elected by the Indian Tea Association Constituency is published for general information.

R. H. HUTCHINGS,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Bengal Legislative Assembly Bye-election.

Indian Tea Association Constituency.

Under the provisions of rule 8(2) of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, I declare that **Mr. C. W. Miles** of Shaw Wallace & Co., 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, has been duly elected to fill the seat at the bye-election held in the Indian Tea Association Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

H. GRAHAM, Returning Officer
(Commissioner, Presidency Division).

Calcutta, the 19th April 1939.

No. 504A.R.—20th April 1939. — In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (7) of rule 8 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the following declaration containing the name of the candidate elected by the Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency is published for general information.

R. H. HUTCHINGS,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Bengal Legislative Assembly.*Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency.*

Under the provisions of rule 8(2) of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, I declare that Mr. A. O. Brown of 16, Strand Road, Calcutta, has been duly elected to fill the vacant seat in the Calcutta and Suburbs (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly caused by the resignation of Sir George Campbell.

R. K. MITRA, for Returning Officer.

Calcutta, the 20th April 1939.

No. 505A.R.—21st April 1939. — In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (7) of rule 8 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the following declaration containing the name of the candidate elected by the Hooghly-cum-Howrah (European) Constituency is published for general information.

R. H. HUTCHINGS,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Bengal Legislative Assembly.*Hooghly-cum-Howrah European Constituency.*

Under the provisions of rule 8(2) of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, I declare that Sir Henry Birkmyre, Bart, of 8, Clive Row, Calcutta, has been duly elected to fill the seat in the Hooghly-cum-Howrah European Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

H. P. V. TOWNEND, Commissioner,

Burdwan Division and Returning Officer,
Hooghly-cum-Howrah European Constituency.

Chinsura, the 19th April 1939.

No. 506A.R.—21st April 1939. — In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (7) of rule 8 of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, the following declaration containing the name of the candidate elected by the Chittagong Division (European) Constituency is published for general information.

R. H. HUTCHINGS,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

By-election of a member to the Bengal Legislative Assembly from the Chittagong Division (European) Constituency in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. L. M. Croxford, a member elected for the said constituency.

Under the provisions of rule 8(2) of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Elections) Rules, 1936, I declare that Mr. F. J. Marindin of Hongkong House, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, has been duly elected to fill the seat in the Chittagong Division (European) Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

O. M. MARTIN,

Commissioner, Chittagong Division,
and Returning Officer.

Chittagong, the 19th April 1939.

Political.**NOTIFICATION.**

No. 1881P.—14th April 1939.—Notification No. 4112P., dated the 7th April 1933, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th April 1933, is hereby cancelled.

By order of the Governor,

E. N. BLANDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Jails.**NOTIFICATION.**

No. 956H.J.—21st April 1939.—In modification of this department notification No. 627H.J., dated the 17th March 1939, Maulvi Shaikh Badiuzzaman, Travelling Auditor in the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the said Inspector-General for a period of three months with effect from the 11th April 1939.

By order of the Governor,

R. H. HUTCHINGS,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

No. 3989.—22nd April 1939.—Captain F. H. A. K. Davidson, I.M.S., made over charge of the Jalpaiguri Jail to Babu Ajit Kumar Dutta Gupta in the afternoon of 28th February 1939.

M. A. SINGH, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Inspr.-Genl. of Prisons, Bengal.

Police.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dacca.—No. 844Pl.—20th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Bengal Public Gambling Act, 1867 (Bengal Act II of 1867), the Governor is pleased to extend all the sections of the said Act (except section 13 which already applies) to the whole of the mauza mentioned below, within the Araihasar police-station in the Narayanganj subdivision of the Dacca district:—

Name of mauza.	Jurisdiction list number of thana Rupganj.
Gopaldi	... 328

24-Parganas.—No. 846Pl.—20th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1933 (Bengal Act VI of 1933), the Governor is pleased to direct that sections 2 to 12, sections 22 to 26 and sub-section (1) and clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 27 of, and the Schedule to, the said Act shall come into force on the 1st May 1939 in the area within the jurisdiction of the Barrackpore police-station in the district of the 24-Parganas excluding the area included within the Barrackpore Cantonment.

Murshidabad.—No. 872Pl.—21st April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Bengal Public Gambling Act, 1867 (Bengal Act II of 1867), the Governor is pleased to extend all the sections of the said Act (except section 13 which already applies) to the whole of the mauzas mentioned below, within the Raninagar police-station in the Lalbagh subdivision of the Murshidabad district:—

Name of mauza.	Jurisdiction list number of thana Raninagar.
Islampur	... 56
Harharia Chak	... 58
Goas-Kalikapur	... 66

Calcutta.—No. 895Pl.—22nd April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 12 of the European Vagrancy Act, 1874 (IX of 1874), Mr. C. E. S. Fairweather, M.A., C.I.E., is appointed to act as President of the Committee of Management of the Government Work House, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. L. H. Colson, C.I.E., or until further orders.

By order of the Governor,

E. N. BLANDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta Police Notification.

No. 3852.—22nd April 1939.—The following draft of an amendment, which in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 62 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act IV of 1866), and clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act II of 1866), and with the previous sanction of the Governor, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, proposes to make in the rules for the regulation of traffic in the streets and public places of Calcutta and its suburbs published under Calcutta Police Notification No. 134, dated the 6th January 1932, at pages 37-99, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th January 1932, as subsequently amended, is hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

II. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 27th May 1939, and any objection or suggestion with respect thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered:—

Draft amendment.

For the License Form A annexed to the said rules substitute the following:—

License under section 62 of the Calcutta Police Act, IV of 1866.
39 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, II of 1866.

License to form a procession starting from.....
.....on.....
is hereby granted to.....
of.....
subject to the conditions herein contained.

The penalties for a violation of such conditions or any of them and for disobedience of orders given by those authorised to regulate the procession are prescribed in sections 62 of the Calcutta Police Act, IV of 1866 and 39 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, II of 1866.

Conditions.

1. The Licensee or his representative must accompany the procession, carrying this license, and must show it on demand to any Police Officer.

2. The procession shall commence at.....o'clock and it shall cease at.....o'clock on the above-mentioned date.

3. The procession shall start from.....and the members thereof shall disperse by.....o'clock at or before reaching

4. The procession shall proceed by the following route, from which it shall not deviate except under the orders of a Police Officer, it shall reach the points mentioned below at the time stated against each: -

Streets.	Points.	Times.
----------	---------	--------

5. The rule of the road shall be observed and when so ordered by a Police Officer, the procession shall divide so as to allow traffic to pass through it.

6. No unreasonable obstruction to the free flow of traffic shall be caused nor shall the free access to any thoroughfare or building by traffic or persons entitled thereto be unreasonably obstructed.

7. No music shall be played, or any other act done, in such a way as to amount to a public nuisance as defined in section 268, Indian Penal Code.

8. No music shall be played or any other noise made—

(a) near any place of public worship, any hospital or any private house when it has been made known to the licensee or his representative that there is a person dangerously ill in such house, or

(b) when the procession meets or is passing, any person riding or driving a horse if such person indicates silence to be necessary, or

(c) when the procession is passing any of the following places during the hours noted against each: --

Places.	Hours.
.....	
.....	
.....	

9. No fire-works shall be discharged on any public road or place.

10. The procession shall consist of not more than.....musicians, ...other persons, ...horses other than those drawing vehicles, ...elephants, ...wheeled vehicles.

11. No weapons other than those specified below shall be carried by any persons in the procession: --

Type.	Number.
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

12. The members shall obey any reasonable instructions, given by any Police Officer on duty, in connection with the procession.

N.B.—The Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner of Police may alter or omit any of the above conditions or may impose any other conditions to suit the needs of any particular occasion, procession or locality.

C. E. S. FAIRWEATHER,

Commissioner of Police, Calcutta (offg.).

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1327A.

Powers.

Murshidabad.—No. 1200A.—12th April 1939.—Babu Sudhirendra Nath Basu, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Murshidabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Nadia.—No. 1208A.—13th April 1939.—The Sub-Deputy Magistrates, on probation, named below, are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babu Chandidas Chatarji Nadia

Maulvi Rahmatullah — Nadia.

24-Parganas.—No. 1229A.—17th April 1939. Maulvi Abul Hassan Chaudhuri, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on probation, 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Jalpaiguri.—No. 1256A.—19th April 1939.—Babu Ramesh Chandra Sanyal, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Jalpaiguri, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mymensingh.—No. 1282A. 21st April 1939.—Babu Suresh Chandra Chakrabatti, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Tangail, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class.

Chittagong.—No. 1293A.—21st April 1939.—Babu Satyaranjan Bhattacharji, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Tippera-Chittagong.—No. 1305A.—22nd April 1939.—The officers named below are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

- (1) Babu Anil Kumar Bhattacharji, Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Tippera.
- (2) Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Wahab, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Tippera.
- (3) Babu Dinesh Chandra Chanda, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Tippera.
- (4) Maulvi Muhammad Ruhul Amin, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Tippera.
- (5) Maulvi Ahidur Rahman, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Chittagong.

By order of the Governor,

E. N. BLANDY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Judicial.**Appointments and Transfers.**

Calcutta.—No. 1380J.—18th April 1939. The Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. Rashidul Hasan, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, to act as a Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, in the chain of vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. Mowdudur Rahman, Barrister-at-Law, to act as the Chief Judge of that Court or until further orders.

Faridpur.—No. 1390J.—18th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Saroj Kumar Sarkar the powers of a Magistrate of the

third class, in the district of Faridpur, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Sadar subdivision of the said district,

(b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Sadar bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

Calcutta.—No. 1435J.—21st April 1939. — Babu Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, Registrar, Police Courts, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, *vice* Maulvi Jamiluddin Ahmed, appointed to act as Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties or until further orders. He will preside over the General Children Court, Calcutta, established under this department notification No. 9524J., dated the 18th November 1929, published at page 2052, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 28th November 1929.

He will have power to try or otherwise deal with under the Bengal Children Act, 1922, all matters that may be brought before the said Court.

Calcutta.—No. 1456J.—22nd April 1939. — In exercise of the power conferred by section 531 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923), the Governor is pleased—

(a) to appoint Mr. Nanda Kishor Ghosh, Barrister-at-Law, to act temporarily as a Municipal Magistrate, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Nagendra Nath Gupta, retired, or until further orders and

(b) to prescribe the Town Hall, Calcutta, as the place and 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturday and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on the other days of the week (excepting Sunday) as the time respectively at which the said Magistrate shall sit for despatch of business.

Calcutta.—No. 1457J.—22nd April 1939. — In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (i) of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as subsequently amended, the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. Nanda Kishor Ghosh, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Magistrate of the first class within such portions of Calcutta as defined in section 3(II) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923), as are not situated within the Presidency Town.

In exercise of the power conferred by first clause lettered (b) in sub-section (I) of section 260 of the said Code, the Governor is pleased to empower Mr. Nanda Kishor Ghosh, Barrister-at-Law, to try in a summary way offences mentioned in section 532 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923), and committed within any of the said portions of Calcutta.

Leave.

Calcutta.—No. 1373J.—17th April 1939. — Mr. Ranjit Gupta, I.C.S., Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is granted leave on average pay for the period from the 11th April 1939 to the 10th May 1939, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.—No. 1377J.—18th April 1939. — The orders contained in this department notification No. 1002J., dated the 17th March 1939, published in Part I at page 599 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 23rd March 1939, regarding the leave of Maulvi Jamiluddin Ahmed, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, are hereby cancelled.

Dinajpur.—No. 1416J.—20th April 1939. — In exercise of the power conferred by section 65 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor is pleased to appoint the following members of the union boards mentioned below, to be, during their term of office as such members, union benches, within the jurisdiction of the union boards of which they are respectively, members, for the purposes of that section:—

Dinajpur district, Sadar subdivision.

Kotwali police-station.

Auliapur union board.

Maulvi Fazle Hoque.

Maulvi Latifar Rahman Mian.

Maulvi Muhammad Hussain Sarkar.

Babu Bateswar Das.

Kamalpur union board.

Maulvi Wali Muhammad Chaudhuri.

Babu Pran Kishore Deb.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed.

Maulvi Faizuddin Sarkar.

Birole police-station.

Runea union board.

Maulvi Kasimuddin Ahmed.

Maulvi Sahimuddin Chaudhuri *alias* Tuku Mia.

Babu Tarini Charan Adhikari.

Babu Harish Chandra Ray.

Banshihari police-station.

Bagichapur union board.

Babu Satish Chandra Das.

Dr. Haripada Shah.

Maulvi Matiar Rahman Chaudhuri.

Maulvi Haji Rakibuddin.

Nawabganj police-station.

Jaypur union board.

Dr. Aftab Hosain.

Babu Sachindra Nath Datta.

Babu Bhuban Mohan Das.

Maulvi Ekinuddin Sarkar.

Banshihari police-station.

Bagichapur union board.

Babu Satish Chandra Das.

Dr. Haripada Shah.

Maulvi Matiar Rahman Chaudhuri.

Maulvi Haji Rakibuddin.

Nawabganj police-station.

Jaypur union board.

Dr. Aftab Hosain.

Babu Sachindra Nath Datta.

Babu Bhuban Mohan Das.

Maulvi Ekinuddin Sarkar.

Dinajpur.—No. 1417J.—20th April 1939.
—In exercise of the power conferred by section 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor is pleased to appoint the following members of the union boards mentioned below, to be, during their term of office as such members, union courts within the jurisdiction of the union boards of which they are respectively, members, for the purposes of that section:—

Dinajpur district, Sadar subdivision.

Kotwali police-station.

Auliapur union board.

Maulvi Fazle Hoque.

Maulvi Latifar Rahman Mian.

Maulvi Muhammad Hussain Sarkar.

Babu Bateswar Das.

Kamalpur union board.

Maulvi Wali Muhammad Chaudhuri.

Babu Pran Kishore Deb.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed.

Maulvi Faizuddin Sarkar.

Birole police-station.

Runea union board.

Maulvi Kasimuddin Ahmed.

Maulvi Sahimuddin Chaudhuri *alias* Tuku Mia.

Babu Tarini Charan Adhikari.

Babu Harish Chandra Ray.

Calcutta.—No. 1421J.—20th April 1939.—
In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor is pleased to exempt the Director of Public Information, Bengal, from liability to serve as a juror in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

By order of the Governor,

T. ROXBURGH,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 424J.—20th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to direct that the Bengal Repealing and Amending Act, 1938 (Bengal Act I of 1939), shall apply to the Darjeeling district and to the partially excluded areas of the Mymensingh district in so far as it affects any enactment at present in force in that district or those areas.

By order of the Governor,

E. B. H. BAKER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**Audit.****NOTIFICATION.**

No. 875F.—18th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, read with section 276 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment to the Bengal Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1934, namely:—

In Schedule I to the said rules under the heading "District Executive Offices—(i) General" under "Revenue Department", the following shall be added:—

Head Poddars (trained) ... 35. 36—2/2—50.

And the said rules shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect as if they had been made as so amended.

By order of the Governor,

R. L. WALKER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Miscellaneous.**NOTIFICATION.**

No. 552Mis.—18th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment to the Rules regulating the grant of honoraria and special pays to the members of the Bengal Government Press employed in the Confidential Section of that Press, which were promulgated with the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, notification No. 410Mis., dated the 11th March 1939, viz.:—

Amendment.

Under item "(ii) Piece-workers" the following entry shall be inserted:—

Rate of special pay.

Compositors ... 33½ per cent. of the rates for ordinary piece work.

This amendment shall be deemed to have come into effect from 1st April 1939.

By order of the Governor,

R. L. WALKER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Khulna.—No. 432L.S.-G.—20th April 1939.
—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor is pleased to approve the election by the members of the Khulna district board of Babu Sailendra Nath Ghosh, B.L., to be their Chairman, *vice* Rai Jatindra Nath Ghosh Bahadur, resigned.

Howrah.—No. 592M.—24th April 1939.
Whereas the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta have selected the area specified below in the Howrah Municipality in the neighbourhood of the Calcutta Municipality as one of the areas to be used for the improvement and expansion of Calcutta, and for this purpose they propose to acquire lands in the said area to provide building sites and create new and improve existing means of communication and facilities for traffic;

And whereas it is necessary, in order to execute the above scheme, that the working sections of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), be extended to the said area;

Now, therefore, the Governor is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the said Act, to extend to the said area the following provisions of the said Act so far as those provisions are applicable, namely:—

- (1) Chapter I—Section 2.
- (2) Chapter II—All sections.
- (3) Chapter III—Sections 36, 39 to 44 (inclusive), 45 to 56 (inclusive), and 58 to 67 (inclusive).
- (4) Chapter IV—All sections.
- (5) Chapter VI—Section 107.
- (6) Chapter VII—All sections.
- (7) Chapter VIII—All sections *except* sections 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 167, 168, 171, 171A, 173, 174A, 176 and 177.
- (8) The Schedule.

Boundaries of the area referred to above.

Bounded on the north by the northern boundary of Dr. Abani Datta Road (late Golabari Road) and Golabari Ghat Road, on the east by the River Hooghly, on the south by the southern boundary of Grierson Road, Buckland Bridge Road, Chandmari Road and the footpath extending to the New Chandmari Bridge, and on the west by the western boundary of the Grand Trunk Road.

Noakhali.—No. 580M.—20th April 1939.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (1) of section 145 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), the Governor is pleased to add to the list of persons qualified for appointment as municipal assessors, published with notification No. 4152 M., dated the 15th July 1935, the name of the following person under "Chittagong Division":—

"32. Babu Sudhir Kumar Roy, Fakirtala Road, district Noakhali."

Burdwan.—No. 585M.—20th April 1939.—Whereas Maulvi Baharuddin Mandal was not eligible for election as a Commissioner of the Katwa Municipality in the district of Burdwan under clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), by reason of his having interest in contracts with the Commissioners of the said Municipality;

And whereas the said person was returned as a Commissioner of the Katwa Municipality at the election held on the 26th February 1938, although he was not eligible for such election on account of the disqualification referred to above;

And whereas no petition was filed under section 36 of the said Act calling in question the validity of the said election;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25A of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to declare that the election of the said Maulvi Baharuddin Mandal as a Commissioner of the Katwa Municipality in the district of Burdwan at the election held on the 26th February 1938 shall be void with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Governor,

G. S. DUTT,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Medical.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 707Medl.—4th April 1939.—In pursuance of section 7 of the Bengal Medical Act, VI of 1914, as amended by Bengal Act III of 1928, it is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Bengal Council of Medical Registration under clause (h) of section 4 of the said Act:—

Rai Sahib Dr. Satis Chandra Gupta,
L.M.P.

Dr. Jogendra Kumar Chakravarti, L.M.P.

Dr. Amulyadhan Mukherjee, L.M.P.

No. 711Medl.—4th April 1939.—The following amendment which has been made, with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government, by the Bengal Nursing Council under sub-section (1) of section 32 of the Bengal Nurses Act, 1934 (Bengal Act X of 1934), in the regulations made under the said sub-section and published under notification No. 550Medl., dated the 7th February 1938, is hereby published under sub-section (2) of the said section for general information:—

Amendment.

In the third paragraph of regulation 14 of the said regulations, for the figure "19" the figure "18" shall be substituted.

Calcutta. — No. 764Medl. — 17th April 1939. — Dr. Anwar Ali, Demonstrator of Pathology and Bacteriology, Medical College, Calcutta, was granted "earned leave" for the period from the 4th to the 15th January 1939, under rule 10 of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934.

Rajshahi-Calcutta.—No. 765Medl. — 17th April 1939. — Dr. Hemanta Kumar Indra, Assistant Surgeon, Sadar Hospital, Rajshahi, is placed on general duty at the Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta.

Rajshahi. — No. 766Medl. — 17th April 1939. — Dr. Narendra Kishore Roy, Medical Officer, in charge of Government Hostels, Rajshahi, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Assistant Surgeon, Sadar Hospital, Rajshahi, until further orders.

By order of the Governor,

G. S. DUTT,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Health.

RESOLUTION—No. 525P.H.

Calcutta, the 21st April 1939.

The joint waterworks of the Baranagar and Kamarhati Municipalities in the district of the 24-Parganas are nearing completion and will very shortly be in working order. Owing, however, to party factions among the Commissioners of the Baranagar Municipality, it has not been possible for the Joint Water-supply Committee constituted under section 87 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, to function properly and both the municipalities concerned have by resolution requested the local Government to take over the management and control of the waterworks.

2. In the interest of the ratepayers of both the municipalities and with a view to placing the joint waterworks on a proper footing, the Government of Bengal have, in the above circumstances, decided to take over the management and control of the waterworks. Accordingly in exercise of the power conferred by section 285 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, Government are pleased to appoint the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, to take charge of the joint waterworks and they direct that the waterworks with all plant, fittings and appurtenances thereof be handed over to the control and management of the said officer for a period of one year with effect from the date of publication of this resolution in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

3. Ordered that this resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Governor,

G. S. DUTT,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS.

Irrigation.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 14-I.—17th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 11 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), and in supersession of notification No. 17-I., dated the 16th September 1930, the Governor is pleased to make the following rules and fix the following rates of tolls for the line of navigation known as the Roypara-Nathullabad-Jail Khal in the district of Bakarganj and as defined in notifications No. 9-I., dated 22nd July 1930, and No. 3-I., dated the 19th February 1939.

This will take effect from the 13th May 1939.

Rules and Rates of Tolls.

1. Every vessel on entering the channel and before passing the gate at either end or even when entering the channel from a side khal between the gates shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the tolls payable; in case of any reasonable doubt arising, a vessel may be measured again by any person appointed by the district board of Bakarganj on this behalf.

2. Vessels for the purpose of the determination of maundage shall be divided into two classes as below:—

Class I—To include all vessels of the types of country boats, including salters and hapors (fish cages), house boats, Kosh boats, green boats and other similar types of boats.

Class II—To include steam boats, motor boats, flats and barges and other square built vessels.

3. The maundage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purpose of the Canals Act, 1864, and of these rules, be determined by the following measurements:—

Class I.

A. The product of one quarter of the length of the vessel from stem to stern, measured along the water-line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water-line to the interior bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as equal to the number of maunds upon which tolls shall be levied.

B. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches; the measurement of breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of a foot, rejecting any remainder of less than a quarter of a foot.

C. The maundage on which the amount of toll is calculated shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, any remainder of less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds being rejected. In the case of vessels exceeding 500 maunds by measurement, the maundage shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of 50 maunds, rejecting any remainder of less than 50 maunds.

D. *Salters.* The product of one quarter of the inside length of the vessel, measured along the centre line from stem to stern, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the greatest depth measured from the top to the interior bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as equal to the number of maunds upon which tolls shall be levied.

Class II.

For vessels of class II the number of maunds obtained by the system of measurement prescribed for vessels of class I shall be increased by one-half. For vessels of this class above 5,000 maunds measurement, the maundage shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of 500 maunds, rejecting any remainder of less than 500 maunds. In the case of steamers and motor boats the maundage determined as above shall be reduced by one-third as an allowance of engine space.

For vessels of class II which are furnished with reliable way bills, the gross maundage of cargo shown by the way bills or in the case of steamers, the maundage obtained from multiplying the registered tonnage of the steamer by 27, may, at the option of the employer of the vessel or the steamer (as the case may be) be taken as the maundage on which tolls will be charged.

4. After the measurement the person in charge of the vessel shall be provided with a slip showing the maundage to be charged, which shall be presented at the toll office where he will be provided with a ticket, after payment of toll, which will permit the vessel to pass the gate or proceed through the channel.

5. Every ticket shall have entered on it the name of the serang, manjee or other person in charge of the vessel, the date of entry, the maundage, the cargo, the amount of toll charged and the number of days for which the ticket remains current.

6. All tolls are payable on demand and shall be paid at the toll office before a vessel is permitted to proceed.

7. The ticket shall be kept on board the vessel and in possession of the person in charge of the vessel and shall be produced for inspection when demanded by the person authorised to collect tolls, or by any officer to whom such person is subordinate. If on demand the ticket is not produced, such person or officer shall assess the tollage as provided in rules 3 and 12 and shall require payment of toll, and unless and until the toll is paid, or the original ticket or a duplicate is produced as evidence that toll has already been paid, the vessel shall be liable to seizure and detention under the provisions of section 9 of the Act.

8. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and dates can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by the collector of tolls on payment of a fee equal to one-quarter of the total tollage, subject to a minimum fee of one anna per ticket.

9. All vessels, whether the property of Crown, of district board, or other local bodies or of private persons, are liable for toll except those specially exempted under these rules or by a resolution passed by the district board of Bakarganj from time to time.

10. The canal may be closed once a year for effecting the necessary repairs to it on seven days' notice of the intention so to close it being given; but in the event of any sudden emergency the canal may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim in such case by owners of vessels or others for compensation on account of detention shall be entertained.

11. No rafts exceeding 50 feet in length and 5 feet in breadth shall be permitted to enter the canals.

12. The rate of toll shall be as follows:—

- (1) On all vessels empty or laden per hundred maunds—Twelve annas.
- (2) On all vessels empty or laden, for 12½ maunds or less—One anna six pies.
- (3) On rafts of bamboos, grass, timber or other similar articles, not exceeding 50 feet in length and 5 feet in breadth—Six annas each raft.

Tolls shall be levied at Barisal or at Amanotganj near Barisal Chowk Bazar, at Kawunia near old cremation ground (at the west end of Jail Khal), at Defulia near Baniakati bridge and at North Karapur (Bagadhi) at the west end.

13. For boats frequently using the canal, such as boats carrying passengers, grass or perishable articles monthly tickets will be issued at 10 times the ordinary toll.

14. Every vessel which has paid toll shall be allowed to remain in the canal for three days inclusive of the days of entry into and leaving the canal. A vessel remaining in any part of the canal longer than three days shall be charged demurrage equal to one half of the toll for each day in excess of three days. No vessel shall be permitted to remain in the canal for more than one month, i.e., provided that this rule shall not apply to vessels holding monthly tickets under rule 13, which may remain in the canal for more than three days without payment of demurrage but not for more than one month at a time.

15. No vessel carrying exclusively police officers or servants, soldiers and officers of the Army in India, post mail runners, officers of the Irrigation Department on duty, officers and servants of the toll office for the canal referred to in these rules while on duty, shall be liable for toll in the canal.

16. Any matter relating to the mode of collection of tolls and other relevant points, not provided for in these rules, shall be decided by the district board of Bakarganj at a meeting and such decision shall be subject to the approval of the Provincial Government.

No. 15-I.—17th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor is pleased to appoint the Chairman of the district board of Bakarganj to be *ex-officio* Collector of tolls on the line of navigation known as the Roypasa-Nathullabad Jail

khal in the district of Bakarganj and as defined in notifications No. 9-I., dated 22nd July 1930 and No. 3-I., dated 19th February 1939.

2. He is further authorised to farm out the collection of tolls on the line of navigation to any other person.

No. 16-I.—20th April 1939.—The following draft amendments which, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor proposes to make in the rules for the line of navigation known as the Madaripur Bhil Channel and the Lower Kumar river, published under notification No. 5-I., dated the 17th July 1928, are published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. Any objection or suggestion with respect to the draft amendments should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st June 1939:—

Draft amendments.

1. For rule 24 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely:—

24. When a red cone is hoisted at Haridaspur, upward bound power-driven vessels except launches to which no raft, flat or other vessel is attached shall stop and make fast in the entrance channel. When a white ball is exhibited, vessels may proceed.

2. For rule 25 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely:—

25. When a red cone is hoisted at Tentulia, downward bound power-propelled vessels except launches to which no raft, flat or other vessel is attached shall stop above the toll station until a white ball is exhibited, when they may proceed.

3. For rule 26 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely:—

26. Downward bound power-propelled vessels except launches to which no raft, flat or other vessel is attached shall stop in the Areal Khan river when a red cone is hoisted at the mast below the entrance to the Kumar river. When a white ball is hoisted, they may proceed.

4. For rule 27 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely:—

27. Upward bound power-propelled vessels except launches to which no raft, flat or other vessel is attached shall stop when a red cone is exhibited at Ghatmanjhi. When a white ball is raised, they may proceed.

5. After rule 27 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

27A. (1) Downward bound launches passing the mast below the entrance to the Lower Kumar river shall, when a red cone is displayed thereon, give way to upward bound vessels on the restricted line of navigation, and upward bound launches passing the signal station at Ghatmanjhi shall, when a red cone is displayed, give way to downward bound vessels on the said line.

(2) Except for reasons beyond the control of the person in charge no vessel shall remain in the restricted line of navigation for more than two hours.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule the restricted line of navigation means the channel of the Lower Kumar river between its junction with the Areal Khan and the signal station at Ghatmanjhi.

6. In rule 42 of the said rules after the figure “27” the figure and letter “27A” shall be inserted.

No. 17-I.—22nd April 1939.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 11 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor intends to make the following amendment in the rules and schedules of rates of tolls for the Midnapore Canal with branch to Narayangarh (published in notification No. 5, dated the 19th June 1917, in Part I of the Calcutta Gazette of the 20th idem), as subsequently amended, in supersession of notification No. 1-I., dated the 6th January 1934 (published at page 87 of Part I of the Calcutta Gazette of the 11th idem).

2. Any objection or suggestion with respect to the draft amendment should reach the undersigned not later than the 9th June 1939:—

Draft amendment.

For the schedule of rates of tolls to be charged on the Midnapore Canal and the Narayangarh distributary, substitute the following:—

"Schedule of rates of tolls to be charged on the Midnapore Canal and the Narayangarh distributary.

Entering from both the east and the west.

Description.	Range I 7 miles Uluberia to Bansberia or vice versa.	Range II 11 miles. Dainan to Panskura or vice versa.	Range IV 11 miles. Panskura to Balichak or vice versa.	Range V 13½ miles. Balichak to Mohanpur or 26 miles, Balichak to Narayangarh dis- tributary via Krishtanagar or 19½ miles, Mohan- pur to Narayan- garh distributary via Krishtanagar or vice versa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Loaded vessel, per 100 maunds.	0 8	0 12	0 12	1 4 0
Empty vessel, per 100 maunds.	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 10 0
Timber in rafts or loose, per timber.	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3 0
Piles in rafts or loose, per 100 piles.	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 10 0
Bamboos in floats, per 100	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 6 6
Cocoanut rafts in floats, per 100 cocoanuts.	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 5 0

Note.—Toll will be realised at Uluberia, Bansberia, Dainan, Panskura and Balichak toll stations."

No. 13-I.—6th April 1939.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 11 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor intends to make the following rules and fix the following rates of tolls for the line of navigation known as the Surjamani khal in the district of Bakarganj and as defined in the notification No. 10-I., dated the 6th April 1939.

2. Any objection or suggestion with respect thereto should reach the undersigned before the 29th May 1939:—

Rules and rates of tolls.

1. Every vessel on entering the channel and before passing the gate at either end or even when entering the channel from a side khal between the gates shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the tolls payable; in case of any reasonable doubt arising, a vessel may be measured again by any person appointed by the district board of Bakarganj on this behalf.

2. Vessels for the purpose of determination of maundage shall be divided into two classes as below:—

Class I.—To include all vessels of the types of country boats, including saltees and hapors (fish cages), house boats, kosh boats, green boats, and other similar types of boats.

Class II.—To include steam boats, motor boats, flats, and barges and other square-built vessels.

3. The maundage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purpose of the Canals Act and of these rules, be determined by the following measurements:—

Class I.

A. The product of one quarter of the length of the vessel from stem to stern, measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the interior bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as equal to the number of maunds upon which tolls shall be levied.

B. The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches; the measurement of breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of a foot, rejecting any remainder of less than a quarter of a foot.

C. The maundage on which the amount of toll is calculated shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, any remainder of less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds being rejected. In the case of vessels exceeding 500 maunds by measurement, the maundage shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of 50 maunds, rejecting any remainder of less than 50 maunds.

D. *Saltees*.—The product of one quarter of the inside length of the vessel, measured along the centre line from stem to stern, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the greatest depth measured from the top to the interior bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as equal to the number of maunds upon which tolls shall be levied.

Class II.

For vessels of class II the number of maunds obtained by the system of measurement prescribed for vessels of class I shall be increased by one-half. For vessels of this class above 5,000 maunds measurement, the maundage shall be reckoned to the nearest integral multiple of 500 maunds, rejecting any remainder of less than 500 maunds. In the case of steamers and motor boats the maundage determined as above shall be reduced by one-third as an allowance of engine space.

For vessels of class II which are furnished with reliable way bills the gross maundage of cargo shown by the way bills, or in the case of steamers the maundage obtained from multiplying the registered tonnage of the steamer by 27, may, at the option of the employer of the vessel or the steamer (as the case may be), be taken as the maundage on which tolls will be charged.

4. After the measurement the person in charge of the vessel shall be provided with a slip showing the maundage to be charged, which shall be presented at the toll office where he will be provided with a ticket, after payment of toll, which will permit the vessel to pass the gate or proceed through the channel.

5. Every ticket shall have entered on it the name of the scrang, manjhee or other person in charge of the vessel, the date of entry, the maundage, the cargo, the amount of toll charged and the number of days for which the ticket remains current.

6. All tolls are payable on demand and shall be paid at the toll office before a vessel is permitted to proceed.

7. The ticket shall be kept on board the vessel and in possession of the person in charge of the vessel and shall be produced for inspection when demanded by the person authorised to collect tolls, or by any officer to whom such person is subordinate. If on demand the ticket is not produced, such person or officer shall assess the tollage as provided in rules 3 and 12 and shall require payment of toll, and unless and until the toll is paid, or the original ticket or a duplicate is produced as evidence that toll has already been paid, the vessel shall be liable to seizure and detention under the provisions of section 9 of the Act.

8. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and dates can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by the collector of tolls on payment of a fee equal to one quarter of the total tollage, subject to a minimum fee of one anna per ticket.

9. All vessels, whether the property of the Crown, of the district board or other local bodies, or of private persons, are liable for toll except those specially exempted under these rules or by a resolution passed by the district board of Bakarganj from time to time.

10. The canal may be closed once a year for effecting the necessary repairs to it on seven days' notice of the intention so to close it being given; but in the event of any sudden emergency the canal may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim in such case by owners of vessels or others for compensation on account of detention shall be entertained.

11. No rafts exceeding 50 feet in length or 5 feet in breadth shall be permitted to enter the canal.

12. The rates of toll shall be as follows:—

- (1) On all vessels, empty or laden, per hundred maunds—Eight annas.
- (2) On all vessels, empty or laden, for 12½ maunds or less—One anna.
- (3) On rafts of bamboos, grass, timber or other similar articles not exceeding 50 feet in length and 5 feet in breadth—Four annas each raft.

Tolls shall be levied at Dwipasa and Bauphal.

13. For boats frequently using the canal, such as boats carrying passengers, grass or perishable articles monthly tickets will be issued at ten times the ordinary toll.

14. Every vessel which has paid toll shall be allowed to remain in the canal for three days inclusive of the days of entry into and leaving the canal. A vessel remaining in any part of the canal longer than three days shall be charged demurrage equal to one-half of the toll for each day in excess of three days. No vessel shall be permitted to remain in the canal for more than one month, *i.e.*, provided that this rule shall not apply to vessels holding monthly tickets under rule 13 above, which may remain in the canal for more than three days without payment of demurrage but not for more than one month at a time.

15. No vessel carrying exclusively police officers or servants, soldiers or officers of the Army in India, post mail runners, officers of the Department of Communications and Works (Irrigation) on duty, or officers or servants of the toll office for the canal referred to in these rules while on duty, shall be liable for toll in the canal.

16. Any matter relating to the mode of collection of tolls and other relevant points, not provided for in these rules, shall be decided by the district board of Bakarganj at a meeting and such decision shall be subject to the approval of the Provincial Government.

By order of the Governor,

J. R. BLAIR,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2C.I.E.—31st March 1939.—Babu Joy Kumar Sarkar, Assistant Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for fifteen days from the 17th March 1939, under rule 81 (b)(i) of the Fundamental Rules.

S. C. MAJUMDAR, *Chief Engineer.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

Commerce.

ORDER.

No. 1325Com. — 24th April 1939. — In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (J) of section 4 of the Cotton Industry (Statistics) Act, 1926 (XX of 1926), the Governor is pleased to authorise the Sadar Subdivisional Officer of Burdwan to exercise the powers specified in that sub-section (otherwise than in the proviso thereto) in respect of the Mohan Hosiery Mill situated at Rash Behary (Ghose Road, Burdwan, and in respect of all other mills that may be erected hereafter within the Sadar subdivision of Burdwan.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1286Com. — 19th April 1939. — In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor is pleased to grant to Mr. K. C. Datta (who has his registered office at No. 83, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta), a license hereinafter set forth below and described as the Suri Electric License, 1939, to supply electrical energy in the area specified therein:—

The Suri Electric License, 1939.

License for the supply of electrical energy granted by the Governor of Bengal hereinafter referred to as "the Government" under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

License is hereby granted to Mr. K. C. Datta having his registered office at 83, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, to supply electrical energy in the area with the powers and upon the terms and conditions specified below:—

Short title.

1. This license may be cited as "The Suri Electric License, 1939."

Interpretations.

2. The several words, terms and expressions to which by the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, or by the rules thereunder meanings are assigned shall have in this license the same respective meanings provided that in this license:—

(i) The "Act" shall mean the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and any statutory modifications thereof.

(ii) The expression "the licensee" shall mean and include the said Mr. K. C. Datta and his permitted assigns.

(iii) The expression "deposited map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereinafter specified which has been deposited with the Government in pursuance of the rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Joint Secretary to the Government in the Department of Commerce and Labour and by the applicant, Mr. K. C. Datta, Calcutta.

(iv) The term "unit" shall mean the quantity of electrical energy equivalent to a current of one thousand amperes flowing under an electromotive force of one volt during one hour.

(v) Unless otherwise stated, where roads are mentioned as forming the boundary or part of the boundary of any area in this license, the premises, properties or structures abutting upon either side of such roads are deemed to be within the area referred to.

Security.

3. The period within which under clause 1 (b) of the schedule to the Act the licensee shall deposit or secure such sum as therein mentioned, and the sum so to be deposited or secured shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government under that clause, be six months from the date of the notification of grant of this license and Rs. 10,000 respectively.

Area of supply.

4. The area above referred to within which the supply of energy is authorised by this license (the area of supply under the Act) is the whole of the area bounded as follows:—

North—By the northern boundary of Suri Municipality up to the point of intersection of Dumka Road, thence to the point where Dumka Road meets No. 6A, Station Road.

East—By the eastern boundary of the Suri Municipality.

South—By the southern boundary of the Suri Municipality.

West—By the western boundary of the Suri Municipality up to its intersection with Hossainabad Road, thence along Hossainabad Road to its junction with No. 6A, Station Road, thence along No. 6A, Station Road to its junction with Dumka Road. The boundaries whereof are delineated on the deposited map by a heavy blue line.

Situation of the generating station.

5. The licensee shall erect the generating station within the area covered by the license.

Compulsory works.

6. (a) The licensee shall, within two years from the date of the grant of this license, lay down suitable and sufficient feeders and distributing mains and also execute works to the satisfaction of the Government for the purpose of supplying electrical energy

throughout the streets or parts of streets, named in the schedule to this license, shall erect the generating station mentioned in clause 5 with all machineries and apparatus necessary for the purpose of giving a continuous and efficient supply and shall do all other works necessary for the commencement of the supply of energy to consumers.

(b) At the expiration of each successive period of six months from the date of grant of this license until the completion of the compulsory works, the licensee shall submit to the Secretary to the Government in the Department of Commerce and Labour reports stating all steps taken and the progress made in carrying into effect this license.

Supply of energy.

7. (i) The supply of energy shall not be commenced until an Electric Inspector to the Government shall have inspected the licensee's works and certified in writing that the supply of energy may commence.

(ii) As soon as may be after the grant of this license and in any case within six months thereafter the licensee shall submit to the Government for approval under sub-section (2) of section 21 of the Act draft "Conditions of Supply" to regulate his relations with persons who are or intend to become consumers.

(iii) After such conditions have been approved by the Government with or without modification the licensee shall not supply energy unless—

(a) the person to whom such supply is to be given shall have tendered to the licensee a requisition duly signed in the form for the time being approved by the Government, and

(b) such person and the licensee shall have executed an agreement in a form approved by the Government.

(iv) The amount of all miscellaneous charges, incidental to and in connection with the supply of energy which the licensee propose to make against consumers shall be subject to the previous approval of the Government.

Accounts.

8. Separate and distinct accounts shall be kept by the licensee showing in full detail, as required by the Act and rules thereunder, the working of the electrical undertaking for which this license is granted. The accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Government or of any person authorised by the Government in that behalf.

Hours of supply.

9. From the date of the commencement of supply, the licensee shall maintain a continuous supply of energy throughout the 24 hours throughout the year.

Method of construction.

10. The feeders, distributing mains and service connections may be overhead or underground in whole or in part and shall be erected, constructed and maintained by the licensee in strict conformity with the Act and the rules thereunder and the following provisions:—

(a) The licensee shall not use overhead mains at any higher pressure than medium pressure without the sanction in writing of the Government in each case and subject to such conditions or limitations as the Government may impose.

(b) No conductor of an aerial line shall be at a less distance than 4 feet horizontally and/or 8 feet vertically from any building or structure whether permanent or temporary.

(c) In narrow lanes, passages or streets where it would not be possible to maintain a horizontal clearance of 4 feet between aerial lines and buildings, underground cables shall be used unless any special method of construction and use of aerial lines shall have been expressly sanctioned in writing by the Government for any such lane, passage or street and such sanction shall be obtained by the licensee before beginning construction of any such special aerial line.

(d) Where the transmission lines or electric supply lines cross or run along the routes of tabot, temple car or similar religious processions, the wires shall be laid underground or at such height as will allow of the free and safe passage of those processions. In cases of dispute, such routes and heights shall be determined by the District Magistrate.

Nature of supply.

11. *Nature of supply.*—The system and pressures of supply which shall be adopted for the supply of electrical energy under this license are the following:—

A medium pressure alternating current three-phase four-wire supply at a pressure of 400 volts between phases and a low pressure of 230 volts between each phase and neutral at a frequency of 50 complete cycles per second.

The pressures stated above shall be as measured at consumers' terminals and shall not vary therefrom beyond the limits prescribed by the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, throughout the area of supply:

Provided that the licensee may from time to time with the previous consent in writing of the Government and subject to such limitations and conditions as shall be prescribed in writing by the Government, adopt any other systems of supply or pressures of supply or both for the purpose of this license.

The limits of rates to be charged for the supply of energy.

12. The rates to be charged by the licensee for energy supplied by him shall not exceed the following maxima, namely:—

A.—For domestic purposes.

Metered supply.

(i) *Lights and for fans.*—A flat rate of annas eight per unit metered, subject to a minimum charge of rupees two only per month for each kilowatt of connected load.

(ii) *For heating, cooking, refrigerating, pumping and for all domestic purposes other than lights and fans.*—Annas four per unit metered, subject to a minimum charge of rupees two per month for each kilowatt of connected load.

Unmetered supply.

Rupees two and annas four per 25 watt lamp per month and proportionately for lamps of higher wattage provided the lamps are to be used only in roadside stalls and for a period not exceeding six hours daily from sunset. The number of lamps shall not exceed six in any one installation.

B.—For Industrial purposes.

(i) *For power consumed within the hours of 6 p.m. and 11 p.m.*—Annas eight per unit metered.

(ii) *For power consumed within the hours of 11 p.m. to 6 p.m., next day.*—Annas three per unit metered subject to a minimum charge of rupees thirty per annum per rated brake horse-power of connected load.

C.—Special methods of charges.

In the case of a method of charge approved by the Government in accordance with section 23, sub-sections (3) and (4) of the Act, the rates shall be such as the Government may fix on approving the matter.

Purchase of undertaking.

13. (a) The option of purchase given by section 7 of the Act, shall be first exercisable on the expiration of ten years from the date of notification of the grant of this license and

thereafter on the expiration of every subsequent period of ten years and the terms of such purchase shall be determined, in case of difference or dispute by arbitration. The percentage to be added to the value on account of compulsory purchase in accordance with and for the purpose of the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 7 shall be 20 per cent.

(b) In accordance with clause (d) (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act, it is hereby declared that the generating station to be used in connection with the undertaking shall form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 5 or section 7, provided that the power station shall not have been abandoned by reason of the operation of clause 14 of this license.

(c) After notice shall have been given as prescribed in sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Act, all extensions and outlays of money debitable to the capital account of the licensee during the last two years of the period of such notice shall be subject to the previous approval of the Government.

Bulk supply.

14. Should a supply of electrical energy in bulk become available at any future date from any source at such rates that the net rates and other charges payable by consumers for the supply of distributed energy under this license could, in the opinion of the Government, be reduced, the licensee shall obtain his supply from such source and shall also reduce the rates charged to consumers as specified in clause 12 of this license by amounts which shall be approved by the Government.

The decision of the Government on the operation of this clause shall be final.

Variations from the schedule to the Act.

15. In pursuance of clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act, it is hereby expressly declared that—

(a) Clause IV of the schedule to the Act shall, for the purpose of incorporation in this license, be varied by the substitution of two years for the period of three years specified in clause IV of the schedule to the Act.

(b) The following sentence shall be added between the words "license" and "and" at the end of clause (a) of the first proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause VI of the schedule to the Act:—"and to comply with the conditions of supply made from time to time with the previous sanction of the Government under section 21(2)".

(c) The following sub-clause shall be substituted for clause VI, sub-clause (5), namely:—

“Every requisition under this clause, shall be in a form approved by the Government; and copies of the form shall be kept in the office of the licensee and supplied free of charge to any applicant.”

(d) Sub-clause (a) of the first proviso to clause VI of the schedule to the Act shall for the purpose of incorporation in this license be further varied to the following extent, namely, that the licensee shall not be bound to supply energy to any person for any period unless the person requisitioning such supply shall enter into an agreement as provided in clause 7(iii) of this license.

(e) The first proviso to clause XI of the schedule to the Act shall, for the purpose of incorporation in this license, be varied by the substitution of five years for the period of seven years specified in that proviso.

Securing continuity of supply.

16. It shall be the duty of the licensee (which expression shall for the purpose of this clause and clause 17 immediately following be taken to mean and include the licensee, his employees, servants and agents and his permitted assigns) to give the nearest Magistrate immediate and full information of any circumstances in which interruption of the supply may be apprehended as a result of civil commotion or disturbance of the public peace or any strike or lock-out of the nature specified in section 15 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929.

17. The licensee shall not employ or engage any other party to work his undertaking or to carry out the supply of energy under this license except with the previous written sanction of the Government whether wholly or to such extent as the Government may think fit.

Revocation.

18. (a) If the licensee shall in the opinion of the Government have failed to give such immediate and full information as is required by clause 16 hereof or if at any time any interruption of the supply shall occur which in the opinion of the Government is attributable to any wilful or preventable default or neglect on the part of the licensee or which in the opinion of the Government could by the exercise of reasonable care have been prevented by the licensee or if the licensee shall in the opinion of the Government, fail to comply with any of the provisions of this license or shall in the opinion of the Government fail to show satisfactory progress during any portion of the period of two years, specified in clause 6 of this license, or if the general direction and control of the licensee shall cease to be in the hands of British subjects, the license may be revoked.

(b) In the event of the Government revoking the license for any of the causes specified in this clause the security deposit of Rs. 10,000 made in accordance with clause 3 may in whole or in part be forfeited to the Government as the Government may decide and the decision of the Government as to both revocation and forfeiture shall be final and binding on the licensee.

Schedule.

The list of streets or parts of streets referred to in clause 6(a) above:—

- (1) Part of Ahmadpur Road—From its junction with Station Road to its junction with Sainthia Road.
- (2) Dubrajpur Road—From Sarai Road to Sainthia Road.
- (3) Sarai Road—From Station Road to Ahmadpur Road.
- (4) Kulibari Road—From Ahmadpur Road to Kendua Road.
- (5) Kendua Road—From Ahmadpur Road to Suri Pukur Tank.
- (6) Dumka Road—From Sainthia Road to Mahmed Bazar Road.
- (7) Tikapara Road—From Sainthia Road to Ahmadpur Road.
- (8) Kalupara Road—From Dumka Road to Dharmtola Road.
- (9) Chandni Road—From Dumka Road to Kalupara Road.
- (10) Sehara Williamson Road—From Dumka Road to Sehara-Dharmtola.
- (11) Baruipara Road No. 2—From Mechua-bazar Road to Municipal Drainage Outfall.
- (12) Dangalpara Road—From Dubrajpur Road to Anandapur Road.
- (13) D. N. Chakravarty Road—From Dubrajpur Road to Dangalpara Road.
- (14) Anandapur Road—From D. N. Chakravarty Road to Anandapur Road.
- (15) Sainthia Road—From Mechua-bazar Road to Rajnagar Road.
- (16) Mechua-bazar Road—From Sainthia Road to Dharmtola Road.
- (17) Hossainabad Road—From Sainthia Road to Collector's bungalow.

No. 1305Com.—21st April 1939.—The following draft of amendments which the Governor proposes to make, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), in the Bengal Payment of Wages Rules, 1937, published under notification No. 1918Com., dated the 27th February 1937, as subsequently amended, is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the drafts will be taken into consideration on or after the 4th August 1939.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Governor:—

Draft amendments.

1. For the existing rule 18 of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, viz.—

“18. Annual Return.—In respect of persons employed in factories the employer shall furnish the Inspector, not later than the 15th of January following the end of the calendar year to which it relates, with a return in Form IV.”

11. For the existing Form IV appended to the said rules, the following form shall be substituted, viz.—

FORM No. IV.

Deductions from Wages.

(Rule 18 of the Bengal Payment of Wages Rules, 1937.)

Return for the year ending 31st December 19.....

Reg. No.....

1. Name of factory and postal address.....
2. Average number of persons employed daily—
Adults.....
Children.....
3. Total wages paid, including deductions under clauses (d) to (j) of sub-section (2) of section 7 but not other deductions.....
4. Number of cases and total amounts realized as—

	No. of cases.	Total amounts.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
(a) fines				
(b) deductions for breach of contract ..				
(c) deductions for damage or loss				

5. Disbursements from fine fund—

Purposes.	Total amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.

Signature of employer.....

Designation.....

Dated.....19.....

By order of the Governor,

A. HUGHES,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Orders by the Registrar of Joint Stock
Companies, Bengal.**

Calcutta, the 18th April 1939.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Bengal Talkies, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Bengal Talkies, Ltd., has this day been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Midland Bank (India), Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Midland Bank (India), Ltd., has this day been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Sugar Mills of Bengal, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Sugar Mills of Bengal, Ltd., has this day been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of International Trade Development (India), Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the name of International Trade Development (India), Ltd., has this day been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Credit Bank of India, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Credit Bank of India, Ltd., has this day been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and in the matter of Security Trust, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the name of Security Trust, Ltd., has this day been struck off the register and that the company is dissolved.

N. K. MAJUMDER, Registrar of Companies
under Act VII of 1913.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Land Revenue.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hooghly-Nadia-Murshidabad. — No. 4563-L.R.—18th April 1939. — Under the provisions of section 3(14) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Babu Jajneswar Majumdar, Settlement Kanungo, is authorised to discharge, in the districts of Hooghly, Nadia and Murshidabad, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights.

24-Parganas- Khulna- Jessore- Faridpur - Hooghly-Nadia-Murshidabad.—No. 4564 L.R.—18th April 1939.—Under the provisions of section 3(14) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Babu Hem Chandra Sen, Settlement Kanungo, is authorised to discharge, in the districts of 24-Parganas, Khulna, Jessore, Faridpur, Hooghly, Nadia and Murshidabad, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights.

Faridpur-Hooghly-Nadia-Murshidabad. — No. 4565 L.R.—18th April 1939.—Under the provisions of section 3(14) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Maulvi Abdur Rezzak Khan, Settlement Kanungo, is authorised to discharge, in the districts of Faridpur, Hooghly, Nadia and Murshidabad, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights.

Rangpur. — No. 4608 L.R. — 18th April 1939.—Babu Hemanga Lal Das Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Rangpur, is allowed leave on average pay preparatory to retirement for four months, with effect from the 16th June 1939, under rule 81(b)(i) of the Fundamental Rules.

Mymensingh.—No. 4629 L.R. — 19th April 1939.—Under the provisions of section 3 (14) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), the undermentioned Settlement Kanungos are authorised to discharge, in the district of Mymensingh, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights:—

(1) Maulvi Jahidul Islam.

(2) Maulvi Muhammad Hossain Ali.

No. 4663L.R.—19th April 1939.—The following draft amendments, which, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 189 and sub-section (6) of section 190 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), the Governor proposes to make in the rules published under notification No. 5462L.R., dated the 26th March 1929, at pages 549-592 in Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, as subsequently amended, are published, as required by sub-section (7) of section 190 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

II. The draft amendments will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st May 1939, and any objection or suggestion with respect thereto which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered:—

Draft amendments.

1. After rule 32 of the said rules *insert* the following:—

“32A. Application by a tenure-holder for permission to surrender a tenure shall be in form No. 7A appended to these rules. The Court shall issue a special notice to each landlord and incumbrancer specified in the application and a general notice to all under-tenureholders and raiyats:

Provided that the Court may, at its discretion, issue a special notice instead of a general notice to each under-tenureholder and *raiya*t mentioned in the application”.

2. In rule 33 of the said rules—

(a) after the word “*raiya*t” *insert* the words “or under-*raiya*t”,

(b) for the words “he elects” *substitute* the words “the *raiya*t or under-*raiya*t elects” and

(c) after the word “*raiya*t’s” *insert* the words “or under-*raiya*t’s”.

3. After rule 69 of the said rules *insert* the following rules:—

“69A. The application under sub-section (5) of section 26G shall be in form No. 8A appended to these rules.

69B. The application under sub-section (2) of section 88 shall be in form No. 8B appended to these rules”.

4. *Omit* rule 75 of the said rules.

5. After form No. 7 appended to the said rules *insert* the following form:—

Form No. 7A.

Application to surrender a tenure.

[See rule 32A.]

[Section 85A of Act VIII of 1885.]

To the Court of _____

I hereby apply for permission to surrender the tenure specified below. The particulars required by section 85A(2) are stated below.

Applicant.

District—

Thana—

Village and J. L. No. of village where rent is recorded—

Khatian No.—

Full name and address of all landlords to whom rent is paid—

Names of under-tenureholders holding directly under the applicant—

Names of raiyats holding directly under the applicant—

Particulars of incumbrances and names of incumbrancers—

6. After form No. 8 appended to the said rules insert the following forms:—

Form No. 8A.

Application for possession of a mortgaged holding.

[See rule 69A.]

[Section 26G(5) of Act VIII of 1885.]

To the Court of _____

I hereby apply to be restored to possession of the mortgaged holding specified below.

Applicant.

District—

Thana—

Village and J. L. No. of village where rent is recorded—

Khatian No.—

Plot No.—

Name of mortgagee—

Address—

Copy for service on mortgagee—

Take notice that the above application has been made in the Court of _____

Munsif.

Revenue Officer.

Form No. 8B.

Application for division of a tenure or holding, & etc.

[See rule 69B.]

[Section 88(2) of Act VIII of 1859.]

To the Court of _____

I

_____, co-sharer-tenant(s) of the tenure or holding specified below.

We

division

hereby apply for a _____

a distribution of the rent payable in respect thereof or for the annulment or modification of the division or distribution previously made in _____

Applicant(s).

(N.B.—Strike out the words not required.)

District—

Thana—

Village and J. L. No. of village where rent is recorded—

Khatian No.—

Full name and address of all landlords or their common Agent, if any,
to whom rent is paid—

Full name and address of the remaining co-sharer tenants—

Copy for service on landlord
Co-sharer-tenant

Take notice that the above application has been made in the Court
of _____

Munsif.

No. 4665L.R.—19th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Government Management of Private Estates Act, 1892 (Act X of 1892), the Governor is pleased to direct that the following rates be levied for the year commencing from the 1st April 1939 and ending on the 31st March 1940:—

1. *Lery of general rate.*—The rates leviable under section 3 of the Act on all private estates as defined in clause (3) of section 2, in order to cover, as nearly as possible, the cost of all Government establishment employed and contingent expenditure incurred by Government for the supervision and management of such estates, shall be calculated on the gross income of the several estates at the scales specified below:—

One per cent. for the Kasimbazar and Murshidabad Nawab estates.

Two per cent. for all other estates.

2. *Lery of general rate for a portion of the year.*—If any estate is under Government management for a portion of the year only, the rate is to be levied only upon the gross income received during the period of such management.

3. *Lery of audit rate.*—Under section 4 the rate leviable on all private estates having a current rent and cess demand of Rs. 50,000 and upwards, which are subjected to audit by the Examiner of Local Accounts shall be as follows:—

Six annas per hundred rupees on the Murshidabad Nawab estate.

Seven annas and a half per hundred rupees on other estates excluding the Kasimbazar estate but including Behari Lal Mukherji's Trust estate in the district of Hooghly, though the rent and cess demands of that estate may fall below Rs. 50,000.

4. *Legal Remembrancer's fees.*—Under section 4 the payment of fees shall be obligatory on all estates for legal business done for them by the office of the Superintendent and

Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. The scales of fee are as follows:—

- (1) Examining plaints and written statements*—1 or 2 gold mohurs.
- (2) Settling grounds of appeals and petitions (District Courts)*—1 or 2 gold mohurs.
- (3) Compromise*—1 or 2 gold mohurs.
- (4) Consultation—2 or 3 gold mohurs.
- (5) Opinion—2 to 5 gold mohurs.

Tippera.—No. 4792L.R.—22nd April 1939.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 1 of the Bengal Rent Recovery (Under Tenures) Act, 1865 (Bengal Act VIII of 1865), Mr. V. N. Rajan, I.C.S., Additional Collector, Tippera, is authorised to exercise the powers of a Collector under the said Act for the purpose of holding the patni sales in that district on the 15th May 1939.

Calcutta-Dinajpur.—No. 4800L.R.—22nd April 1939.—Mr. S. B. Hatch-Barnwell, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed as Special Officer in connection with the Land Revenue Commission, Bengal, is, in the interest of public service, appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer, in the district of Dinajpur, with effect from the date on which he joins his settlement duties in that district.

Dinajpur.—No. 4801L.R.—22nd April 1939.—Under the provisions of section 3(14) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Mr. S. B. Hatch-Barnwell, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Dinajpur, is authorised to discharge, in the district of Dinajpur, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights.

He is also vested with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer, under Chapter VII, Part I, of the rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in respect of the aforesaid area.

*In analogous cases one-half of the fee assessed will be charged for each case after the first, subject to a minimum fee of 2 gold mohurs for all the analogous cases taken together.

By order of the Governor,
N. V. H. SYMONS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION—No. 4735L.R.

Calcutta, the 21st April 1939.

The Governor is pleased to appoint a committee composed of the undermentioned gentlemen to enquire into and recommend what gratuity, if any, should be given to the clerks, draftsmen, process-servers and orderlies of the Settlement Department who have been or may shortly be discharged on account of the stoppage of District Settlement Operations:—

Chairman.

(1) The Hon'ble Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Minister-in-charge of the Revenue Department.

Members.

- (2) Begum Hamida Momin, M.L.C.
- (3) Mr. J. McFarlane, M.L.C.
- (4) Rai Bahadur Manmatha Nath Basu, M.L.C.
- (5) Khan Bahadur Mohammad Asaf Khan, M.L.C.
- (6) Rai Surendra Narayan Singh Bahadur, M.L.C.
- (7) Khan Bahadur Ataur Rahman, M.L.C.
- (8) Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid Chowdhury, M.L.C.
- (9) Mr. Mohammad Kader Baksh, M.L.C.
- (10) Mr. Hamidul Huq Chowdhury, M.L.C.
- (11) The Director of Land Records and Surveys Bengal (*ex-officio*), who will also act as Secretary to the Committee.

Order.—Ordered that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and copies thereof forwarded to the President and the Members of the Committee.

By order of the Governor,

N. V. H. SYMONS,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Land Acquisition.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dacca.—No. 4557L.A.—18th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Dacca Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for opening out a mehtar's passage at Manoharkhan's Bazar in the mahalla of Manoharkhan's Bazar, sheet No. 44, Ward No. 4, in the town of Dacca, thana Kotwali, pargana Jahangirnagar, district Dacca, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising part of cadastral plot No. 628, and measuring, more or less, 0.0172 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid mahalla of Manoharkhan's Bazar.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Dacca.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Dacca.

Rangpur.—No. 4559L.A.—18th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Eastern Bengal Railway for a public purpose, viz., for a trenching ground of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Fulchari, in the village of Gazaria, jurisdiction list No. 68, thana Fulchari, pargana Patiladaha, district Rangpur, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plots Nos. 6827, 6828, 6829, 6832 and 6833 (part), and measuring, more or less, 0.256 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Gazaria.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Gaibandha.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Rangpur.

Chittagong.—No. 4561L.A.—18th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Chittagong Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the play ground of Patharghatta Fisherman's Primary School in the village of Suja Katgor, police-station Kotwali, zilla Chittagong, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising part of revisional survey plot No. 693, and measuring, more or less, 0.031 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Suja Katgor.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Chittagong.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Chittagong.

Dacca.—No. 4643L.A.—19th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Dacca Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for opening out a surface drain at Prasanna Poddar's Lane in the town of Dacca in the mahalla of Prasanna Poddar's Lane, ward No. 2, thana Kotwali, pargana Jahangirnagar, district Dacca, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising parts of cadastral survey plots Nos. 162, 161 and 147 and measuring, more or less, 0.0020 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid mahalla of Prasanna Poddar's Lane.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Dacca.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Dacca.

Howrah.—No. 4645L.A.—19th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Howrah district board for a public purpose, viz., for easing the sharp curve at the junction of Mohiary Rajgunj Road and N. C. Paul Road, in the village of Jhorehat, thana Sankrail, pargana Arsha, district Howrah, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose two pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 0.0065 of an acre, bounded on the—

Plot No. 1:

North—By Mohiary Rajgunj Road,
East—By N. C. Pal Road,
South and West—By land of Kishori Mohan Pal,

Plot No. 2:

North and West—By land of Behari Lal Pal,

South and East—By N. C. Pal Road,

are likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Jhorehat.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Howrah.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Howrah.

Burdwan.—No. 4667L.A.—19th April 1939.—The Governor is pleased to cancel notification No. 1144L.A., dated the 27th January 1939, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at pages 238-39, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 2nd February 1939, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 0.096 of an acre of land by the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Ltd., for extension of Kerosene Oil Depot at Barakar, in the village of Barakar, jurisdiction list No. 30, thana Kulti, pargana Shergarh, district Burdwan.

Nadia.—No. 4698L.A.—20th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48(7) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1.15 acres, and comprising cadastral survey plots Nos. 744 and 746 of mauza Kamalpur, jurisdiction list No. 71, thana Alamdanga, pargana Nagarbanka, district Nadia, which was declared to be taken under declaration No. 5540L.A., dated the 18th March 1938, published at page 550, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, for the playground of the Alamdanga High English School, required by the Alamdanga School authority.

Rangpur.—No. 4790L.A.—22nd April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a town police out-post building at Dhap, Rangpur town, in the village of Raghunathganj, jurisdiction list No. 93, thana Rangpur, pargana Manthana, district Rangpur, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising cadastral plot No. 492 entire and measuring, more or less, 0.32 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Raghunathganj.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Rangpur.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Rangpur.

24-Parganas.—No. 4809L.A.—24th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for re-excavation of Raja Ulla's jhara and Ali's kata, in the village of Bil Balli, jurisdiction list No. 44, thana Swarupnagar, pargana Buran, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose, two pieces of land comprising cadastral plots Nos. 19497, 19425, 19424, 19421, 19415, 19389, 19388 and portions of plots Nos. 19379, 19378, 19322, 19321, 19312, 19313, 20445, 20583, 20447, 20448, 20580, 20716, 20717, 20461, 20460 and 20459 and measuring, more or less, 3.178 acres, are likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Bil Balli.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Khasmahal Officer, Alipore, 24-Parganas.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of 24-Parganas.

ERRATUM.

24-Parganas.—No. 4603L.A. — 18th April 1939.—In line 7 of notification No. 14914-L.A., dated the 28th July 1938, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 1564, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th August 1938, in respect of the acquisition of land required for Mudeali Municipal Free Primary Girls' School in the village of Mudeali, jurisdiction list No. 11, revenue thana Behala, new thana Metiabruz, pargana Magura, district 24-Parganas, for the word "School" read "Girls' School".

DECLARATIONS.

24-Parganas.—No. 4604L.A. — 18th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Garden Reach Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the Mudeali Municipal Free Primary Girls' School, in the village of Mudeali, jurisdiction list No. 11, revenue thana Behala, new thana Metiabruz, pargana Magura, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising holding No. "A1/12" and block No. "N", and measuring, more or less, 0.0177 of an acre, is required within the aforesaid village of Mudeali.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Chairman, Garden Reach Municipality.

24-Parganas.—No. 4606L.A. — 18th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the district board, 24-Parganas, for a public purpose, viz., for excavation of a tank, in the village of Namkhana, jurisdiction list No. 50, thana Kakdwip, pargana Sundarbans, district 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising portions of cadastral plots Nos. 1184 and 1187, and measuring, more or less, 1.72 acres, is required within the aforesaid village of Namkhana.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Chairman, district board, 24-Parganas, as well as in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas.

Faridpur.—No. 4647L.A.—19th April 1939.—Whereas it appears to the Governor that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for closing breach in the Flank-Bund of Golabari Lock, in the village of Khatra, jurisdiction list No. 77, thana Gopalganj, pargana Makimpur, zilla Faridpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising parts of cadastral survey plots Nos. 42, 44 and 45 and measuring, more or less, 0.31 of an acre, is required within the aforesaid village of Khatra, police-station Gopalganj, district Faridpur.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land, or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894 and section 3, clause (Z), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Gopalganj.

ERRATUM.

Burdwan.—No. 4625L.A.—19th April 1939.—In line 16 of declaration No. 12885-L.A., dated the 5th September 1936, published at page 2178, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th idem, in respect of the acquisition of land required by the Asansol Municipality for the outfall works of the sewerage scheme in the village of Asansol Municipality, district Burdwan, read "2.92" for "2.71."

N. V. H. SYMONS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Jurisdiction.

ERRATUM.

Rajshahi.—No. 4794Jur.—22nd April 1939.—In notification No. 651Jur., dated the 14th January 1939, published at page 161, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th January 1939, for the name of police-station "Arati" read "Atrai."

By order of the Governor,

N. V. H. SYMONS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FOREST AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Forests.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Jalpaiguri.—No. 4627For.—19th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), the Governor is pleased to appoint the following persons, being members of the Toorsa-Sankos Fishing and Shooting Association, in the district of Jalpaiguri, to discharge the functions of a Forest-Officer under the sections of the said Act noted against their names for a period of one year from the 27th April 1939 within the limits of the reserved forests of the Buxa Forest Division in so far as such functions are required by the hunting, shooting and fishing rules made under the said Act to be discharged by a Forest-Officer:—

Mr. C. W. Tew, Newlands Tea Estate and post office.
Mr. R. S. Moss, Kalchini Tea Estate and post office.
Mr. C. T. Irwin, Bharnobari Tea Estate, post office Hasimara.
Mr. M. C. Roy, Majherdabri Tea Estate, post office Alipur Duar.

52. (7) Power to seize forest produce in respect of which there is reason to believe that a forest offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, cart or cattle used in committing any such offence.

53. Power to release property seized by them under section 52.

64. (7) Power to arrest without warrant.

No. 4635For.—19th April 1939.—Mr. Y. S. Ahmad, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on relinquishing his duties as Secretary, West Bengal Forest Committee, is attached, as a temporary measure, to the Buxa Division with headquarters at Rajabhatkhawa.

Excise.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta.—No. 4680Ex.—20th April 1939.—Rai Tarakeswar Bhattacharji Bahadur, Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, was allowed leave on average pay for three days, with effect from the 4th April to 6th April 1939, under Fundamental Rule 81(b)(ii), in extension of the leave granted to him under notification No. 3809 Ex., dated the 27th March 1939.

H. GRAHAM,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

No. 5Exc.—18th April 1939.—Babu Rabindra Nath Bose, Inspector of Excise, is posted to Hooghly on the expiry of the period of his deputation to Naogaon in connection with the work of cultivation and manufacture of ganja, in the interest of public service.

D. MACPHERSON,
Comms. of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND INDUSTRIES.**

Industries.

RESOLUTION—No. 1242IND.

Calcutta, the 19th April 1939.

Read an application, dated the 15th October 1938,—from Babu Pranada Sankar Brahmachari of Pabna, for a loan of Rs. 3,000 (since reduced to Rs. 2,000) under section 19(I)(a) of the Bengal State Aid to Industries Act, 1931 (Bengal Act III of 1931), for the purpose of starting a printing industry in Pabna.

Read also the resolution adopted by the Board of Industries, Bengal, at a meeting held on the 15th March 1939, incorporated in the report, submitted with letter No. 1345B.I., dated the 27th March 1939, from the Secretary to the Board of Industries, Bengal.

ORDER.—Ordered that the loan of Rs. 2,000 be sanctioned, provided that it does not exceed 50 per cent. of the net value of the assets of the applicant in the factory after deducting all encumbrances thereon existing at the time when the application was made. The loan is also subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) That the entire amount of the loan should be utilised for the purchase of a modern up-to-date printing machine and types, blocks, borders, wooden cases and stands;
- (2) That a mortgage bond be executed by the applicant and by his father Babu Ananda Sankar Brahmachari jointly in the form prescribed by Government for the purpose;
- (3) That interest be charged at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum payable with each instalment on the balance of the unpaid principal;
- (4) That penal interest be charged at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on any overdue instalment of repayment of the loan;
- (5) That the entire amount of the loan with interest thereon be repaid in ten yearly instalments of Rs. 200 each *plus* interest, the first instalment being payable next year on the day and month in which it will be advanced this year.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Governor,

H. S. E. STEVENS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION—No. 1258IND.

Calcutta, the 19th April 1939.

Read an application, dated the 28th November 1939, from Babu Purna Chandra Biswas and Babu Sarat Chandra Biswas of 24-Parganas for a loan of Rs. 1,000 (since reduced to Rs. 500 only) under section 19(I)(a) of the Bengal State Aid to Industries Act, 1931 (Bengal Act III of 1931), for the purpose of improving and developing their existing lock manufacturing industry.

Read also the resolution adopted by the Board of Industries, Bengal, at a meeting held on the 15th March 1939, incorporated in the report, submitted with letter No. 1363B.I., dated the 30th March 1939, from the Secretary to the Board of Industries, Bengal.

ORDER.—Ordered that the loan of Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundred only) be sanctioned, provided that it does not exceed 50 per cent. of the net value of the assets of the applicant in the factory after deducting all encumbrances thereon existing at the time when the application was made. The loan is also subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) That the entire amount of the loan should be utilised for the purpose of improving and developing their existing lock manufacturing industry;
- (2) That a mortgage bond be executed by the applicants jointly in the form prescribed by Government for the purpose;
- (3) That interest be charged at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum payable with each instalment on the balance of the unpaid principal;
- (4) That penal interest be charged at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on any overdue instalment of repayment of the loan;
- (5) That the entire amount of the loan with interest thereon be repaid in five yearly instalments of Rs. 100 each *plus* interest, the first instalment being payable next year on the day and month in which it will be advanced this year.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Governor,

H. S. E. STEVENS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Veterinary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1239Vety.—18th April 1939.—The following additions are made to the rules for admission of students to, and regulation of their studies in, the Bengal Veterinary College, issued with notification No. 1032-Vety., dated the 4th February 1936:—

Insert the following clause under the heading "General" below Rule 48:—

In order to give full facility to Muslim students for attendance at Jumma prayers, lectures will be suspended on Fridays for one hour from 12-30 p.m. to 1-30 p.m.

No. 1276Vety.—21st April 1939.—Babu Hem Chandra Das Gupta, Assistant Director, Civil Veterinary Department, Northern Range, is allowed leave on average pay for one month and seven days, with effect from 1st April 1939, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules.

No. 1277Vety.—21st April 1939.—Babu Bhupendra Nath Das Gupta, Inspector, Civil Veterinary Department is appointed to act as Assistant Director, Civil Veterinary Department, Northern Range, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Hem Chandra Das Gupta, or until further orders.

H. S. E. STEVENS,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT AND RURAL INDEBTEDNESS DEPARTMENT.

Rural Indebtedness.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mymensingh.—No. 793R.I.—17th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to establish the undermentioned Debt Settlement Boards in the Netrakona subdivision of the Mymensingh district for the local areas respectively specified against each:—

Name of Debt Settlement Board.	Name of union comprising the local area.
Dhobaura	... Dhobaura.
Porakandulia	... Porakandulia.
Kaliara-Gabragati	... Kaliara-Gabragati.
Bakaljura	... Bakaljura.
Baluchara	... Panchayati Union No. VI, police-station Kalmakanda.
Mahadeo	... Panchayati Union No. VII, police-station Kalmakanda.
Noapara	... Noapara.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to empower the above Debt Settlement Boards to exercise the power under sub-section (2) of section 9 and sub-section (2) of section 13 of the said Act.

Burdwan. No. 804R.I.—18th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to establish the undermentioned Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Burdwan district for the local area specified against it:—

Name of Debt Settlement Board.	Name of union comprising the local area.
Painta	... Painta.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to empower the above Debt Settlement Board to exercise the power under sub-section (2) of section 9 and sub-section (2) of section 13 of the said Act.

Birbhum.—No. 805R.I.—18th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to establish the undermentioned Special Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Birbhum district for the local area shown against it:—

Name of Special Debt Settlement Board.	Names of police-stations comprising the local area.
Suri Central Co-operative Bank.	Suri, Sainthia, Muhammadbasar, Rajnagar, Dubrajpur, Labpur, and Khairasole.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to empower the said Board to exercise powers under sub-section (2) of section 9, sub-section (2) of section 13, clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 19, and section 21 of the said Act.

Jessore.—No. 806R.I.—18th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), the Governor is pleased to establish the undermentioned Special Debt Settlement Board in the Magura subdivision of the Jessore district for the local area shown against it:—

Name of Special Debt Settlement Board.	Name of subdivision comprising the local area.
Magura Central Co-operative Bank.	Magura.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the said Act, the Governor is pleased to empower the said Board to exercise powers under sub-section (2) of section 9, sub-section (2) of section 13, clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 19, and section 21 of the said Act.

E. W. HOLLAND,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 931Edn.—17th April 1939.—The following draft of a notification, which the Governor proposes to issue in exercise of the power conferred by clause (i) of sub-section (2) of section 66 of the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act, 1930 (Bengal Act VII of 1930), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th June 1939, and any objection or suggestion with respect thereto, which may be received by the undersigned before that date, will be duly considered:—

Draft notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (i) of sub-section (2) of section 66 of the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act, 1930 (Bengal Act VII of 1930), the Governor is pleased to make the following rules regarding the manner of election of a member of a District School Board under clause (i) of section 6:—

Rules.

1. In these rules—

- (a) "Magistrate" means the Magistrate of the district or any Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the district to whom he may delegate any of his powers under these rules;
- (b) "the Act" means the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act, 1930;
- (c) "election" means an election held under clause (i) of section 6 of the Act; and
- (d) "thana" means a police-station.

2. All disputes arising under these rules other than objections under rule 19 shall be decided by the Magistrate and his decision shall be final.

3. An election under these rules shall be held by such date as may be fixed in this behalf by the Provincial Government under section 7 of the Act.

4. All existing permanent teachers, male or female, of primary schools either managed or recognised by the Board shall be entitled to have their names included in the register of voters for an election provided they have completed continuous service of at least three years. A register of such voters in the district, thana by thana, shall be prepared by the Magistrate at least five months before the date fixed under section 7 of the Act for the election.

5. The Magistrate shall, not less than sixteen weeks before the date fixed under section 7 of the Act for the election, select one or more polling centres in each thana within the area of the district and shall cause to be published the register of voters entitled to vote at each such polling centre. The register shall be published at such places within the thana as appear suitable to the Magistrate. Any person whose name does not appear in the register and who claims the right of voting, or any person who considers that any name in the register ought to be removed, may, within three weeks of the publication of the register, apply in writing to the Magistrate stating the grounds of his application for the insertion of his or her name in or the removal of such name from the register, as the case may be, and the Magistrate shall decide such application on a date to be previously intimated to the persons concerned and his decision shall be final and he shall cause the register to be amended in accordance therewith. The register of voters as so amended shall be deemed to be the final register of voters for the election, and no person whose name is not for the time being included in such register shall be entitled to vote at the election. The final register of voters shall be published at least ten weeks before the date fixed under section 7 of the Act for the election. No person shall vote at any polling station other than the one in the register of which his or her name is included. A person shall be entitled to vote only at one polling centre and shall not have more than one vote at such centre.

6. Any person whose name is included in the final register of voters shall be qualified to stand as a candidate for the election.

7. The Magistrate shall, as soon as the final register of voters is published, fix a date for the election within the date fixed under section 7 of the Act by the Provincial Government and issue notices calling for nomination of candidates. Such notices shall be published at the office of every Union Board, Union Committee or President Panchayat and at every primary school, thana and polling centre within the district. Within four weeks from the date of publication of the notices every person who is a candidate for election shall send his or her name to the Magistrate together with the necessary particulars filled up in the nomination form given in Appendix A to these rules. His nomination shall be supported by three voters whose names appear on the dates on which they sign the form in the register of voters prepared for the district. No names of candidates shall be received after the expiration of such period and no nomination shall be held to be valid unless the nomination form is properly filled in.

8. Every candidate shall submit with his nomination form a chalan showing that he has deposited a sum of Rs. 10 in a treasury in favour of the Board. No nomination form, which is not accompanied by such a chalan, shall be taken into consideration by the Magistrate.

9. The Magistrate, after scrutiny of the nomination, shall announce the names of the eligible candidates and a list of such candidates shall be published at least four weeks before the date fixed for the election, at such places in the district as the Magistrate considers suitable. No candidate whose name does not appear in such list shall be considered eligible for election.

10. A candidate who is not elected and has failed to receive ten per cent. of the total number of votes recorded in the district, shall forfeit the deposit made by him under rule 8.

11. If the number of the candidates mentioned in the list published under rule 9 is not greater than one, the Magistrate shall declare the candidate to be duly elected.
12. If the number of such candidates is greater than one, election shall be held on the date fixed under rule 7.
13. The election in all the thanas of the district shall be held simultaneously.
14. The date on which, the place at which and the hours between which the polling in each centre shall take place shall be duly notified at such places as may appear suitable to the Magistrate at least one month before the date of polling.
15. At the end of the second hour mentioned in the notice referred to in rule 14, no voter shall be admitted within the building or enclosure within which the election proceedings are being held, but the votes of all duly registered voters, who are already within the building or enclosure, shall be recorded.
16. All persons wishing to vote shall be present at the election. No vote by proxy or in writing shall be received by the Presiding Officer.
17. A Presiding Officer and an Assistant for the election at each polling centre shall be selected by the District Magistrate. The Assistant shall act as the Presiding Officer in case of the unavoidable absence of the Presiding Officer from the polling centre.
18. The proceedings shall commence by the Presiding Officer explaining the nature and object of the meeting to the assembled voters. He shall then read out the list of candidates against the vacancy.
19. If any person misconducts himself at the polling centre or canvasses within the building or enclosure within which the election proceedings are being held, or fails to obey the lawful orders of the Presiding Officer, he may immediately, by order of the Presiding Officer, be removed from the polling centre or such building or enclosure; and the person so removed shall not, unless with the permission of the Presiding Officer, be allowed again to enter the polling centre, building or enclosure during the day:
Provided that this power shall not be exercised so as to prevent any voter who is otherwise entitled to vote at any polling centre from having an opportunity of voting at such centre.
20. The Presiding Officer shall then proceed to take a poll for each candidate. He shall record the votes himself.
21. All objections to the right of a person to vote shall be summarily decided by the Presiding Officer after reference to the register. No objection to a voter shall be entertained except on the ground that he is not the person under whose name as entered in the register of voters he claims to vote.
22. The Presiding Officer shall on the conclusion of the poll seal the records of the votes prepared by him and prepare a report stating the number of the voters who attended and the number of votes cast in favour of each candidate. The records sealed and the report prepared by a Presiding Officer shall be forwarded without delay to the Magistrate. When the Magistrate has received the records and reports from all the polling centres in the district, he shall, after checking the records with reports, record a note in his own hand stating which of the candidates has received the largest number of votes and shall declare such candidate to be duly elected.
23. In the case of an equal number of votes being recorded in favour of two or more candidates, all of whom cannot be declared to be elected, selection shall be made from such candidates by lot in such manner as the Magistrate shall deem fit and thereupon the candidate thus selected shall be declared to be duly elected.
24. The name of the elected candidate shall be forwarded by the District Magistrate to the Provincial Government for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*.
25. No election shall be invalidated on account of any irregularity whatever unless it appears that the irregularity was such as materially to affect the results of the election.

26. All costs incurred for the preparation of the register of voters, the publication of notices, the holding of elections or taking any other necessary action under these rules shall be payable from the District Primary Education Fund.

27. In the case of a casual vacancy occurring under section 12 of the Act on account of the removal, resignation or death of the elected member, the vacancy shall be filled by election in the manner provided in these rules, but no register of voters shall be prepared or published under rule 4 or rule 5 and the register of voters used at the election of the member whose place is proposed to be filled by the bye-election shall be treated as the register of voters for such bye-election, and the Magistrate shall, as soon as may be after the date referred to in section 7 of the Act has been fixed by the Provincial Government, fix under rule 7 the date for the bye-election and issue the notices referred to in that rule.

Appendix A.

(Rule 7.)

Form for the nomination of candidates for election to the District School Board under clause (i) of section 6 of the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act, 1930.

1. Name of candidate: _____

2. Address: _____

3. Number in the register of voters: _____
4. Particulars of qualifications: _____

5. Length of service with approximate date: _____

6. Signature of the candidate with date: _____

7. Names of three voters supporting: _____

8. Their numbers in the register of voters: _____

9. Signatures of voters supporting with dates: _____

*Countersignature of the President or a member of a
Union Board in the district,*

Darjeeling.—No. 946Edn.—18th April 1939.—Miss Mabel Bwyne, Junior English Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, was on leave for the period from 5th March 1937 to 2nd December 1937 and again from 10th February 1938 to 4th March 1938, with the winter vacation of the school for 1936-37, extending from 3rd December 1936 to 4th March 1937, prefixed to the first period of the leave and with the portion of the vacation for 1937-38 from 3rd December 1937 to 9th February 1938 affixed thereto under Fundamental Rule 82(d), viz., leave on average pay *ex-India*, for the period from 5th March 1937 to 25th May 1937, under the proviso to Fundamental Rule 81(b)(ii), and leave on half average pay for the remaining period, under rule 81(d) of the same Rules. This cancels the orders in notification No. 579T.Edn., dated the 1st June 1936.

Darjeeling.—No. 993Edn.—21st April 1939.—The Governor is pleased to appoint the following members to constitute the combined Governing Body of the Victoria Boys' and Dow Hill Girls' Schools, Kurseong:—

- (1) The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, Chairman.
- (2) The Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, Vice-Chairman.
- (3) The Subdivisional Officer, Kurseong.
- (4) The Executive Engineer, Darjeeling Division.
- (5) The Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling.
- (6) The Civil Medical Officer, Kurseong.
- (7) The General Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway.
- (8) The General Manager, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.
- (9) Mr. W. M. Cook, Representative of the Darjeeling Planters' Association.
- (10) Mr. K. E. Wallace, Representative of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, Bengal.
- (11) Mr. W. F. Webster, Representative of the parents and guardians of the pupils of the schools.
- (12) The Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.
- (13) The Inspectress of Schools, Dacca Circle.
- (14) Mr. T. D. Nugent, Representative of the teaching staff of the Victoria Boys' School.
- (15) Miss A. M. C. Mack, Representative of the teaching staff of the Dow Hill Girls' School.
- (16) Miss J. B. Fitzgerald, Representative of the teaching staff of the Dow Hill Training College.
- (17) The Head Master, Victoria Boys' School, Secretary.
- (18) The Principal, Dow Hill Girls' School and Training College, Joint Secretary.
- (19) Mr. J. W. Chippendale, Representative of the Provincial Board of Anglo-Indian and European Education, Bengal.

2. Members other than the representatives of the teaching staff will hold office for three years, while the representatives of the staff will hold office for one year only.

No. 995Edn.—21st April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, read with section 276 of that Act, the Governor is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules for the departmental examination for educational officers in Account Rules and Practice, published under notification No. 4382-Edn., dated the 8th November 1927, as subsequently amended, namely:—

For rule 1 of the said rules the following shall be substituted:—

"1. Officers holding the following classes of posts shall be required to pass the examination in Account Rules and Practice within two years from the date of their appointment to the posts:—

- (i) Inspectors and Second Inspectors of Schools (except Indian Educational Service officers and Inspector of European Schools, Bengal).
- (ii) Assistant Inspectors of Schools for Muhammadan Education.
- (iii) All District Inspectors of Schools.
- (iv) Subdivisional Inspectors of Schools.
- (v) Inspectresses and Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
- (vi) All Head Masters and Head Mistresses of Government High Schools.
- (vii) Head Masters and Superintendents of Training or Normal Schools and Head Mistresses of Female Training Schools.
- (viii) All Assistant Head Masters and Assistant Head Mistresses of Government High Schools.
- (ix) Assistant Head Masters or Assistant Superintendents of Training or Normal Schools.

In case of officers, however, who were not hitherto required to pass the said examination but have now become liable to do so, on account of the inclusion of the posts they are already holding in the above list, two years' limit is to be taken from the date of promulgation of these rules. Failure to pass the examination within the prescribed period will entail stoppage of promotion to higher posts and confirmation and increments of pay in the posts which they hold. Officers other than those mentioned above may, with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction, sit for the examination. If an officer has passed the examination at a certain stage of his service, he will not be required to do so again by reason of his appointment, transfer or promotion to one of the aforesaid posts.

If a candidate at the said examination fails to pass in one paper of the examination, he will be required to take that paper only in the next examination and if he fails to pass in that paper a second time, he will be required to take both the papers in the subsequent examination.

Tippera.—No. 996Edn.—21st April 1939.—Maulvi Najmul Hussain Chaudhury, District Inspector of Schools, Tippera, is allowed leave for the period from the 15th February to 18th March 1939, both days inclusive, in

extension of the leave already granted to him, viz., leave on average pay under Fundamental Rule 81(b)(4) up to the 6th March 1939 and thereafter leave on half average pay for the remaining period under rule 81 (d) of the said Rules.

Dacca Range.—No. 997Edn.—21st April 1939.—Rai K. C. Ray Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Dacca Range, is allowed leave on average pay for twenty-two days, with effect from the 11th April 1939, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules.

Bakarganj Range-Howrah.—No. 1007Edn.—21st April 1939.—Babu Priya Nath Hore, officiating Second Inspector of Schools, Bakarganj Range, is transferred as District Inspector of Schools, Howrah, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Umesh Chandra Dey, retired.

Calcutta.—No. 1012Edn.—22nd April 1939.—Sir Munmatha Nath Mukherji, B.A., B.L., is appointed to be the President of the Bengal Sanskrit Association, with effect from 1st April 1939, until further orders.

Calcutta.—No. 1017Edn.—22nd April 1939.—Mr. Prasanta Chandra Mahalanabis, Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Calcutta, is allowed leave on average pay for the period from the 3rd April to the 6th April 1939, under rules 81(b)(i) and 82(b) of the Fundamental Rules.

Calcutta.—No. 1018Edn.—22nd April 1939.—Mr. Praphulla Chandra Ghosh, M.A., is appointed Emeritus Professor in the Presidency College, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which the College re-opens after the summer vacation for 1939.

Khulna.—No. 1019Edn.—22nd April 1939.—Babu Banbehari Das, Assistant Head Master, Khulna Zilla School, in the Sub-ordinate Educational Service, acted in the Bengal Educational Service as Head Master of that School for the period from the 13th July to the 6th September 1938.

Calcutta.—No. 1027Edn.—24th April 1939.—The Governor is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the committee constituted in terms of resolution No. 759Edn., dated the 27th March 1939, to report upon the development of the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta, into a first grade Commercial College:—

Babu Sudhangsu Kumar Guha Thakurta, officiating Principal, Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta.

Dr. J. C. Sinha, Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Calcutta.

ADDENDUM.

No. 1004Edn.—21st April 1939.—In notification No. 543T.Edn., dated the 31st May 1938, published at page 1086, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 9th June 1938, insert "Effect of heat on water" after the words "Pressure of atmosphere" in line 3 of the curriculum for Classes VII and VIII.

This should take effect from the 1st of January 1939.

By order of the Governor,

H. GRAHAM,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Registration.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Jalpaiguri.—No. 449Regn.—18th April 1939.—Babu Surendra Nath Roy, District Sub-Registrar of Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave on average pay for two days, viz., the 11th and 12th April 1939, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules.

Chittagong.—No. 455Regn.—21st April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), and in modification of all previous orders, the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Serajul Haque to be a Muhammadan Registrar within Unions Nos. III and V to VII within the police-station of Mirsarai, in the district of Chittagong.

Chittagong.—No. 456Regn.—21st April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880) and in modification of all previous orders, the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Serajul Haque to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within unions Nos. III and V to VII of the police-station of Mirsarai, in the district of Chittagong.

Chittagong.—No. 459Regn.—21st April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Raihanuddin, Muhammadan Registrar of Baufal, in the district of Bakarganj, to be a Muhammadan Registrar within unions Nos. I, II and IV of the police-station of Mirsarai, in the district of Chittagong.

Chittagong.—No. 460Regn.—21st April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Raihanuddin, Kazi of Baufal, in the district of Bakarganj, to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within unions Nos. I, II and IV of the police-station of Mirsarai, in the district of Chittagong.

Dacca.—No. 464Regn.—21st April 1939.—

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Khandkar Md. Abdul Khaleque temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-station of Shibabaya and unions Nos. I and II of police-station Daulatpur, in the district of Dacca.

Dacca.—No. 465Regn.—21st April 1939.—

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Khandkar Md. Abdul Khaleque temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Shibabaya and unions Nos. I and II of police-station Daulatpur, in the district of Dacca.

Birbhum.—No. 469Regn.—21st April 1939.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Quazi Masudul Huq to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-station of Murarai, in the district of Birbhum.

Birbhum.—No. 470Regn.—21st April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Quazi Masudul Huq to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Murarai, in the district of Birbhum.

Calcutta.—No. 474Regn.—21st April 1939.—Maulvi Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, Sub-Registrar of Calcutta, is allowed leave on average pay for the period from the 11th to the 22nd April 1939 (both days inclusive), under rule 81(b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules.

Bankura.—No. 475Regn.—22nd April 1939.—Babu Kishori Mohan Basu, District Sub-Registrar of Bankura, is allowed leave on average pay, on medical certificate, for fifteen days, with effect from the 11th February 1939, under the proviso to rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Dacca.—No. 477Regn.—22nd April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Shamsuddin Ahmed to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-station of Sabhar, in the district of Dacca.

Dacca.—No. 478Regn.—22nd April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Shamsuddin Ahmed to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Sabhar, in the district of Dacca.

Dacca.—No. 481Regn.—22nd April 1939.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Jabbar to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-station of Sibalay and unions Nos. I and II of the police-station of Daulatpur, in the district of Dacca.

Dacca.—No. 482Regn.—22nd April 1939.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Jabbar to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Sibalay and unions Nos. I and II of the police-station of Daulatpur, in the district of Dacca.

Dacca.—No. 485Regn.—22nd April 1939.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Kazi Abdul Jalil to be a Muhammadan Registrar within unions Nos. I to VI and X of the police-station of Lohajang, in the district of Dacca.

Dacca.—No. 486Regn.—22nd April 1939.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Kazi Abdul Jalil to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within unions Nos. I to VI and X of the police-station of Lohajang, in the district of Dacca.

Dacca.—No. 489Regn.—22nd April 1939.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Khandkar Abdul Khaleque to be a Muhammadan Registrar within unions Nos. I to V of the police-station of Munshiganj, in the district of Dacca.

Dacca.—No. 490Regn.—22nd April 1939.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Khondkar Abdul Khaleque to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within unions Nos. I to V of the police-station of Munshiganj, in the district of Dacca.

Dacca.—No. 493Regn.—22nd April 1939.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abu Muhammad Atiqur Rahman to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-station of Tergoon, in the district of Dacca.

Dacca.—No. 494Regn.—22nd April 1939.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abu Muhammad Atiqur Rahman to be the

Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Tezgaon, in the district of Dacca.

Dacca.—No. 497Regn.—22nd April 1939.
—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Tajuddin Ahmed to be a Muhammadan Registrar within unions Nos. VI to X of the police-station of Munshiganj, in the district of Dacca.

Dacca.—No. 498Regn.—22nd April 1939.
—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Tajuddin Ahmed to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within unions Nos. VI to X of the police-station of Munshiganj, in the district of Dacca.

Dacca.—No. 501Regn.—22nd April 1939.
—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Jafaruddin Ahmed to be a Muhammadan Registrar within unions Nos. VII to IX, XI and XII of the police-station of Lohajang, in the district of Dacca.

Dacca.—No. 502Regn.—22nd April 1939.
—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Jafaruddin Ahmed to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within unions Nos. VII to IX, XI and XII of the police-station of Lohajang, in the district of Dacca.

Dacca.—No. 505Regn.—22nd April 1939.
—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdul Latif Chaudhuri to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-station of Fatulla, in the district of Dacca.

Dacca.—No. 506Regn.—22nd April 1939.
—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdul Latif Chaudhuri to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Fatulla, in the district of Dacca.

Dacca.—No. 512Regn.—22nd April 1939.
—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Irfanuddin to be a Muhammadan Registrar with union Nos. I—VI of the police-station of Rupganj, in the district of Dacca.

This cancels notification No. 670Regn., dated the 3rd August 1938.

Dacca.—No. 513Regn.—22nd April 1939.
—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Irfanuddin to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within union Nos. I—VI of the police-station of Rupganj, in the district of Dacca.

This cancels notification No. 671Regn., dated the 3rd August 1938.

Dacca.—No. 516Regn.—22nd April 1939.
—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdur Razzaque to be a Muhammadan Registrar within union Nos. VII—XI of the police-station of Rupganj, in the district of Dacca.

This cancels notification No. 666Regn., dated the 3rd August 1938.

Dacca.—No. 517Regn.—22nd April 1939.
—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdur Razzaque to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within union Nos. VII—XI of the police-station of Rupganj, in the district of Dacca.

This cancels notification No. 667Regn., dated the 3rd August 1938.

Tippera.—No. 521Regn.—24th April 1939.
—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Sultan Ahmed temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within unions Nos. IX, X, XVII, XVIII and XIX of the police-station of Laksham, in the district of Tippera.

Tippera.—No. 522Regn.—24th April 1939.
—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Sultan Ahmed temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within unions Nos. IX, X, XVII, XVIII and XIX of the police-station of Laksham, in the district of Tippera.

Tippera.—No. 525Regn.—24th April 1939.
—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), and in modification of all previous orders, the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abul Ma-ali Md. Abdul Baqui to be a Muhammadan Registrar within unions Nos. I to VIII and XI to XVI of the police-station of Laksham, in the district of Tippera.

Tippera.—No. 526Regn.—24th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), and in modification of all previous orders, the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abul Ma-Ali Md. Abdul Baqui to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within unions Nos. I to VIII and XI to XVI of the police-station of Laksham, in the district of Tippera.

Mymensingh.—No. 530Regn.—24th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-station of Sherpore, in the district of Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Syed Wahebullah, or until further orders.

Mymensingh.—No. 531Regn.—24th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor is pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Sherpore, in the district of Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Syed Wahebullah, or until further orders.

By order of the Governor,

H. GRAHAM,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

Bakarganj.—No. 159.—4th April 1939.—Babu Kishori Mohan Karmakar, Joint Sub-Registrar of Matbaria at Bamna, in the district of Bakarganj, is allowed leave on average pay for seven days, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 21st April 1939.

Noakhali.—No. 160.—4th April 1939.—Maulvi Abu Isa Md. Mustafa, officiating 1st Joint Sub-Registrar of Feni at Mutiganj, in the district of Noakhali, is allowed leave for three days, under rule 10 of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

Mymensingh.—No. 161.—4th April 1939.—Babu Hari Ballav Chaudhuri, Sub-Registrar of Kalihati, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave on average pay for three days, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

Noakhali.—No. 162.—4th April 1939.—Mr. V. G. Andrews, 2nd Joint Sub-Registrar of Begamganj (Chaumuhani) at Sonaimuri in the district of Noakhali, is allowed leave on average pay for three days, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

Noakhali.—No. 163.—4th April 1939.—Maulvi Salamatullah, 2nd Joint Sub-Registrar of Noakhali at Kabirhat, is allowed leave on average pay for one month, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Noakhali.—No. 164.—4th April 1939.—Maulvi Wakiluddin Ahmed Chaudhury, Sub-Registrar under orders of transfer to Chatkhil, in the district of Noakhali, is temporarily appointed to act as 2nd Joint Sub-Registrar of Noakhali, during the absence, on leave, of the permanent incumbent or until further orders.

Dinajpur.—No. 165.—4th April 1939.—Babu Ashu Tosh Sen Gupta, Sadar Joint Sub-Registrar of Dinajpur, is allowed leave on average pay for three days, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

Rangpur.—No. 166.—4th April 1939.—Babu John Ballav Chaudhuri, 2nd Joint Sub-Registrar of Govindganj at Palashbari, in the district of Rangpur, is allowed leave on average pay for five days, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

Howrah.—No. 167.—4th April 1939.—Maulvi Md. Shujauddin, Sub-Registrar of Uluberia, in the district of Howrah, is allowed leave on average pay for two weeks, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 80, dated the 27th February 1939.

24-Parganas.—No. 168.—5th April 1939.—
Babu Nripendra Nath Basu, Joint Sub-
Registrar of Joynagar at Dakshin Barasat,
in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed
leave on average pay for three days, under
rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules,
with effect from the 11th April 1939.

MAHMOOD ALI,
Inspector-General of Regn., Bengal.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 461P.S.C.—19th April 1939.—Khan
Bahadur Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmad, Secretary,
Public Service Commission, Bengal, was
granted leave on average pay for two days,
viz., the 11th and 12th April 1939, under
rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules.

F. W. ROBERTSON, *Chairman.*

TREASURY NOTICES.

Rangpur, the 17th April 1939.

Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, Babu
Karunamoy Mitra, is placed in charge of the
Rangpur Treasury with effect from the fore-
noon of the 17th April 1939 and is authoris-
ed to draw bills on other treasuries, *vice*
Babu Upendra Kumar Mitra, Sub-Deputy
Collector.

A. MAJID, *Collector.*

Faridpur, the 22nd April 1939.

Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Maulvi
Abul Kasem Wajihuddin Ahmed has been
placed in executive charge of the Faridpur
Treasury from the afternoon of the 17th April
1939 and is authorised to draw bills on other
treasuries.

S. C. MAJUMDAR, *Collector.*

Rajshahi, the 22nd April 1939.

Babu Birendra Nath Maitra, Sub-Deputy
Collector, Rajshahi, has been placed in
charge of the Rajshahi Treasury from the
forenoon of the 17th April 1939 and is
authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

R. JOHNSTON, *Collector.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The 16th March 1939.

Notice is hereby given that the Second
Criminal Sessions of the year 1939 of the
High Court of Judicature at Fort William
in Bengal for the town of Calcutta and
factory of Fort William and the places sub-
ordinate thereto, will be held at the Court
House, in the town of Calcutta, on Monday,
the 1st day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the
forenoon, and thenceforward from day to day
until the said sessions be over. And it is
hereby proclaimed that all persons who are
to prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought
up for trial at the said sessions be present
then and there to prosecute.

S. FAZAL ELLAHI, *Sheriff.*

সরিক আফিস, সন ১৩৩৯ সালের ১৬ই মার্চ।

এতদ্বারা সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে, সুবে
বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম হার্গের অধীন নহর কলিকাতার ও
অন্তান্ত স্থানের কোর্টদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্ত আগামী সন
১৩৩৯ সালের ১লা মে সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময়
এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়নের কার্য সমাপ্ত না হয়, প্রতিদিন
উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাইকোর্টের আপন আদালত
ঘরে সন ১৩৩৯ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিন্যাল সেশিয়ন বসিবেক
এবং এতদ্বারা আরও প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল
ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে কোন কোর্টদারী বিহীন
করিবেক, তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া
মোকদ্দমা করে। ইতি।

এস, ফজল, ইলাহি,
সরিক।

ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

Appellate Side.

Appointments and Transfers.

Rangpur.—No. 3955A.—21st April 1939.—
Babu Indu Bhushan Barman, probationary
munsif, now employed as an additional
munsif (on training) at Kurigaon, in the
district of Rangpur, is appointed tempo-
rarily to be a munsif in the said district, to
be ordinarily stationed at Rangpur (Sadar),
during the absence, on leave, of Babu
Sudhansu Chandra Ghose, or until further
orders.

Tippera.—No. 3970A.—21st April 1939.—Babu Bibhutoosh Banarji, munsif, lately employed as additional munsif (supernumerary) at Comilla, in the district of Tippera, is appointed temporarily to be an additional munsif (supernumerary) in the said district, to be ordinarily stationed at Nabinagar.

Tippera.—No. 4043A.—22nd April 1939.—Maulvi Noor Muhammad Khan, probationary munsif, now employed as additional munsif (on training) at Comilla, in the district of Tippera, is appointed temporarily to be a munsif in the said district to be ordinarily stationed at Comilla during the absence, on leave, of Babu Panchkari Sarkar or until further orders.

Leave.

No. 3891A.—19th April 1939.—Babu Harendra Nath Banarji, munsif, is allowed leave on half average pay, on medical certificate, under rule 81(d) of the Fundamental Rules, for the period from the 24th February to the 14th November 1939, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 7th September 1938.

Rajshahi-Malda.—No. 3895A.—19th April 1939.—Babu Tej Chandra Mukharji, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge of Malda, is allowed leave on average pay, under rules 81(b)(ii) and 82(b) of the Fundamental Rules, for one month, with effect from the 11th April 1939.

Rangpur.—No. 3960A.—21st April 1939.—Babu Sudhansu Chandra Ghosh, munsif of Rangpur, is allowed leave on average pay, under rules 81(b)(ii) and 82(b) of the Fundamental Rules, for the period from the 4th May to the 30th June 1939.

Tippera.—No. 4049A.—22nd April 1939.—Maulvi Noor Muhammad Khan, probationary munsif, now employed as additional munsif (on training) at Comilla, in the district of Tippera, was allowed earned leave for the period from the 11th to the 15th April 1939, under rule 14 (a) of the Bengal Services (Revision of Leave) Rules, 1934.

T. H. ELLIS,

Registrar, Appellate Side.

Original Side.

Calcutta, the 20th April 1939.

The following revised copy of syllabus for the Advocateship Examination as recommended by the Committee of Control is approved by the Full Court in lieu of the existing syllabus appearing at page 148 of the Rules and Orders of the Original Side, High Court, 3rd edition, 1930:—

(1) Commercial Law—Smith's Mercantile Law (13th Edition, 1931); Scrutton on Charter-parties (13th Edition, 1931); Chalmers' Sale of Goods Act (11th Edition, 1931); The Negotiable Instruments Act; The Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872; the Indian Arbitration Act, IX of 1899; and the Second Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure; Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930; Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

(2) Company Law—Palmer's Company Law, by Topham (16th Edition, 1938); The Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, and the Rules framed by the Court thereunder.

Insolvency Law—The Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, III of 1909 (with local amendments), and the Rules thereunder; The Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

(3) The Letters Patent, etc.—Latest Edition of the Rules of the Court.

(4) Guardian and Wards Act, etc.—The Guardian and Wards Act, VIII of 1890; The Lunacy Act, IV of 1912; The Indian Majority Act (XXXIX of 1925); The Indian Succession Act (XXXIX of 1925); Kinney's Handbook of Administration Practice; The Administrator-General's Act (III of 1913); The Indian Divorce Act, IV of 1869; Indian and Colonial Divorce (Jurisdiction) Act, 1926.

Part I.

(1) Equity, etc.—Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 1920; White & Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity, 1928; Underhill on Trusts, 1933; The Specific Relief Act.

(2) The Law of Contract—Pollock on Contract (10th Edition, 1936); The Indian Contract Act.

(3) The Law of Torts—Pollock on Torts (13th Edition, 1929).

Part II.

(1) The Law relating to Property—William's on Real Property, 1933; Sir Rash Behary Ghose's Law of Mortgage, 1922; The Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882); Goddard on Easements (8th Edition, 1921); The Indian Easements Act, V of 1882; Strahan's Elements of Conveyancing (3rd Edition, 1927); Williams on Vendors and Purchasers (4th Edition, 1936); The Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908).

(2) The Law of Land Tenures, etc.—U. N. Mitra's Law of Limitation and Prescription (6th Edition, 1931); The Bengal Tenancy Act.

(3) The Law of Succession—The Indian Succession Act; The Administrator-General's Act; Kinney's Handbook of Administration Practice, etc.

Part III.

(1) Commercial Law—(See above.)

(2) Company and Insolvency Law—(See above.)

(3) Civil Procedure—S. C. Sarkar; Mulla's Civil Procedure Code; The Chapter on Discovery in the Annual Practice; Odger's on pleadings (11th Edition, 1934); The Indian Limitation Act; The Indian Evidence Act (I of 1872); Phipson on Evidence (7th Edition, 1930).

(4) Letters Patent, etc.—(See above.)

A. L. COLLET,

Registrar, Original Side.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

Burdwan Division—Chinsura.

No. 774R.G.—25th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Ramnarayan Tewari as a member and Chairman of the Garanga Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar (North) subdivision of the Midnapore district, which was published in notification No. 292R.G., dated the 16th January 1938, at pages 320-321, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 10th February 1938, and appoints Babu Behari Lal Chakravarty, a sitting member, to be the Chairman and Babu Subal Chandra De to be the member in his place.

No. 777R.G.—25th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division hereby appoints the following persons to be Chairmen and members respectively of the Debt Settlement Boards noted below for

a term of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification:—

Birbhum district, Sadar subdivision.

(1) Jashpur Debt Settlement Board.

Babu Bhudhar Chandra Show, M.A.,
Chairman.

Members.

Maulvi Abdul Fayez Kaderi.
Babu Bagal Chandra De.
Maulvi Tabarak Mondal.
Babu Kumarish Chattaraj.

(2) Joydebkenduli Debt Settlement Board.

Babu Sarat Chandra De, Chairman.

Members.

Babu Satkauri Ghosh.
Haji Sk. Soleman.
Maulvi Sk. Imran Mondal.
Babu Hrishikesh Roy.

(3) Lakshminarayanpur Debt Settlement Board.

Babu Satya Kinkar Ganguli, Chairman.

Members.

Babu Sripati Mondal.
Maulvi Haji Moniruddin.
Babu Monmatha Nath Chatterjee.
Maulvi Shamsah Ali.

(4) Balijuri Debt Settlement Board.

Dr. Mustaque Hossain, Chairman.

Members.

Babu Satya Narayan Chakraverty.
 Babu Ratneswar Chakraverty.
 Babu Lakshmi Kanta Ruj.
 Maulvi Sk. Serazuddin.

(5) Ghurisa Debt Settlement Board.

Babu Jadu Nath Mukherjee, Chairman.

Members.

Babu Rammoy Smrititirtha.
 Babu Biswa Nath Ghose.
 Maulvi Md. Siddique Hossain.
 Maulvi Khorsed Mandal.

(6) Sahapur Debt Settlement Board.

Maulvi Shaikh Sadu, Chairman.

Members.

Maulvi Kazi Md. Hahadad.
 Babu Bagal Chandra Pal.
 Babu Monahar Sadhu.
 Babu Fanindra Lal Paitandi.

No. 895R.G.—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division hereby appoints the following persons to be Chairman and members respectively of the Debt Settlement Board noted below for a term of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification:—

Burdwan district, Sadar subdivision.

Palasan Debt Settlement Board.

Maulvi Kazi Golum Elhia, Chairman.

Members.

Babu Haripada Ta.
 Babu Karunamoy De.
 Babu Subal Chandra Ghosh.
 Maulvi Md. Naziruddin.

No. 674L.S.-G.—12th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 65 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), and delegated to Commissioners by notification No. 6309J., dated the 7th August 1937, the undersigned is pleased to appoint Maulvi Khondakar Mahammad Hossain, B.L., of the Maugram union board within the police-station of Ketugram in the Katwa subdivision of the Burdwan district, to be, during his term of office as such member, a member of the union bench within the jurisdiction of the same union board for the purposes of that section, *vice* Munshi Fakir Mondal, deceased.

No. 675L.S.-G.—12th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), and delegated to Commissioners by notification No. 6309J., dated the 7th August 1937, the undersigned is pleased to appoint Maulvi Khondakar Mahammad Hossain, B.L., of the Maugram union board within the police-station of Ketugram in the Katwa subdivision of the Burdwan district, to be, during his term of office as such member, a member of the union court within the jurisdiction of the same union board for the purposes of that section, *vice* Munshi Fakir Mondal, deceased.

No. 856J.G.—20th April 1939.—Babu Saroj Behari De, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer of Asansol, district Burdwan, is granted, under Fundamental Rule 81(b)(i), leave on average pay for six days from 1st to 6th May 1939, both days inclusive.

No. 709L.S.-G.—20th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 19(2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act (Act III B. C. of 1885), and acting under the orders of the Local Government given in the exercise of the administrative control vested in them by section 29B of the Act, I hereby appoint Babu Tarit Kumar Chatterji to be a member of the Howrah district board in the district of Howrah, *vice* Babu Debendra Nath Chakravarty, deceased.

No. 727L.S.-G.—22nd April 1939.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 19(1) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act (Bengal Act III of 1885) at a bye-election Maulvi Abdul Quyyum has been duly elected to be a member of the Serampore local board in the district of Hooghly for the Special Constituency No. 1, *vice* Maulvi Haji Elahi Baksh Mallick, deceased.

No. 877J.G.—22nd April 1939.—Babu Apurbaratan Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer of Gangajalghati, district Bankura, is granted under Fundamental Rule 81(b)(ii) leave on average pay for fourteen days from 15th to 28th April 1939, both days inclusive.

No. 878J.G.—22nd April 1939.—In accordance with the provisions of rule 56(3) of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, 7th Edition, I hereby appoint the following gentlemen to be non-official visitors of the sub-jail noted against their name for a period of one year with effect from the date of this notification:—

Dr. Gobinda Chandra Bhowmik, M.L.A., Tamluk Sub-Jail.

Babu Kishoripati Roy, M.L.A., Ghatal Sub-Jail.

H. P. V. TOWNEND, Commissioner.

**Hooghly-cum-Howrah European Constituency
of the Bengal Legislative Assembly.**

No. 850J.G.—19th April 1939.—Under the provisions of rule 8(2) of the Bengal Legislative Assembly Electoral (Conduct of Election) Rules, 1936, I declare that Sir Henry Birkmyre, Bart., of 8, Clive Row, Calcutta, has been duly elected to fill the seat in the Hooghly-cum-Howrah European Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

H. P. V. TOWNEND, *Commissioner,
Burdwan Division and Returning Officer,
Hooghly-cum-Howrah European Constituency.*

Burdwan, the 17th April 1939.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Babu Bhairab Chandra Chakraverty has been duly elected to be a member of ward No. 11 of the Borsul union board in police-station Burdwan in the Sadar subdivision of Burdwan, *vice* Babu Kali Prasad Sarkar, deceased.

B. SARKAR, *District Magistrate.*

Birbhum, the 12th April 1939.

No. 53L. S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 36 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of the union boards, etc., Babu Gobordhan Das Gupta has been appointed by me to be a member of the Khoyrasole union board in Khoyrasole police-station in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Birbhum, *vice* Babu Behari Lal Ghose, resigned.

Birbhum, the 22nd April 1939.

No. 54L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 36 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of the union boards, etc., Babu Panchanon Mondal has been appointed by me to be a member of the Parsundi union board in Khoyrasole police-station in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Birbhum, *vice* Babu Gobardhan Mondal, removed.

H. DATTA, *for District Magistrate.*

**Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of
Police, Burdwan Range.**

Chinsura.—No. 2054.—21st April 1939.—Babu Purna Chandra Set, Inspector, Birbhum, is granted 4 months and 27 days' leave on average pay, on medical certificate, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from 10-3-1939, p.m. Sub-Inspector Surjya Narayan Ray of Bankura, is appointed to act as Inspector in the vacancy.

J. M. MACKENZIE,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Chittagong Division—Chittagong.

No. 1519G.—29th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Birendra Lal De as a member of the Patiya Special Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar "B" subdivision of the Chittagong district, which was published in notification No. 2183-G., dated the 28th March 1938, at page 754, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 21st April 1938, and appoints Maulvi Mahhubal Alam to be a member in his place.

No. 1517G.—30th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division hereby cancels the appointment of Maulvi Muhammad Hasanazzaman as a member and Chairman of the Nangalkot Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar (South) subdivision of the Tippera district, which was published in notification No. 3746G., dated the 21st June 1937, at page 1718, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 1st July 1937, and appoints Maulvi Kazi Md. Yakub to be the member and Chairman in his place.

No. 1555G.—3rd April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Rai Mohan Saha as a member of the Rajanagar Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Chittagong district, which was published in notification No. 1778G., dated the 22nd March 1937, at page 776, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 1st April 1937, and appoints Babu Bannita Kumar Das to be a member in his place.

No. 1557G.—3rd April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division hereby cancels the appointment of Maulvi Abdul Gani Chaudhuri as a member and Chairman of the Rajanagar Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Chittagong district, which was published in notification No. 1778G., dated the 22nd March 1937, at page 776, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 1st April 1937, and appoints Maulvi Siddique Ahmed Chaudhuri, a sitting member, to be the Chairman and Maulvi Khondakar Bazlur Rahman to be the member in his place.

O. M. MARTIN, *Commissioner*.

Comilla, the 19th February 1939.

Erratum.—(1) In the notification No. 784G., dated the 14th February 1939, published at page 389 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Part I, of the 23rd February 1939, for Babu Jyotindra Nath Datta, an appointed member of the Ibrahimpur union court of Chandpur police-station, read Babu Jyotirindra Nath Datta.

(2) In the notification No. 783G., dated the 14th February 1939, published at page 388 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Part I, of the 23rd February 1939, for Maulvi Ali Hossain Munshi, an appointed member of the Char Kalia union court of Matlab police-station, read Maulvi Md. Ali Hossain Munshi.

A. E. PORTER, *District Magistrate*.

Dacca Division—Dacca.

No. 845R.—20th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby appoints the following persons to be Chairman and members respectively of the Debt Settlement Boards noted below for a term of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification:—

Mymensingh district, Netrakona subdivision.

Baluchara Debt Settlement Board.

Rev. Father Abraham Parappilly, Chairman.

Members.

Sarat Ch. Banai.
Golam Mowla Kazi.
Jaidhan Marak.
Hemendra Hajong.

Mahadeo Debt Settlement Board.

Babu Bhuban Mohan Chakraborty, Chairman.

Members.

Braja Mohan Hajong.
Md. Badar Uddin.
Sanguin Sangma.
Lalit Mohan Hajong.

No. 846R.—20th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby appoints the following persons to be Chairman and members respectively of the Debt Settlement Boards noted below for a term of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification:—

Mymensingh district, Netrakona subdivision.

Dhobaura Debt Settlement Board.

Babu Brojendra Nath Sen, Chairman.

Members.

Maulvi Ali Hossain Khan.
Prasanna Sangma.
Maulvi Hossain Ali Talukdar.
Babu Nalini Mohon Sen.

Porakandulia Debt Settlement Board.

Babu Dharani Kanta Sen Majumdar, Chairman.

Members.

Maulvi Shamsul Huda.
Babu Kali Das Saha Ray.
Hasen Ali Munshi.
Abdur Rahman Munshi.

No. 847R.—20th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby appoints the following persons to be Chairman and members respectively of the Debt Settlement Boards noted below for a term of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification:—

Mymensingh district, Netrakona subdivision.

Kaliara-Gabragati Debt Settlement Board.

Maulvi Shaha Newaz Khan Pathan, Chairman.

Members.

Maulvi Nabab Ali Khan.
Maulvi Nasaratuddin Talukder.
Maulvi Abdur Rahim Khan.
Babu Nirod Ch. Chakraborty.

Bakaljora Debt Settlement Board.**Babu Jogesh Ch. Thakur, Chairman.****Members.****Babu Mathura Nath Patranabis.****Babu Kshitish Ch. Pal.****Maulvi Hussain Talukdar.****Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan.**

No. 848R.—20th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby appoints the following persons to be Chairman and members respectively of the Debt Settlement Boards noted below for a term of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification:—

Mymensingh district, Netrakona subdivision.

Noapara Debt Settlement Board.**Babu Binode Ch. Sanyal, Chairman.****Members.****Babu Dinesh Ch. Bhattacharyya.****Maulvi Sahanewaj Talukdar.****Maulvi Md. Chand Mia.****Maulvi Ainuddin.**

No. 849R.—20th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby dissolves the Dhobaura-Porakandulia Debt Settlement Board in the Netrakona subdivision of the Mymensingh district, established under Government notification No. 5567L.R., dated 9th March 1937, published at page 504, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 11th March 1937.

No. 850R.—20th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby dissolves the Kaliara-Bakaljora Debt Settlement Board in the Netrakona subdivision of the Mymensingh district, established under Government notification No. 5567L.R., dated 9th March 1937, published at page 504, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 11th March 1937.

No. 995R.—30th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Maulvi

Kudratulla and Munshi Md. Bahaj Uddin as members of the Kasimpur Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar (South) subdivision of the Mymensingh district, which was published in notification No. 686R., dated 25th February 1937, at page 440, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 4th March 1937, and appoints Munshi Ayenuddin Ahmed and Munshi Abdul Jabbar Sarkar to be members in their places.

No. 996R.—30th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Munshi Mohinuddin Sarkar as a member of the Kumargata Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar (South) subdivision of the Mymensingh district, which was published in notification No. 4048R., dated 6th November 1936, at page 2613, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 12th November 1936, and appoints Munshi Nawabali to be a member in his place.

No. 997R.—30th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Satish Chandra Tarafdar, as a member of the Kusthia Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar (South) subdivision of the Mymensingh district, which was published in notification No. 3046R., dated 6th July 1938, at page 1735, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 18th August 1938, and appoints Babu Basanta Kumar Pal to be a member in his place.

No. 998R.—30th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Maulvi Mizuddin Sarkar as a member of the Kusthia Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar (South) subdivision of the Mymensingh district which was published in notification No. 3046R., dated 6th July 1938, at page 1735, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 18th August 1938, and appoints Munshi Abed Ali to be a member in his place.

No. 999R.—30th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Munshi Nasaruddin Sarkar as a member of the Burarchar Debt Settlement Board in the

Sadar (South) subdivision of the Mymensingh district, which was published in notification No. 686R., dated 25th February 1937, at page 440. Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 4th March 1937, and appoints Munshi Basiruddin Sarkar to be a member in his place.

No. 1000R.—30th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Juddhistir Chandra Dain as a member of the Naogaon Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar (South) subdivision of the Mymensingh district, which was published in notification No. 3473R., dated 14th August 1937, at page 2215, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 26th August 1937, and appoints Babu Mahesh Chandra Das to be a member in his place.

No. 1042R.—1st April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Behari Lal Dhupi as a member of the Fuljhuri Debt Settlement Board in the Putuakhali subdivision of the Bakarganj district, which was published in notification No. 1064R., dated the 8th March 1938, at page 613, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 31st March 1938, and appoints Babu Jitendra Nath Roy to be a member in his place.

No. 1072R.—3rd April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Prakash Chandra Paul as a member of the Kuliarchar Debt Settlement Board in the Kishoreganj subdivision of the Mymensingh district, which was published in notification No. 3768A.R., dated the 11th August 1938, at page 2600, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 24th November 1938, and appoints Syed Abdur Razzak to be a member in his place.

No. 1073R.—3rd April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Amanda Charan Dutta Roy as a member of the Astagram Kastul Debt Settlement Board in the Kishoreganj subdivision of the Mymensingh district, which was published in notification No. 4617R., dated the 21st December 1936, at page 2892, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 31st December 1936, and appoints Babu Pares Chandra Datta Roy to be a member in his place.

No. 1074R.—3rd April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division hereby cancels the appointment of Maulvi Abdul Hatim as a member of the Digdair Debt Settlement Board in the Kishoreganj subdivision of the Mymensingh district, which was published in notification No. 3132R., dated the 28th July 1937, at page 2071, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 5th August 1937, and appoints Md. Rahim Bax Master to be a member in his place.

No. 1567J.—17th April 1939.—Maulvi Muhammad Ahad Ali Khan, Sub-Deputy Collector posted to this Division, on being relieved of his duties in the Settlement Department under Government, Home Department, notification No. 1147A., dated the 6th April 1939, is posted to the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district as Circle Officer, Palong Circle.

No. 1622J.—18th April 1939.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 25 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act (III of 1885), I hereby accord my approval to the election of Babu Jogesh Chandra Sarker, M.A., B.L., as the Chairman (officiating) of the Goalundo local board, *vice* Khan Sahib Maulvi Musharraf Hossain, granted leave.

No. 1678J.—20th April 1939.—It is hereby notified for general information that under rule 56(2) of the Bengal Jail Code, Volume I, 1937, Mrs. Pratiba Nag, M.A., and Mrs. Kamala Ganguly are appointed non-official visitors of the Dacca Central Jail for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification.

No. 1682J.—20th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 65 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), delegated to me under section 100(c) of the same Act, by notification No. 5617J., dated the 10th July 1937, I appoint the following members of the union boards mentioned below, to be, during their term of office as such members, a union bench within the jurisdiction of the said union board for which they are members for the purposes of that section:—

Dacca district, Manikganj subdivision.

Saturia police-station.

Baliati union board.

Babu Nripendra Kumar Roy Choudhury.
Maulvi Abdar Rahman Khan.
Babu Sushil Kumar Roy Choudhury.
Maulvi Abdul Sarif Khan.

No. 1683J.—20th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), delegated to me under section 100(c) of the same Act, by notification No. 5617J., dated the 10th July 1937, I appoint the following members of the union boards mentioned below, to be, during their term of office as such members, a union court within the jurisdiction of the said union board for which they are members for the purposes of that section:—

Dacca district, Manikganj subdivision.

Saturia police-station.

Baliati union board.

Babu Nripendra Kumar Roy Choudhury.
Maulvi Abdar Rahaman Khan.
Babu Sushil Kumar Roy Choudhury.
Maulvi Abdul Sarif Khan.

No. 1684J.—20th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 65 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), delegated to me under section 100(c) of the same Act, by notification No. 5617J., dated the 10th July 1937, I appoint the following members of the union boards mentioned below, to be, during their term of office as such members, a union bench within the jurisdiction of the said union board for which they are members for the purposes of that section:—

Dacca district, Manikganj subdivision.

Saturia police-station.

Dhankora union board.

Mir Mahammad Janay Alam.
Munshi Sheik Kudratulla.
Babu Narendra Nath Bhattacharjee.
Haji Ishar Ali Munshi.

No. 1685J.—20th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), delegated to me under section 100(c) of the same Act, by notification No. 5617J., dated the 10th July 1937, I appoint the following members of the union boards mentioned below, to be, during their term of office as such members, a union court within the jurisdiction of the said union board for which they are members for the purposes of that section:—

Dacca district, Manikganj subdivision.

Saturia police-station.

Dhankora union board.

Mir Mahammad Janay Alam.
Munshi Sheik Kudratulla.
Babu Narendra Nath Bhattacharjee.
Haji Ishar Ali Munshi.

No. 1686J.—20th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 65 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), delegated to me under section 100(c) of the same Act, by notification No. 5617J., dated the 10th July 1937, I appoint the following members of the union boards mentioned below, to be, during their term of office as such members, a union bench within the jurisdiction of the said union board for which they are members for the purposes of that section:—

Dacca district, Manikganj subdivision.

Saturia police-station.

Daragram union board.

Babu Nityananda Mondal.
Munshi Ismail Khan.
Babu Kiran Chandra Ghosh.
Munshi Nur Bux Ahmed.

No. 1687J.—20th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), delegated to me under section 100(c) of the same Act, by notification No. 5617J., dated the 10th July 1937, I appoint the following members of the union boards mentioned below, to be, during their term of office as such members, a union court within the jurisdiction of the said union board for which they are members for the purposes of that section:—

Dacca district, Manikganj subdivision.

Saturia police-station.

Daragram union board.

Babu Nityananda Mondal.
Munshi Ismail Khan.
Babu Kiran Chandra Ghosh.
Munshi Nur Bux Ahmed.

No. 1688J.—20th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 65 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), delegated to me under section 100(c) of the same Act, by notification No. 5617J., dated the 10th July 1937, I appoint the following members of the union boards mentioned below, to be, during their term of office as such members, a union bench within the jurisdiction of the said union board for which they are members for the purposes of that section:—

Dacca district, Manikganj subdivision.

Saturia police-station.

Saturia union board.

Mir Md. Mainuddin.
Babu Satish Chandra Mondal.
Maulvi Abdul Haque Mia.
Babu Indra Mohan Saha.

No. 1689J.—20th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), delegated to me under section 100(c) of the same Act, by notification No. 5617J., dated the 10th July 1937, I appoint the following members of the union boards mentioned below, to be, during their term of office as such members, a union court within the jurisdiction of the said union board for which they are members for the purposes of that section:—

Dacca district, Manikganj subdivision.

Saturia police-station.

Saturia union board.

Mir Md. Mainuddin.
Babu Satish Chandra Mondal.
Maulvi Abdul Haque Mia.
Babu Indra Mohan Saha.

No. 1707J.—21st April 1939.—It is hereby notified for general information that at a meeting of the Commissioners of the Madaripur Municipality held on 3rd April 1939, Babu Birendra Chandra Sarker was duly elected Chairman of the municipality in place of Babu Mati Chand Poddar, resigned.

No. 1711J.—21st April 1939.—Maulvi Mohammad Hussain Ali (No. II), Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Patuakhali West Circle, in the district of Bakarganj, is transferred to the Goalundo subdivision in the district of Faridpur as Circle Officer, Pangsa Circle.

No. 1712J.—21st April 1939.—Maulvi A. K. Q. Makimuddin Ahmad, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Pangsa Circle, in the district of Faridpur, is transferred to the Patuakhali subdivision in the district of Bakarganj as Circle Officer, West Circle.

J. R. FAWCET, *Commissioner*.

Dacca, the 17th April 1939.

The co-option of Maulvi Osman Ghani, Assistant Headmaster, *vice* Mr. Abdur Rashid, Assistant Headmaster, transferred, to serve on the Managing Committee of the Government Moslem High School, Dacca, is approved.

J. GEORGE, *District Magistrate*.

Faridpur, the 17th April 1939.

No. 2399J.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Suktail union board in police-station Gopalganj of the Gopalganj subdivision of the Faridpur district:—

Munshi Habibar Bahaman.
Munshi Hatem Mollah.
Munshi Abdul Jabbar Mollah.
Munshi Hazi Abdul Rahaman Mollah.
Munshi Abdul Jabbar Mollah.
Babu Bijoya Krishna Mazumder.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Faridpur to be members of the said union board:—

M. Amanat Fakir.
Babu Khirode Behari Bala.
Babu Nil Kamal Biswas.

S. C. MAJUMDER, *District Magistrate*.

Barisal, the 22nd April 1939.

No. 1490J.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the following union board in the following police-station of the Patuakhali subdivision of the Bakarganj district:—

Baufal police-station.

Nazirpur-Taterkati union board.

Maulvi Abdul Jabber Talukder.
Maulvi Wajed Ali Sikder.
Maulvi Ali Ahammed Mufti *alias* Chand Mian.
Maulvi Abdul Majid Master.
Maulvi Sabed Hossain Panchayet.
Maulvi Abdul Gafur Munshi *alias* Kala Mia.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Bakarganj to be members of the following union board in the following police-station of the said subdivision:—

Baufal police-station.

Nazirpur-Taterkati union board.

Babu Upendra Nath Das.
Maulvi Abdul Majid.
Maulvi Abdus Sattar Mia.

No. 1492J.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the following union board in the following police-station of the Patuakhali subdivision of the Bakarganj district:—

Baufal police-station.

Daspara union board.

M. Lutfar Rahman *alias* Karchan Mea (Mukteer).

M. Abdul Gafur Howlader.

M. Faisar Ali Howlader.

M. Abdul Azis Howlader.

Babu Satish Chandra Natta.

M. Sesser Ali Sardar.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Bakarganj to be members of the following union board in the following police-station of the said subdivision:—

Baufal police-station.

Daspara union board.

Munshi Nur Mahammad Howlader.

Munshi Abdul Hashem Howlader.

Munshi Imanuddin Howlader.

No. 1494J.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the following union board in the following police-station of the Pirojpur subdivision of the Bakarganj district:—

Swarupkati police-station.

Swarupkati union board.

Haji Raja Ali Mia.

Munshi Arapali.

Munshi Ansarali.

Haji Abdul Rahman.

Maulvi Abdul Azis Mia.

Babu Nagendranath Sarkar.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Bakarganj to be members of the following union board in the following police-station of the said subdivision:—

Swarupkati police-station.

Swarupkati union board.

Babu Upendra Nath Bose.

Maulvi Abdul Jabbar.

Babu Surendra Nath Chakravarti.

No. 1496J.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the following union board in the following police-station of the Pirojpur subdivision of the Bakarganj district:—

Pirojpur police-station.

Sikdarmallik union board.

Babu Satis Chandra Majumder.

Babu Tarini Charan Mistri.

Babu Sures Chandra Mistri.

Babu Manindranath Majhi.

Babu Radha Charan Sardar.

Munshi Ajimuddin Sheikh.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Bakarganj to be members of the following union board in the following police-station of the said subdivision:—

Pirojpur police-station.

Sikdarmallik union board.

Maulvi Mozammel Molla.

Maulvi Abdul Kader Sardar.

Munshi Farman Sikder.

No. 1498J.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the following union board in the following police-station of the Pirojpur subdivision of the Bakarganj district:—

Banaripara police-station.

Imuhar union board.

Maulvi Kasemali Talukder.

Maulvi Mosaref Hossain.

Maulvi Daliluddin Talukder.

Maulvi Syed Samsul Huda.

Babu Indrajit Halder.

Babu Kartick Chandra Sakhari.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Bakarganj to be members of the following union board in the following police-station of the said subdivision:—

Banaripara police-station.

Imuhar union board.

Babu Rashbehari Sarkar.

Maulvi Noor Mahammad Molla.

Munshi Nasir Ahmed.

No. 15005. — It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the following union board in the following police-station of the Pirojpur subdivision of the Bakarganj district:—

Bhandaria police-station.

Ikri union board.

Maulvi Abdul Kader Akon.
Munshi Abdur Rahman Howlader.
Munshi Abdul Aziz Molla.
Munshi Sundarali Khan.
Munshi Daliluddin Talukdar.
Babu Rash Behary Howlader.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Bakarganj to be members of the following union board in the following police-station of the said subdivision:—

Bhandaria police-station.

Ikri union board.

Maulvi Hasenuddin Ahmed.
Munshi Mir Monsurali.
Munshi Nesaruddin Akon.

No. 1502J. — It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the following union board in the following police-station of the Pirojpur subdivision of the Bakarganj district:—

Banaripara police-station.

Bisharkandi union board.

Munshi Abdul Aziz.
Munshi Naderali.
Munshi Alkajuddin Howlader.
Babu Jagnewar Biswas.
Munshi Saharali.
Munshi Abual Hossain.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Bakarganj to be members of the following union board in the following police-station of the said subdivision:—

Banaripara police-station.

Bisharkandi union board.

Munshi Ali Ahmad Mia.
Babu Kailas Chandra Halder.
Babu Srinath Daria.

No. 1504J. — It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the following union board in the following police-station of the Pirojpur subdivision of the Bakarganj district:—

Banaripara police-station.

Baisari union board.

Babu Dwijabar Saha.
Munshi Mobarekali.
Maulvi Bakaula Bali.
Babu Atul Chandra Roy.
Babu Sudhir Chandra Chakravarti.
Babu Lakshminarayan Saha.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Bakarganj to be members of the following union board in the following police-station of the said subdivision:—

Banaripara police-station.

Baisari union board.

Babu Durgaprosad Karmakar.
Maulvi Md. Isahaque.
Babu Pyari Mohon Gharami.

J. L. LLEWELLYN, District Magistrate.

Presidency Division—Calcutta.

No. 474R.L.—9th March 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division hereby cancels the appointment of Babu Sailendra Prosad Roy, Manager, Jessore Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, as a member of the Jessore Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, Special Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar and Bongaon subdivisions of the Jessore district, which was published in notification No. 2049R.L., dated the 15th July 1938, at page 1588, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 4th August 1938, and appoints the Manager, Jessore Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., *ex-officio*, to be a member in his place.

No. 724R.L.—6th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to him under section 5 of the said Act the Commissioner of the Presidency Division hereby appoints the following persons to be Chairmen and members respectively

of the Debt Settlement Boards noted below for a term of three years with effect from the date of publication of this notification:—

Jessore district, Magura subdivision.

Ballidia Debt Settlement Board.

Maulvi Abdul Jabbar Molla, Chairman.

Members.

Babu Kalipada Sarkar.

Maulvi Golam Rasul.

Babu Purna Chandra Pramanik.

Munshi Mohiuddin Khan.

Mahammadpur Debt Settlement Board.

Babu Debendra Lal Bose, Chairman.

Members.

Munshi Moyam Sardar.

Babu Monmatha Nath Thakurta.

Munshi Fedu Molla.

Babu Umacharan Biswas.

No. 629A.M.—13th April 1939.—In exercise of the power under section 420 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), delegated to the Commissioners of Divisions by Government notification No. 5780-M., dated the 28th September 1935, I hereby extend the provisions of that section to the Budge Budge Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas.

No. 196J.G.—18th April 1939.—It is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by rule 56(2) of the Bengal Jail Code, 1937, Volume I, I appoint Mr. B. N. Ray Chowdhury, Bar-at-Law, to be a non-official visitor of the Alipore Central Jail in the district of the 24-Parganas for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification.

No. 510R.G.—18th April 1939.—Babu Amar Nath Mukharji, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jhenidah, Jessore, is transferred to Chudanga, Nadia, as second officer.

No. 511R.G.—18th April 1939.—Babu Sachindra Nath Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chudanga, Nadia, is transferred to Jhenidah, Jessore, as second officer.

No. 1061L.S.-G.—18th April 1939.—The appointment of the following gentlemen as members of the managing committee of the Municipal Charitable Dispensary at Baraset

in the district of the 24-Parganas is published for general information, under rule 20(b) of the dispensary manual:—

The Subdivisional Officer, Baraset (*ex-officio*).

The Medical Officer, Baraset Charitable Dispensary (*ex-officio*).

Dr. B. K. Chatterjee.

Maulvi Abdul Kabir.

Maulvi Naderul Haque.

Dr. Bimal Behari Bose.

Babu Hem Chandra Ghose, B.L.

Babu Hari Sadhan Chatterjee.

Maulvi Ali Dider.

No. 1082L.S.-G.—20th April 1939.—The appointment of the following gentlemen as members of the Managing Committee of the Municipal Charitable Dispensary at Moheshpur in the district of Jessore is published for general information, under rule 20(b) of the dispensary manual:—

Babu Lal Mohan Pal.

Maulvi Md. Eusufali Biswas.

Babu Smarajit Chandra Dey.

Babu Kshirode Gopal Roy Chaudhury.

Khondkar Golam Karim.

Babu Sudhir Kumar Mukherjee.

Khondkar Maulvi Mokbul Hossain.

No. 526R.G.—20th April 1939.—Babu Subhendu Sekhar Bhattacharji, Sub-Deputy Collector, on probation, Jessore, was temporarily transferred to the Jhenidah subdivision of that district on relief work.

No. 685A.M.—20th April 1939.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 415 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 (Bengal Act XV of 1932), delegated to Commissioners of Divisions by Government notification No. 7908M., dated the 3rd November 1936, I hereby extend the provisions of that section to the Panihati Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas.

H. GRAHAM, *Commissioner*.

Jessore, the 17th April 1939.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members, etc., Munshi Aftab Molla has been duly elected to be a member of Benodepur union board in police-station Muhammadpur in the Magura subdivision of the district of Jessore, vice Babu Gangesh Chandra Ganguly, deceased.

N. C. BOSE, *District Magistrate*

Alipore, the 17th April 1939.

No. 24/39-SV.S.G.—It is notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919, Maulvi Golam Moktader, son of late M. Kader Baksha, of Ward No. III of Mukundakati, post office Itinda, is appointed a member of No. I—Itinda union board, police-station Basirhat, subdivision Basirhat, in the district of 24-Parganas.

Alipore, the 20th April 1939.

Corrigendum.—In notification No. 24/39-2V.S.G., dated Alipore, the 4th March 1939, published at page 588, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 16th March 1939—

Read

Babu Saroj Kumar Dutta,
Babu Jogeswar Mondal,
Munshi Jahar Mullick,
Babu Moni Bhushan Mondal,
Babu Kshitish Chandra Naskar,
Babu Jitendra Jiban Chakrabarti,

in place of

Babu Suraj Kumer Dutt.
Babu Jogeswar Mondal.
Munshi Sahar Mallick.
Babu Nani Bhushan Mondal.
Babu Kshitish Chandra Mondal.
Babu Jatindra Jiban Chakrabarty.

K. A. L. HILL, *District Magistrate.*

Krishnagar, the 20th April 1939.

No. 949L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), read with rule 36 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, the following gentleman is appointed to be a member of the undermentioned union board of the police-station Santipur in Ranaghat subdivision of the Nadia district:—

Santipur police-station.

Baganchra union board.

Babu Nakul Chandra Mukherjee, *vice*
Babu Sasanka Sekhar Banerjee, resigned.

Krishnagar, the 21st April 1939.

No. 963L.S.-G.—It is notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919, read with section 6(4) and rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, Babu Kali Prosad Banerjee of Kamgachi has been appointed as a member of the Paharpur union board of Ranaghat police-station in the Ranaghat subdivision of the Nadia district, *vice* Babu Atal Behari Biswas, deceased.

[ILLEGIBLE], for *District Magistrate.*

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Intelligence Branch.

Calcutta.—No. 671(2).—13th April 1939.—Babu Hari Bhushan Banarji, Inspector, is granted 2 months' leave on average pay, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from 11-4-1939, a.m., with permission to prefix to his leave the Easter holidays from the 7th April 1939 to 10th April 1939.

Sub-Inspector Nibaran Chandra Mukharji is appointed to act as Inspector in the vacancy.

No. 722(2).—20th April 1939.—Sub-Inspector Nagendra Nath Ghosh is appointed to act as Inspector with effect from 5-4-1939, a.m., *vice* Babu Hem Chandra Sen (No. II), Inspector, appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police.

H. E. SABINE,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Orders by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Presidency Range.

Calcutta.—No. 1496.—17th April 1939.—Sub-Inspector Sushil Kumar Sur of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Inspector, Jessore, *vice* Babu Pankaj Kanta Banarji, Inspector of that district, appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh.

The transfer is sanctioned in the interests of public service.

R. E. A. RAY,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Rajshahi Division—Jalpaiguri.

No. 910J.—18th April 1939.—Babu Kshitish Chandra Barman, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Balurghat, in the district of Dinajpur, was transferred to Malda to work as Circle Officer and Special Officer for aboriginals in the Barind area.

The transfer was made in the public interest.

No. 801J.—1st April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Maulvi Md. Kalim Uddin Ahmed as a member of the Simulbari Debt Settlement Board in the Kurigram subdivision of the Rangpur district, which was published in notification No. 3104J., dated the 21st August 1937, at page 2224, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 28th August 1937, and appoint Maulvi Zahurul Haque to be a member in his place.

No. 803J.—1st April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Babu Tansil Mohan Sarkar as a member of the Bhanganore Debt Settlement Board in the Karigram subdivision of the Raipur district, which was published in notification No. 4919J., dated the 29th November 1937, at page 2829, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 9th December 1937, and appoint Maulvi Nasaruddin Ahmed to be a member in his place.

No. 803J.—1st April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of (1) Munshi Ismail Mandal and (2) Maulvi Md. Jakaria, members of the Chaitrakole Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Raipur district, which was published in notification No. 3107J., dated the 21st August 1937, at page 2224, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 26th August 1937, and appoint (1) Dr. Abdul Jabbar Mia, son of Maulvi Amanullah, of Bhanbanchara, and (2) Md. Shahabuddin Fakir, son of Md. Makaruddin Sarkar, of Kherbishla, to be members in their places.

No. 863J.—12th April 1939.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3(2) and 4 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, 1935 (Bengal Act VII of 1936), delegated to me under section 5 of the said Act, I hereby cancel the appointment of Maulvi Gholam Jabbar as a member of the Jalpaiguri Special Debt Settlement Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Jalpaiguri district, which was published in notification No. 1478J., dated 4th May 1937, at page 1264, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 13th May 1937, and appoint Maulvi Hashmat Ali to be a member in his place.

A. J. DASH, *Commissioner*.

Jalpaiguri, the 19th April 1939.

No. 591C.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 6(3) of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the union board noted below in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Jalpaiguri:—

Patgram police-station.

II—Patgram union board.

Babu Priya Nath Goswami.
Babu Gopal Chandra Pal.
Munshi Md. Hujuruddin Mia.

No. 592C.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the union board noted below in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Jalpaiguri:—

Patgram police-station.

II—Patgram union board.

Babu Narendra Nath Roy Dakua.
Munshi Jamiruddin Prodhan.
Munshi Samaruddin Prodhan.
Babu Satish Chandra Roy Pramanik.
Babu Krishna Kanta Barma Adhikary.
Munshi Ijabuddin Md.

I. STEWART, MAJOR, *Dy. Commissioner*.

Bogra, the 16th April 1939.

No. 918J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the district of Bogra:—

Shariakandi police-station.

Union No. I—Balua.

Ward No. I.

Maulvi Ahmed Ali Mondal.
Maulvi Mobarak Ali Mia.

Ward No. II.

Maulvi Hafizar Rahman Mondal.
Maulvi Kasir Uddin Pramanik.

Ward No. III.

Maulvi Nabi Bux Mondal.
Dr. Kalim Uddin Mondal.

Union No. IV—Chaluabari.

Ward No. I.

Maulvi Md. Kismat Akanda.
Maulvi Md. Kobhad Ali Bepari.

Ward No. II.

Maulvi Jasim Uddin Sarkar.
Maulvi Md. Hakim Uddin Shekh.

Ward No. III.

Maulvi Jonab Ali Mondal.
Maulvi Taleb Ali Mondal.

Union No. XIV—Karnibari.

Ward No. I.

Maulvi Sarafat Ulla Mondal.
Maulvi Nasiruddin Pramanik.

Ward No. II.

Maulvi Abdul Azis Kam.
Maulvi Siddique Rahman M.B.A.

Ward No. III.

Maulvi Abdul Rahman Sarker.
Maulvi Khalilar Rahman.

No. 919J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly appointed to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the district of Bogra:—

Shariakandi police-station.

Union No. I—Balua.

Dr. Mobarak Ali Mondal.
Babu Jogesh Chandra Sarker.
Maulvi Dabiruddin Ahmad.

Union No. IV—Chaluahari.

Babu Haledhar Saha.
Maulvi Nasaruddin Sarkar.
Maulvi Jayenuddin Sarkar.

Union No. XIV—Karnibari.

Babu Sashadhar Pramanik.
Maulvi Mizanur Rahman Tarafdar.
Maulvi Mafisuddin Ahmad.

B. N. CHAKRAVARTY, District Magistrate.

Order by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Rajshahi Range.

Jalpaiguri, No. 1814.—21st April 1939.
—Maulvi Muhammad Ali Ahmad, probationary Court Inspector, Pabna, is granted 14 days leave on average pay, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 21st April 1939 or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Sub-Inspector Muhammad Imam Hossain of Pabna, is appointed to act as Inspector in the vacancy.

Babu Arunoday Chakrabatti, Inspector, Pabna, was granted leave on average pay, on medical certificate, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, from the 19th March 1939 to the 8th April 1939. He was also permitted to prefix to his leave Sunday, the 18th March, and to affix thereto the Easter holidays from the 7th to 10th April 1939, inclusive.

Sub-Inspector Haibatuddin Ahmad of Pabna, acted as Inspector in the vacancy.

Maulvi Abdul Aziz, Inspector, Bogra, is granted 2 days' leave on average pay, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

The existing acting arrangement will continue.

H. C. HUNT,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police.



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PART IA

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL (PUBLIC).**

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 4th April 1939.

No. 19/2/39-G. G.—In this office notification No. 19/2/39-G. G. (Public), dated the 6th February 1939, regarding the appointment of Nawabzada A. S. M. Latifur Rahman, Bar-at-Law, Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, Calcutta, to act as a Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, for the words and figures “for the period from the 3rd January 1939” the words and figures “from the 3rd January 1939” should be substituted.

E. CONRAN-SMITH,

Joint Secy. to the Governor General (Public).

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 8th April 1939.

Part B.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT SECRETARIAT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 427.—Mr. J. S. H. Shattock, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Defence Department, and Secretary, Indian Soldiers' Board, is granted leave *ex-India* on average pay for 4 months, combined with leave on half average pay for 2 months and 17 days, with effect from the 12th April 1939.

The services of Mr. Shattock are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the date on which his leave expires.

C. MACI. G. OGILVIE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



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PART IB

Educational Notices.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.

Orders by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

NOTIFICATION.

Chinsura, the 5th April 1939.

The Primary Preliminary Scholarship of Rs. 2 a month awarded to Suryya Kumar Saha of the Alamganj Lower Primary School in the district of Midnapore for one year and ten months with effect from the 1st March 1938 having been vacated owing to his having discontinued studies, the vacant scholarship is re-awarded to Tarinipada Bauri of the Kulti Biss Lower Primary School in the district of Burdwan and is made tenable at the Kulti High English School, Burdwan, for one year and ten months with effect from 1st March 1938 on usual conditions.

P. C. MUKHERJI,

Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.

Education Department, Bengal.

Calcutta, the 17th April 1939.

NOTIFICATION.

Babu Broja Mohan Dutt's Prize for Indian ladies of the value of Rs. 45 only for the year 1936-37 is hereby awarded to Miss Shibani Bose, c/o Babu Manmatha Nath Bose, Kutchery Road, post office Chinsura, district Hooghly.

W. A. JENKINS,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

NOTIFICATION No. T. 531.

Senate House, the 19th April 1939.

Matriculation Examinations, 1940 and 1941.

Jyamiti (V) and Trikonamiti Prabes (Assamese) by Radhakanta Das and Santiram Das has been included in the list of books recommended for study in Mathematics for the Matriculation Examinations in 1940 and 1941.

J. CHAKRAVORTI, *Registrar.*

FERRATUM.

Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, the 17th April 1939.

In the School Final Examination (Science Side) published at page 713 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Part IB, dated the 23rd March 1939; for "21 Dijendra Kumar Sengupta" read "21 Sen Gupta, Digendra Kumar".

A. C. CHAKRAVARTI, *Secretary,
School Final Examination Board
(Science Side).*

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Baharganj Range.

NOTIFICATION

Barisal, the 30th March 1939.

Examination in the Art and Practice of Teaching.

An examination in the Art and Practice of Teaching for teachers of Government, aided and unaided high and middle English schools and high and junior madrasahs in the Baharganj Range (Baharganj and Faridpur districts) will be held at the Barisal Zilla School on Wednesday, the 2nd August 1939, at 11 a.m., and on the following day, if necessary.

2. The following teachers are eligible for the examination:—

(a) Teachers who have passed the Entrance or Matriculation or the High Madrasah or any higher examination.

N.B.—The examination of the teachers will be conducted in English.

(b) Teachers of vernacular subjects who have passed the M.E. or Junior Madrasah.

(c) Pandits and Maulvis employed in teaching oriental languages.

N.B.—The examination of teachers under (b) and (c) will be held in vernacular.

3. *Nature of examination.*—The examination, both for English and vernacular teachers, will be mainly practical and will consist of—

(a) A practical examination in class control; the candidate being required to keep a class of at least a dozen boys attentive and fully occupied throughout a lesson.

(b) A practical test of teaching ability; the candidate being required to give two lessons on any two of the following subjects:—

English, Bengali, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Science, Nature Study and Hygiene.

(c) An oral examination, in which the Inspector or other examiner will put some questions on the art of teaching, object lessons, class management, organization and discipline.

4. Every candidate must bring with him at the time of examination two lesson notes on the subjects in which he wishes to give lessons. These notes should be made over to the examiner at the time of the practical examination.

5. The following books on the art of teaching are recommended:—

(a) For teachers of English subject:—

- (1) Indian Teachers' Guide, by P. C. Wren; (2) Indian School Organisation, by P. C. Wren; (3) Suggestions for the consideration of teachers (Board of Education, Whitehall); (4) Talks to Teachers (James); (5) Art of Teaching, by D. Salman; (6) Direct Method, by Tate and Rajagopal-chari; (7) Suggestions for Primary school teachers—Dippie (Oxford Press); (8) Instruction in Indian Secondary Schools—McNee (Oxford Press).

(b) For teachers of vernacular subjects:—

- (1) শিক্ষা বিজ্ঞান, by Khan Pahadur Abdur Rahman Khan; (2) পাঠ-টীকা লিখিবায় পদ্ধতি, by Jagannath Dey; (3) যশোবিজ্ঞান, by S. C. Brahmachary; (4) ভূগোল শিক্ষা প্রণালী, by I. Haque; (5) আধুনিক শিক্ষক, by Mr. A. Hakim; (6) Teachers' Manual, by Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah.

(c) Teachers of oriental classical languages may study any of the above sets of books.

6. Intending candidates from high schools and high madrasahs should submit their applications through the Head Masters or the Superintendents and teachers of middle schools and junior madrasahs through the Subdivisional Inspectors so as to reach this office not later than the 1st July 1939. Every candidate will be required to produce his University or other certificates at the time of examination. A statement containing the following information should accompany the application:—

- (1) Name (in full).
 - (2) Name of father (in full).
 - (3) Name of native village and district.
 - (4) Last University examination passed.
 - (5) Year of passing.
 - (6) Period of service as a teacher.
 - (7) Present appointment with date (mention whether he is a teacher of English subject or vernacular subjects or of oriental languages).
 - (8) Two class subjects in which he wishes to be examined.
 - (9) Signature of applicant with full address.
7. Candidates should state whether they sat for the examination previously, if so, how often, giving dates.

A. KHALIQ,

Inspector of Schools, Baharganj Range.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.

NOTIFICATION.

Chinsura, the 4th April 1939.

Rules for the admission of Private Candidates to the Calcutta University Supplementary Matriculation Examination, 1938, vide Calcutta University Revised Notification No. S. 328-Mat. (Sup.), dated 23rd January 1939.

1. (a) Candidates who may not be successful at the Matriculation Examination held in March 1939, and those who, although otherwise eligible for appearing at the examination, were not able to sit for it owing to their failure to appear at, or to pass, the Preliminary Test Examination, or other causes, are eligible as private candidates for admission to the Test Examination to be held under the orders of this office in the schools noted below.

(b) Girl candidates satisfying the above conditions will not be required to appear at any Preliminary Test Examination.

(c) Teachers of high schools recognised by the Calcutta University or detenus who intend to appear at the Supplementary Matriculation Examination are also exempted from appearing at any Preliminary Test Examination. They should apply to the Registrar, Calcutta University, for the purpose in order to have previous permission to appear at the Supplementary Matriculation Examination.

2. Private candidates from this Division must appear at the Test Examination to be held on Monday, the 21st August 1939, and the following days at any of the following high schools in this Division :—

- (i) Hooghly Branch School.
- (ii) Howrah Zilla School.
- (iii) Bankura Zilla School.
- (iv) Birbhum Zilla School.
- (v) Kharagpur B. N. Railway Indian High English School.
- (vi) Burdwan Town School.

3. Applications for admission to the Test Examination must contain the following particulars :—

- (i) Full name of the candidate.
- (ii) Full name of his father and guardian and their address.
- (iii) If father is alive?
- (iv) Home address in full—(a) Name of village or street, (b) Post office, (c) Police-station and (d) District.
- (v) Details of ordinary place of residence and duration of residence.
- (vi) Names of subjects (including Vernacular and additional subjects).

4. Applications for admission to the Test Examination must be supported by the following documents :—

(i) Admission Cards in original. (In case of candidates who appeared at the Matriculation Examinations. In the event of their loss duplicate copy must be furnished.)

Or

Admission Cards granted by the Inspector of Schools. (In case of candidates who failed to pass the Test Examination held previously by such officers.)

Or

Transfer Certificates from the schools where they last read. (In case of candidates who read in schools but discontinued for some reasons or other and did not appear at any Test Examination or Matriculation Examination.)

Or

(In the case of candidates' non-attendance to any school at any time.) An affidavit sworn before a competent court by the father of the candidate (or guardian in case father is not alive) to the effect that the candidate never read in any school and that his age on the 1st November 1939 will be years and months.

(ii) A certificate from a respectable gentleman other than a relative to the effect that the candidate has prosecuted a regular course of study and has been subject to proper discipline. (Detailed information is needed under this head. The person granting the certificate should state his social or professional status.)

Or

(In case of teachers of schools other than recognised high schools.) A certificate of good conduct and length of service from the Secretary of the school where the candidates are serving.

(iii) (In case of candidates whose migration has been sanctioned by the Calcutta University.) Registrar's letter in original communicating sanction of migration.

(iv) (In case of a candidate offering Elementary Hygiene as one of his additional subjects.) A certificate of his training in Hygiene from a registered medical practitioner or from a teacher of Hygiene of a recognised high school.

(Candidates who are exempted from appearing at the Preliminary Test Examination should enclose this certificate with their application to the Registrar.)

5. Each private candidate will have to pay a fee of Rs. 5, only for his admission to the Test Examination which may either be remitted to this office or be deposited into a Treasury of this Division and the duplicate Treasury chalan being submitted to this office along with his application with full particulars and relevant documents so as to reach this office on or before the 29th July 1939 after which date no application nor any remittance of examination fee will be entertained. Under no circumstances will the admission fee be refunded.

6. All incomplete applications are likely to be summarily rejected without any reference.

7. No private candidate will be admitted to this Test Examination unless he is duly identified beforehand to the satisfaction of the Head Master of the school where he is to appear at the Test Examination.

8. Those who do not belong to this Division should furnish a certificate from a gazetted officer or an affidavit to the effect that they are residing in this Division at least for one year prior to the date of the Matriculation Examination.

9. The results of the Test Examination will be communicated to successful candidates only by the first week of September next.

10. The fee for the Matriculation Examination should on no account be sent to this office. It should be deposited with the Head Master of the school where he appeared at the Test Examination with the cost of its remittance to the University.

11. The dates and routine of the Supplementary Matriculation Examination will be notified by the Calcutta University in due course.

12. Routine of Test Examination—

Morning—10-30 to 1-30		Evening—2 to 5.	
1st day	English I.		English II.
2nd "	Mathematics (Com.).		Classics (Comp.).
3rd "	Vernacular.		Classics (Addl.).
4th "	Mathematics (Addl.).		History.
5th "	.....		Geography.
6th "	Elementary Hygiene.		Business Method and Correspondence.
7th "	Commercial Geography.		

P. C. MUKHERJI,

Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.

[Supplementary.]

Dacca, the 17th April 1939.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Guru Training Examination held in December 1938:—

Dacca Guru Training School.

- 1 Suresh Chandra SU .. Second Division.
- 2 Md. Abbas Ali .. Ditto.

Raipura Guru Training School.

- 1 Madan Ali .. Second Division.

Tangail Guru Training School.

- 1 Girdhara Mohan Ray (Private) (English only).

Jamulpur Guru Training School.

- 1 Abdul Gani (Private) .. (English only).

P. BANERJI,

Inspector of Schools, Dacca Range.

Admission to the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta—Session 1939-40.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications for admission to the Licentiate Class of the Campbell Medical School will be received in the prescribed form (obtainable in the office of the Superintendent between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. with a fee of Re. 1 for each form) from the candidates of the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions from 15th May to within ten days of publication of the Matriculation result of the Calcutta University except on Sundays and public holidays.

Applications should be supported by:—

- (a) A true copy of certificate of passing the Matriculation or its accepted equivalent or passing I.A., I.Sc., or any higher examination;
- (b) A certified copy of marks obtained at such examinations; and
- (c) Certificate of character and of proficiency in sports from the Principal or Head Master of the college or school in which the candidate last studied. (Where more than six weeks have elapsed between the date of leaving college or school and the date of application for admission, a second certificate of character is required covering the intervening period. This should be obtained from a gazetted officer or a gentleman of equal position such as an Honorary Magistrate having an intimate knowledge of the applicant.)
- (d) A written undertaking from guardian of the applicant to bear his educational expenses. Annual income should also be stated therein.

Late or incomplete applications will not be entertained.

The Superintendent cannot grant personal interviews to candidates or their relatives.

Applications to be submitted in a registered cover by post, addressed as follows:—

The Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Calcutta.

The submission of personal letters of recommendation to or attempts to obtain private interviews with members of the Selection Committee will be held to disqualify candidates.

B. G. MALLA, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

State Medical Faculty of Bengal.

Grosvenor House, Calcutta, the 20th April 1939.

NOTICE.

No. 1115F.—The written part of the ensuing Preliminary, First, Second, Third and Final Membership Examinations of the Faculty under the *new regulations* will be held in the Examination Hall of the Calcutta Medical College on the following days and in the following order :—

From 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Tuesday, 20th June 1939—

First Examination.

Final Examination.

Anatomy.

Medicine.

Second Examination.

Materia Medica.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

Inorganic Chemistry.

Organic Chemistry.

Wednesday, 21st June 1939—

First Examination.

Final Examination.

Physiology.

Surgery.

Second Examination.

Third Examination.

Pathology.

Jurisprudence.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

Physics.

Botany.

Thursday, 22nd June 1939—

Third Examination.

Final Examination.

Hygiene.

Midwifery.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

Zoology.

The time and place for holding the oral and practical examinations in each subject will be announced later.

Applications and fees for admission to the above examinations will be received in this office up to the 29th May 1939.

M. N. GUPTA, Secretary.

State Medical Faculty of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Grosvener House, the 13th April 1939.

No. 1023F.—The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Final Compoundership Examination held in March 1939 :—

(In alphabetical order.)

Name.	School.
Bandyopadhyay, Ramratan	.. Campbell Medical School.
Biswas, Bisweswar	.. Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Kisorimohan	.. Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh.
" Narayanachandra	.. Dacca Medical School.
" Sachindrachandra	.. Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Loknath	.. Campbell Medical School.
" Prabhatchandra	.. Ronaldshay Medical School, Burdwan.
Das, Haripada	.. Dacca Medical School.
Datta, Khagendramohan	.. Ditto.
10 De, Sudhirschandra	.. Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh.
Ghosh, Kahitischandra	.. Ditto.
" Nripendramohan	.. Ditto.
Goon, Rajendrachandra	.. Ditto.
Halder, Rameschandra	.. Campbell Medical School.
Kalu Singh Lama	.. Charteris Hospital, Kalimpong.
Karmakar, Khelaram	.. Campbell Medical School.
Lodh, Rebatimohan	.. Dacca Medical School.
Maiti, Bhupendranath	.. Ronaldshay Medical School, Burdwan.
" Ganeschandra	.. Campbell Medical School.
20 " Kahitischandra	.. Ditto.
Majumdar, Amalkumar	.. Ditto.
Md. Abul Fazal	.. Dacca Medical School.
Nag, Dhirendrachandra	.. Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh.
Pal, Tarapada	.. Ronaldshay Medical School, Burdwan.
Panja, Bhagirath	.. Campbell Medical School.
Saha, Jogendrachandra	.. Dacca Medical School.
" Prangopal	.. Ditto.
" Sadhucharan	.. Ditto.
29 Taraftar, Kahitischandra	.. Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh.

II. The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Dressership Examination held in March 1939 :—

(In alphabetical order.)

Name.	School.
Chakrabarti, Kisorimohan	.. Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh.
Chattopadhyay, Loknath	.. Campbell Medical School.
" Prabhatchandra	.. Ronaldshay Medical School, Burdwan.
Ghosh, Nripendramohan	.. Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh.
Halder, Rameschandra	.. Campbell Medical School.
Maiti, Kahitischandra	.. Ditto.
Majumdar, Amalkumar	.. Ditto.
Pramanik, Nanigopal	.. Ditto.

M. N. GUPTA, Secretary.



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PART II

Advertisements.

Notices.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette must be sent to Press before 12 noon on Saturday, and all costs deposited and proofs returned by 4 p.m. on Monday. Manuscripts and postal remittances must be addressed to Superintendent, Government Printing (Publication Branch), Bengal Government Press, Alipore.

For the convenience of advertisers located in Calcutta, arrangements have been made to accept advertisements and prepayment of charges at Sales Office, Ground Floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. The latest time for receipt of advertisements for current week's Gazette has been extended till 4 p.m. on Mondays.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 118 of 1937.

Re Nagendra Nath Ghose, ex parte the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed Tuesday, the 8th day of June 1939, at 12 o'clock noon at the Court house for hearing the application.

Dated the 17th day of April 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 11 of 1939.

Re Sulakhanra Pal Chowdhurani, widow of Debendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, residing at No. 90, Sovabazar Street, in the town of Calcutta. Ex parte the creditor.

K. K. Dutt & Co., creditor firm's solicitors.

ON the 14th day of March 1939, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

Note.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 18th day of April 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 34 of 1939.

Re Bhimraj Hukum Chand, a Hindu Mitakshra joint family firm, the members whereof are Rughlal Samsukha and Bhimraj Samsukha, residing at No. 2, Raja Woodmunt Street in Calcutta, carrying on business as commission agents and order-suppliers at No. 2, Raja Woodmunt Street, Calcutta, and also carrying on business under the name and style of Rughlal Hukum Chand at Rasra in the district of Darbhanga, under the name and style of Rughlal Indra Chand at Singhia in the district of Darbhanga, Bhimraj Samsukha at Dhala in the district of Darbhanga and Bhimraj Hukum Chand at Lakshmiganj in the district of Darbhanga and also under the name and style of Indra Chand Hukum Chand in the town of Dinajpur in the district of Dinajpur. Ex parte the creditor.

P. C. De, creditor's solicitor.

ON the 21st day of March 1939 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as insolvent.

Note.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 20th day of April 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

Advertisement of sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the plot No. 2948, situated in mauza Natahal Baidyanath Chak, pargana Mahisadal, thana Mahisadal, no longer required by Government, will be put up to sale at 12 o'clock on 24th June 1939 at the Midnapore Collectorate.

The purchaser of the plot of land will be subject to the following conditions:—

- 1st—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount must be paid down at once.
- 2nd—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount must be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day. The sale should be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government and the lot again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.
- 3rd—The plot of land will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder.
- 4th—The sale will become final on receipt of the orders of the Commissioner confirming it, and a regular conveyance will then be granted to the purchaser.

Consecutive lot No.	Name of district.	Pargana and mauza.	Number of mile on which land is situated.	Situated on which side of the railway.	Approximate area of lot in acres and decimals.	Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
						Reasons for exclusion.	Acres and decimals.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Midnapore ..	Pargana Mahisadal, mauza Natahal Baidyanath Chak.	..	..	0.08	..	..	..	North—Mal Jote of Jadab Nalya. South—Bank of the tank belonging to Mahisadal Raj Estate. East—Khas land belonging to Mahisadal Raj Estate. West—Land of Dighambari Bawa.

Midnapore, the 17th April 1939.

S. C. CHATTERJEE, for Collector.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 31 of 1939.

Re William George Wrightman, residing at Block No. 177, Gold Mohur Avenue, suite No. 7, Howrah, and working for gain at the office of the East Indian Railway at Fairlie Place in the town of Calcutta. Ex parte the creditor.

S. C. Chatterjee, creditor's solicitor.

ON the 21st day of March 1939, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

Note.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 18th day of April 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 35 of 1939.

Re Ganga Prosad Badri Das, Parsuttum Das and Gopiram, residing at No. 29, Banstalla Street, in the town of Calcutta, and all lately carrying on business in co-partnership under the name and style of Messrs. Joynarain Gunga Prosad at No. 29, Banstalla Street aforesaid. Ex parte the creditor.

N. C. Bose & Co., creditor's solicitors.

ON the 3rd day of April 1939, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as insolvents.

Note.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 18th day of April 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 43 of 1939.

Re Amarendra Nath Chatterjee, residing at No. 4/B, Marhatta Ditch Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business as advertisement agent under the name and style of "Express Publicity Service" at No. 84A, Clive Street, Calcutta, ex parte the debtor in person.

ON the 5th day of April 1939 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

Note.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 19th day of April 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 44 of 1939.

Re Gulab Chand Agarwalla, residing and carrying on business as a broker in jute at No. P5, Chitpur Spur, in the town of Calcutta, ex parte the debtor.

P. D. Himatsingka & Co., debtor's solicitors.

ON the 5th day of April 1939 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

Note.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 19th day of April 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William
in Bengal, in insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 45 of 1939.

Re Newton Hickie, residing at No. 69, Park Street,
in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on busi-
ness as jute press owner at No. 117, Cossipore
Road, Calcutta, ex parte the debtor.

P. Mullick, debtor's solicitor.

ON the 6th day of April 1939 an order was made
by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William
in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the
abovenamed as an insolvent.

Note.—All debts due to the estate should be paid
to me.

Dated this 19th day of April 1939.

S. C. H. MEYER, Official Assignee.

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of
section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of
1920, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of
Bamna Ram Lengua, son of late Bamna Ram Ketanari,
of Telinipara, thana Bhadreswar, district Hooghly,
has been admitted by this Court as No. 16 of 1939,
and that the 20th May 1939 has been fixed for the
hearing thereof.

K. C. CHUNDER, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 20th April 1939.

(594—1)

ORDER ANNULLING ADJUDICATION.

In the Court of the District Judge of Jessore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 18 OF 1937.

Fazle Rahman Mondol, son of late Kafiluddin Mondol,
of Madhukhali, police-station Salikha, district
Jessore, applicant.

WHEREAS the above debtor did not appear on
4th March 1939 or 16th March 1939 the date fixed
for hearing his application for discharge, order dated
5th March 1939 adjudging him an insolvent is
annulled.

N. BANERJI, District Judge.

Jessore, the 17th April 1939.

(549—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Jessore.

NOTICE is hereby given under clause 2, section 19
of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, to
creditors that an application of the creditor Messrs.
Kanai Lal Daga Firm of 402, Upper Chitpur Road,
Calcutta, against debtor Girindra Chandra Banerji of
Altapole, police-station Kesabpur, district Jessore,
formerly of Haklerpara Road, Kalighat, and E.88,
College Street Market, Calcutta, has been admitted
and registered as 1 of 1939 and 2nd May 1939 is
fixed for hearing the same.

N. BANERJI, District Judge.

Jessore, the 17th April 1939.

(550—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of
1920.

In the Court of the District Judge at Krishnagar.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 15 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 5th November
1938, filed by Alanath Malakar, son of late Haridas
Malakar, of village Mira, thana Kaliganj, in the
district of Nadia, and on the application of debtor
himself and on reading his application and hearing
his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the
said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for
his discharge within six months from this date.

Dated this 11th day of March 1939.

B. M. MITRA, District Judge.

(548—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.

Section 19 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of
1920.

In the Court of the District Judge of Midnapore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 33 OF 1939.

WHEREAS Thomas Painter, son of late T. Painter,
of Kharagpore, debtor-petitioner, has applied to this
Court, by a petition, dated the 12th day of April
1939, to be declared an insolvent under the Provin-
cial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, this is to give the
creditors notice that the Court has fixed the 18th
day of May 1939 for the hearing of the aforesaid
petition and the examination of the debtor.

S. N. GUHA RAY, District Judge.

Midnapore, the 22nd April 1939.

(595—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of
1920.

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 8 OF 1939.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 10th February
1939, filed against W. D. Macleod of 35, Loco
Quarters, Belgachia, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the
application of Nalin Behary Dey of 8/1, Ananda
Palit Road, creditor, and on reading his application
and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor
be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for
his discharge by 1st April 1940.

Dated this 3rd day of April 1939.

M. H. B. LETHBRIDGE, District Judge.

(547—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 12 OF 1939.

A. K. Wade of Hukumchand Steel Co., of 8, Swinhoe
Street, Ballygunge, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Ram Das of Said Metha Bazar, Lahore, and
others, creditors.

ON the 6th day of April 1939 it was ordered that
the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard
on the 8th day of May 1939 and that the said
applicant do attend to be examined by this Court
on that date.

M. H. B. LETHBRIDGE, District Judge.

Alipore, the 11th April 1939.

(548—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 13 OF 1939.

Mahabir Prasad Shah of 15, Motilal Nehru Road,
Ballygunge, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To The Bank of India, Ltd., of 9A, Clive Street,
Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 11th day of April 1939 it was ordered
that the matter of the petition of the applicant be
heard on the 15th day of May 1939, and that the
said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court
on that date.

M. H. B. LETHBRIDGE, District Judge.

Alipore, the 17th April 1939.

(551—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 14 OF 1939.

Narsingdas Agarwalla of 23, Garanhatta Street,
Calcutta, creditor-applicant.

To Saroj Kumar, Sudhir Kumar and Anil Kumar
Banerjee of 11, Ratan Neogi Lane, Manicktola,
24-Parganas, debtors.

ON the 11th day of April 1939 it was ordered that
the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard
on the 15th day of May 1939, and that the said
applicant do attend to be examined by this Court
on that date.

M. H. B. LETHBRIDGE, District Judge.

Alipore, the 17th April 1939.

(552—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 15 OF 1939.

Kalidhan Bhattacharjee of Ariadaha, police-station Baranagore, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Karim Khan Kabuli of Alambazar, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 17th day of April 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 22nd day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

M. H. B. LETHBRIDGE, District Judge.

Alipore, the 19th April 1939.

(556—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 90 OF 1939.

Jyotish Chandra Dutt of 10, Ananda Palit Road, Entally, 24-Parganas, creditor, applicant.

To R. J. Loughran and Mrs. R. J. Loughran of Kidderpore Docks Exchange, Kidderpore, 24-Parganas, debtors.

ON the 1st day of April 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 12th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 19th April 1939.

(557—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 91 OF 1939.

Birendranath Ghosh of Baikunthapore, police-station Sonarpur, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Bibhuti Bhuson Bose of 84, Kansaripara Road, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 5th day of April 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 19th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 6th April 1939.

(558—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 93 OF 1939.

Nandi Charan Sadhukhan of Gorulia, Napara, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Iswar Khetra Mohan Sadhukhan & Co. of Chanak, Barrackpur, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 3rd day of April 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 19th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 5th April 1939.

(559—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 94 OF 1939.

Darogi Musahar alias Daroga Chamar of Laldighi, police-station Naihati, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Jalal Khan Kabuli of Garifa, 24-Parganas, creditors.

ON the 4th day of April 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 19th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 5th April 1939.

(560—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 95 OF 1939.

Dwarka Das of Belghoria, police-station Baranagore, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Hardeo Das Khetry of Monohardas Katra, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 4th day of April 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 19th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 5th April 1939.

(561—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 97 OF 1939.

Aklu Das of Naihati, police-station Naihati, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Sakhi Bhagat of Mushi Bagan, post office Naihati, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 6th day of April 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 19th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 19th April 1939.

(562—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 98 OF 1939.

Nityananda Shaha of P.31, Russa Road, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Rai Mohan Saha of Kidderpore Orphanage Market, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 6th day of April 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 19th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 19th April 1939.

(563—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 99 OF 1939.

Chandra Lal Shaw of 42/2, Watgunge Street, Watgunge, 24-Parganas, creditor, applicant.

To Bhagabat Prasad of 42/2, Watgunge Street, Watgunge, 24-Parganas, debtor.

ON the 6th day of April 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 12th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 19th April 1939.

(564—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 100 OF 1939.

Nobi Miya of Trevars Road, Titagarh, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Amla Khan Kabuly of Khardah Bazar, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 11th day of April 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 19th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 19th April 1939.

(565—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 101 OF 1939.

Nagendranath De of 10, Ananda Palit Road, Entally, 24-Parganas, creditor, and another, applicants.

To E. R. Olliver of 76, Traffic Quarters, Sealdah, 24-Parganas, debtor.

ON the 11th day of April 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 19th day of May 1939, and that the said applicants do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 19th April 1939.

(566—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 102 OF 1939.

R. S. Thompson of 25/3, Ekbalpore Road, Kidderpore, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Deo Narayan Lal of 14, Royd Street, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 12th day of April 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 26th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 19th April 1939.

(567—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 104 OF 1939.

Abdul Gofur of 13, Rani Harsha Mukhi Road, Chitpore, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Abdul Gafur of Jiban Krishna Ghosh Road, Manicktola, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 12th day of April 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 19th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 19th April 1939.

(568—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 106 OF 1938.

Yusuf Ali of 48, Old Ballygunge 1st Lane, police-station Ballygunge, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Rameswar Mal Jawar Mal of 42, Phul Bagan Road, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 17th day of April 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 26th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 19th April 1939.

(569—1)

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 108 OF 1939.

Jadu Show of Kalighat, police-station Bhowanipore, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Ram Swarup Sing of No. 3, Koyla Depôt, Sealdah, and others, creditors.

ON the 17th day of April 1939 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 26th day of May 1939, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 19th April 1939.

(570—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 243 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 8th June 1938, filed by Ramanand Sardar of Kasba Khagen Sen's Bazar, Tollygunge, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 6th October 1939.

Dated this 6th day of April 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

(571—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 373 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 26th August 1938, filed by Ram Swarup Pandey of Nandanpur New Market, Budge Budge, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 7th August 1939.

Dated this 7th day of February 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

(572—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 398 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 14th September 1938, filed against Sm. Chahiya Khatkini of 3/1, Tollygunge Circular Road, Tollygunge, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of Ram Bhajan Sing of 3/1, Tollygunge Circular Road, creditor, and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for her discharge by 1st October 1939.

Dated this 31st day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(578—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 399 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 14th September 1938, filed against Jamuna Khatti of 3/1, Tollygunge Circular Road, Tollygunge, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the creditor, Ram Bhajan Sing of 3/1, Tollygunge Circular Road, and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 1st October 1939.

Dated this 31st day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(574—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 419 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 27th October 1938, filed by Md. Ibrahim of 2, Bipradas Street, police-station Behala, 24-Parganas, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 5th October 1939.

Dated this 5th day of April 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(575—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 453 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 30th November 1938, filed against A. C. Luff of Traffic Quarters, Sealdah, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the creditor Dr. Nalin Behary Dey of 8/1, Ananda Palit Road, and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 1st October 1939.

Dated this 31st day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(576—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 477 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 14th December 1938, filed by Swami Bramhananda alias Suraj Giri of 10/4/3, Nepal Bhattacharjee Ghat Street, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 11th October 1939.

Dated this 11th day of April 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(577—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 479 OF 1938.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 15th December 1938, filed by P. Manroe of Park Circus, Dutta Mansion, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 5th October 1939.

Dated this 5th day of April 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(578—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 38 OF 1939.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 27th January 1939, filed by Sheik Naruzzaman of 20, Munshigunj Road, Kidderpore, police-station Watgunge, 24-Parganas, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 1st October 1939.

Dated this 31st day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(579—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 89 OF 1939.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 28th January 1939, filed by Sahebjan Mia of Jagaddal, police-station Jagaddal, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 1st October 1939.

Dated this 31st day of March 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(580—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 47 OF 1939.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 7th February 1939, filed by Syed Ali Shah of 80, Chandi Ghosh Road, police-station Tollygunge, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 11th October 1939.

Dated this 11th day of April 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(581—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 48 OF 1939.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 8th February 1939, filed by Amulya Charan Pal of 31, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, police-station Bhowanipore, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 15th November 1939.

Dated this 17th day of April 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(582—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 50 OF 1939.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 9th February 1939, filed by S. Smith of B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., King George's Dock, Kidderpore, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 11th October 1939.

Dated this 11th day of April 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(583—1)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

Section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 52 OF 1939.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 23rd January 1939, filed by Bipin Behari Maity of P.6, Beliaghata Road, police-station Entally, 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by 6th October 1939.

Dated this 6th day of April 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(584—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Section 41(1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 180 OF 1938.

A. E. Rose of 4G, Rajab Ali Lane, 24-Parganas, applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 19th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this 6th day of April 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(585—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Section 41(1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 197 OF 1938.

Pareesh Nath Dey of 17A, Circular Garden Reach Road, Watgunge, 24-Parganas, applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 19th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this 6th day of April 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(586—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Section 41(1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 198 OF 1938.

Thanda Charan Das of 18/1, Ultadingi Main Road, police-station Manicktolla, 24-Parganas, applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 12th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this 5th day of April 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(587—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Section 41(1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 220 OF 1938.

Prayag Narain Shaw of 8/4, Chakraberia Road, South, police-station Bhowanipore, 24-Parganas, applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 5th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this 5th day of April 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(588—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Section 41(1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 236 OF 1938.

Mrs. Monorama Jackson of Mudiali Akra Road, Metiaburns, 24-Parganas, applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 19th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this 5th day of April 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.
(589—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Section 41(1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at Alipore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 824 OF 1938.

Atul Krishna Bhattacharjee of Khorda, police-station Diamond Harbour, 24-Parganas, applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 19th day of May 1939 at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this 5th day of April 1939.

A. C. DUTT, Sub-Judge.

(590—1)

Public Service Commission, Bengal.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill the post of Assistant Director of Public Information, Bengal, which is a temporary one sanctioned by Government in the Publicity Department up to the 28th February 1940.

(1) **Pay.**—The pay of the post is Rs. 275 per mensem.

(2) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection (direct recruitment) from among male candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

Persons holding substantive appointments or civil posts, on contract, under the Government of Bengal are not permitted to apply.

(3) **Qualifications.**—The following are the indispensable qualifications for a candidate:—

- (i) must be a British subject or the subject of a State in India which has received declaration under section 262(2) of the Government of India Act, 1935;
- (ii) must be between 35 and 45 years of age on 1st May 1939;
- (iii) must be a graduate in Arts of an Indian University;
- (iv) must be a Bengalee permanently resident in Bengal; and
- (v) must be smart and of active habits; must have at least some years' experience as a journalist in newspaper offices or news-service agencies in Calcutta; previous experience of Government publicity work will be an additional qualification.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made in writing in the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a half anna stamp. They must reach the Secretary not later than the 1st June 1939.

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Each candidate must furnish evidence of his age, qualifications and previous experience, together with two certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of his application, from two responsible persons not related to him or connected by marriage, testifying to his private character. These certificates must be in addition to any furnished from persons connected with his College or University or with posts previously held by him.

(6) **Fee.**—Every candidate must enclose with his application a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government Treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta. Under no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Every candidate should give his present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify him for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates or otherwise known to them will be disregarded.

F. AHMAD, Secretary,

Public Service Commission, Bengal.

Calcutta, the 22nd April 1939.

Public Service Commission, Bengal.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from women candidates to fill seven posts of Professor for a new Arts College for girls at Calcutta, viz., one Professor for each of the following subjects:—(1) English, (2) Bengali, (3) Urdu, (4) Arabic and Persian, (5) Mathematics, (6) History and (7) Logic.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection from among women candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

Lady officers of the Subordinate Educational Service possessing the requisite qualifications may apply.

(2) **Pay and probation.**—The posts are in the Women's Branch of the Bengal Educational Service, the pay of which is now Rs. 150—30/2—240—20/2—420 and is liable to reduction consequent on the general revision of pays which is now being undertaken by Government.

The selected candidates will be appointed on probation for two years.

(3) **Qualifications.**—The following are the indispensable qualifications for a candidate:—

- (i) must be a British subject or the subject of a State in India. Preference will be given to candidates who are natives of Bengal;
- (ii) must possess high academic qualifications; research work and experience in teaching will be additional qualifications.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made in writing in the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a half anna stamp. They must reach the Secretary not later than the 1st June 1939.

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Each candidate must furnish evidence of her age, qualifications and experience, together with true copies of testimonials and original certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of her application, from two responsible persons unconnected with her School, College or University and not related to her or connected by marriage, testifying to her private character. These certificates must be in addition to any furnished from persons connected with her school or College or University or with posts previously held by her.

Each candidate must also furnish a statement showing her father's name (in full), the exact date of her birth (on the basis of the age recorded in her Matriculation certificate) and the particulars of her permanent residence (village, post office, thana and district).

(6) **Fee.**—Every candidate must enclose with her application a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government Treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta. Under no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Every candidate should give her present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for her application through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify her for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates, or otherwise known to them, will be disregarded.

F. AHMAD, Secretary,

Public Service Commission, Bengal.

Calcutta, the 22nd April 1939.

Public Service Commission, Bengal.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from women candidates (European or Anglo-Indian) to fill a post of a Kindergarten Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, in the Bengal General Service.

(1) **Method of recruitment.**—The appointment will be made by selection (direct recruitment) from among candidates possessing the qualifications specified below.

(2) **Pay and probation.**—The selected candidate will be offered a salary in the scale of Rs. 200—20/2—300—30/2—320 (which is liable to reduction consequent on the general revision of pays which is now being undertaken by Government) and free furnished quarters. She will be on probation for two years.

(3) **Qualifications.**—The following are the indispensable qualifications for a candidate:—

(i) must be a British subject or the subject of a State in India;

(ii) must have taken a full course of training in a recognised training College for the training of teachers for Kindergarten work and obtained the Diploma of the National Froebel Union, London, or its equivalent:

Preference will be given to a mistress who has experience of teaching young children and has a knowledge of music;

(iii) must not ordinarily be less than 25 or more than 30 years of age.

(4) **Date of submission of applications.**—Applications are to be made in writing in the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a half anna stamp. They must reach the Secretary not later than 1st June 1939.

(5) **Particulars and certificates required.**—Each candidate must furnish evidence of her age, qualifications and experience, together with true copies of testimonials and original certificates written not more than one year prior to the date of her application, from two responsible persons unconnected with her School, College or University and not related to her or connected by marriage, testifying to her private character. These certificates must be in addition to any furnished from persons connected with her School or College or University or with posts previously held by her.

Each candidate must also furnish a statement showing her father's name (in full), the exact date of her birth (on the basis of the age recorded in her Matriculation certificate) and the particulars of her permanent residence (village, post office, thana and district).

(6) **Fee.**—Every candidate must enclose with her application a fee of Rs. 5 in the form of a receipted chalan from a Government Treasury or the Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta. Under no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

(7) **Address.**—Every candidate should give her present address and should communicate at once any subsequent change of address.

(8) **Canvassing.**—Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for her application through persons of influence or officials of Government will disqualify her for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons interested in the candidates, or otherwise known to them, will be disregarded.

F. AHMAD, Secretary,

Public Service Commission, Bengal.

Calcutta, the 27th April 1939.

Federal Public Service Commission.

VACANCY.

STATION DIRECTOR, Dacca, All-India Radio. Pay Rs. 500—750. Age 30—40. Candidates should possess linguistic, literary, cultural and artistic qualifications of a high order. Knowledge of Bengali, experience of office administration, journalism and/or literary and dramatic work and/or music, Indian and Western, are desirable. Full details on application to Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission. Last date for applications 15th May 1939.

Delhi, the 13th April 1939.

(553—1)

Notice under section 23(2)(a) of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, Act VI of 1912.

IT is hereby notified for the public concerned with the affairs of the United Assurance, Ltd., having its registered office at 14, Hare Street, Calcutta, that with a view to effect amalgamation of the said Company with the Eastern National Insurance Co., Ltd., at 12, Dalhousie Square East, an application shall be made by the Directors of the Company as provided for in the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, in the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for sanctioning the proposed amalgamation.

By order of the Board,

For The United Assurance, Ltd.,

R. C. BANERJEE,

P. K. GHOSH,

For Managing Agent.

By order of the Board.

For Eastern National Insurance Co., Ltd.,

P. M. RUDRA,

General Manager.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1939.

(596—1)

Imperial Bank of India.

THE following appointments on the Bank's staff are hereby notified:—

Mr. R. K. De to be Sub-Agent, Naraingunge Branch, as from the 26th March 1939, vice Mr. C. J. Tribe.

Mr. C. J. Tribe to act as Agent, Dacca Branch, as from the 7th April 1939, vice Mr. S. J. E. Virgo.

F. H. MOORHOUSE,

Secretary and Treasurer (off.).

Calcutta, the 21st April 1939.

(592—1)

Lost Receipt.

A RECEIPT numbered 699, dated 4th March 1939, and granted by the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Note. Notice of loss has been given to the Reserve Bank of India, Public Debt Office, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the security:—

G. P. Note No.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's names.
339678	1900-01	2,000	Hans Lal Nath and Kartic Chandra Nath or either of them.

Name of the proprietor—Kartik Chandra Nath.

Residence—No. 2, Rajendra Mullick Street, Calcutta.

(591—1)

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

(As the case may be.)

THE Government Promissory Notes No. 1009410-11 of the 5 per cent. loan of 1940-43 for Rs. 100 each, originally standing in the name of the Controller of the Currency and last endorsed to Pragdas Mathuradas, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Signature of the advertiser—Pragdas Mathuradas.
Residence—43, Strand Road, Calcutta.

(593—5)

Notice of change of name.

I, FRANK LEONARD GRESHAM, at present residing at Flat No. 10 in Palace Court at No. 1, Kyd Street, in Calcutta, Manager of Messrs. Mousell & Co., Ltd., of No. 9/12, Lall Bazar Street, in Calcutta, heretofore called and known by the name of Fritz Leopold Greilsamer, hereby give notice that on the 6th day of April 1939 I renounced and abandoned the use of my said old name of Fritz Leopold Greilsamer and assumed in lieu thereof my new name of Frank Leonard Gresham. And further that such change of name is evidenced by a deed, dated the 6th day of April 1939, duly executed by me and attested and registered at the office of the Registrar of Assurances in Calcutta on the 6th day of April 1939.

(554—1)

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Government of India.)

6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

The Reading Rooms open on—

Week days and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Sundays and other Gazetted holidays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The Reading Rooms are open to persons above 18 years of age.

The Library is a free Lending Library, open to any one residing in any part of India. There is no subscription to pay; but security in cash is essential.

M. ASADULLAH, Librarian.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Printing of the "Calcutta Gazette" of 4th May 1939.

OWING to Gazetted holiday on the 3rd May 1939 on account of Fateha Duazdaham, the following special arrangements have been made for the printing of the "Calcutta Gazette" that will issue on the 4th May 1939:—

All MSS. of notifications, declarations, etc., that are to appear in Part I of the "Calcutta Gazette" will be received in the Press up to 5 p.m. on Friday, the 28th April 1939, and all proofs must be returned to Press by 1 p.m. on Monday, the 1st May 1939, positively.

Advertisements, notices, etc., intended for publication in Part II of the "Calcutta Gazette" will be accepted in the Press up to 5 p.m. on Friday, the 28th April 1939, and all proofs must be returned and cost deposited by 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 29th April 1939.

Proofs of all other matter must be returned to Press not later than 1 p.m. on Monday, the 1st May 1939.

GEO. W. DAVIS,

Supdt., Govt. Printing, Bengal.

Bengal Govt. Press, Alipore, the 18th April 1939.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

CAN be obtained at Bengal Government Press, Alipore, and Sales Office, ground floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

Advertisements for Calcutta Gazette, Civil List, Indian Law Reports (Calcutta Series) are accepted at both offices.

Prepayment of price and forwarding charges is necessary. No invoices are submitted and no credit allowed.

Purchasers by post must remit cost either by Remittance Transfer Receipt, Treasury Chalan, Postal Money Order, Cheque, Postage or Revenue stamps. When cheques on mufassal banks are sent, they must include discount charges. Service stamps and crossed Postal Orders will not be accepted. All remittances must be made payable to the Superintendent, Bengal Government Press, Alipore, Bengal.

Books are sent by V.-P. Post only to persons in Government service and to well-known firms.

Purchasers must write their names and addresses clearly and legibly when ordering.

Unless registration is specially requested, all book packets are sent unregistered at consignee's risk. No responsibility for loss in transit can be accepted by the Publisher.

Annual subscription to addenda and corrigenda slips for each priced publication is rupee one and annas eight inclusive of forwarding charges payable in advance. Casual supplies at the rate of annas two per issue.

No book can be issued free on public service without the previous sanction of the Department under whose orders the book is published. Indenting officers must first obtain sanction from the Department concerned and submit to Publication Branch, Bengal Government Press, Alipore, when indenting.

Cash purchases may be made from Sales Office, ground floor, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. Postal enquiries and orders must be addressed to the Superintendent, Bengal Government Press, Alipore, Bengal.

Catalogues free on application.

CINCHONA FACTORY PRODUCTS.

By order of the Government of Bengal Cinchona Factory Products as manufactured and packed at the Cinchona Factory, Mungpoo, Darjeeling district, will be sold and distributed by the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, in original packages as received from the Mungpoo Factory, at the rates herein noted.

Name of drug.	Price per lb. in powder form.			Price in 5 grain tablets.			
	For 60 lbs. and upwards.	For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs.	For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	1,000 tablets.	500 tablets.	250 tablets.	Price by weight per lb.
Taken at a time.							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
Quinine Bisulphate ..	18	19	20	16	8 0	4 4	..
.. Hydrobromide	23	24	25	20	10 0	5 4	..
.. Bihydrobromide	26	27	28	23	11 8	6 0	..
.. Salicylate ..	24	25	26	..	..	..	..
.. Tannate—80 per cent., 25 per cent.	14	15	16	..	..	..	14*

N.B.—Packing of tablets free in tins, sizes 1 lb., 8 oz. and 4 oz. only. Packing in bottles or smaller sizes in tins extra.

*Sold in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins.

Quinine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	Rs. 18 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. " 19 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. " 20 "

Crude Quinine Sulphate (powder).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	Rs. 14 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. " 14 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. " 14 "

Crude Quinine Sulphate (tablets).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	Rs. 12.8 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. " 12.8 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. " 12.8 "

Tetraquina.

Irrespective of quantity ..	Per lb. Rs. a. 13 8
For sale to hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.	

Quinine Hydrochloride.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	Per lb. Rs. a. 23 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. " 24 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. " 25 0

Quinine Bi-Hydrochloride.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	25 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. " 26 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. " 27 0

Quinidine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	20 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. " 21 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. " 22 0

Cinchonidine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	25 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. " 26 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. " 27 0

Cinchonine Sulphate.

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	12 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. " 13 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. " 14 0

*Cinchona Febrifuge (Powder).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	9 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. " 9 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. " 10 0

*Cinchona Febrifuge (Tablets).

For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time ..	10 0
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time ..	.. " 10 0
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. ..	.. " 11 0

*Cinchona Febrifuge is for sale to Government and Charitable Institutions, Local Bodies, Missionaries and Railways only. It is not for sale to private firms or the General Public.

Supply of Cinchona Febrifuge in powder or tablet to all authorised indentors will be rationed in the proportion of $1\frac{1}{2}$ of Cinchona Febrifuge to 1 of Quinine Sulphate, Crude Quinine Sulphate in powder or tablet at their existing prescribed prices.

Quinine Sulphate powder will be supplied to Hospitals and Dispensaries, Missionaries, Railways, Police, Jails, Forest, P. W. D., Irrigation and other Departmental Hospitals and Dispensaries, in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam at the concession rate of Rs. 18 per lb. irrespective of quantities. But other Government Institutions will receive Quinine Sulphate at the usual rate as mentioned above.

General public and firms are not supplied with any cinchona products from this jail.

Cinchona Bark (in 50 pound original bags).

Per bag Rs. 25.

4 grains Quinine Sulphate Tablets.

Rs. a.

2 8 per box of 200 tablets (for Bengal and other provinces).

13 1 per 5 boxes (for Bengal union board—transit charges including).

15 8 per lb.

5 grains Quinine Sulphate Tablets.

Rs. a.

15 8 per lb. (sold in 1 lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins.)

5 grains Quinine Hydrochloride Tablets.

Rs. a.

20 0 per 1,000 tablets.

10 0 " 500 "

5 2 " 250 "

Packing of tablets free in tins, sizes 1 lb., 8 oz. and 4 oz. only. Packing in bottles or smaller sizes in tins extra.

5 grains Quinine Bi-Hydrochloride Tablets.

Rs. a.

22 0 per 1,000 tablets.

11 0 " 500 "

5 10 " 250 "

Packing of tablets free in tins, sizes 1 lb., 8 oz. and 4 oz. only. Packing in bottles or smaller sizes in tins extra.

Transit charges extra in every case.

Provinces other than Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam will get their supplies of Sulphate Quinine and Cinchona Febrifuge Powder and Tablets from the Principal Quinine Officer, to the Government of India, 1, Sudder Street, Calcutta.

No cinchona products will be supplied for resale.

Local sale at the jail gate from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Terms.—Cash in advance by money order, "Treasury Challans," "Remittance Transfer Receipts" or crossed "Cheques."

In the case of Government officers payments will be recovered by Book Transfer, i.e., Counter-signed Invoices.

Credit sale is not allowed except under special circumstances.

2. Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by post).

The name of the Railway or Steamer Station and Post Office and district must be written distinctly. Railway parcels are sent by passenger train only.

Actual cost should always be remitted in advance.

N. B.—Cinchona bark for preparation of B. P. tinctures and extracts only will be supplied from the Presidency Jail to manufacturing chemists and druggists, who must submit their indents through the Agents, Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. and Messrs. Chowdhury & Co. of 4/5, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

A scale of postage is given below.

	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	1 lb.
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	Rs. a.
Quinine Sulph. ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Cinchona Feb. ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Cinchona Feb. Tablets ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Quinine Hydrochlor. ..	7	7	7	7	..	0 11
Quinine Bi-hydrochlor. ..	7	7	7	7	..	0 11
Quinine Tablets ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Totalsquina ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Crude Quinine Sulph. ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11
Crude Quinine Sulph. Tablets. ..	..	..	7	7	11	0 11

	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.	6 lb.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Quinine Sulph. ..	0 15	1 3	1 7	1 15	2 7	2 11
Cinchona Feb. ..	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 3	2 7
Cinchona Feb. Tablets ..	0 15	1 3	1 11	1 15	2 7	2 15
Quinine Hydrochlor. ..	0 15	1 3	1 7	1 15	2 7	2 11
Quinine Bi-hydrochlor. ..	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 3	2 7
Quinine Tablets ..	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	1 15	2 3
Totalsquina ..	0 15	1 3	1 7	1 15	2 7	2 11
Crude Quinine Sulph. ..	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 3	2 7
Crude Quinine Sulph. Tablets. ..	0 15	0 15	1 7	1 11	2 3	2 7

Two different drugs are not packed in the same parcel and postage must be paid separately for each kind.

N. B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

Government reserve the right to alter the price without notice.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Notice of sale under sections 118 and 119 of the Calcutta Port Act, 111 of 1890 (B.C.).

NOTICE is hereby given that the liability of the Commissioners for the undermentioned goods consigned to order as the undermentioned vessels has in terms of section 113 of the abovementioned Act ceased on the expiration of three clear days from the date of landing. These goods accordingly remain on the Port Commissioners' premises at the sole risk and expense of the owners and if not cleared on or before the 23rd May 1939 on payment of all charges due will be sold by public auction on the 24th May 1939 at 8 a.m. at the Calcutta Jetty Import Warehouse, South (annexe) :—

Steamer's name.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
1938.				
Toyohari Maru ..	29th November ..	No mark ..	2	Coils wire.
Do. ..	1st December ..	Do. ..	1	Cut piece white cloth.
Do. ..	Do. ..	S U N Chittagong ..	2	Bags merchandise.
Hosang ..	24th December ..	T S in a diamond, 10 below ..	3	Ditto.
Do. ..	Do. ..	No mark ..	2	Ditto.
1939.				
Marwarri ..	12th January ..	M B ..	1	Kennel.
Tsushima Maru ..	31st January ..	No mark ..	1	Cut piece printed cloth.
Do. ..	Do. ..	N in a diamond ..	19	Straw bags merchandise.
Do. ..	Do. ..	D S in a diamond, C M on top, K C below, or nil. ..	2	Bags merchandise.
Mathura ..	9th February ..	Abrac upon 8012 in a diamond, 57 ..	1	Case perfumery.
Vitorlock ..	16th February ..	No mark ..	3	Cut pieces printed cloth.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	3	Packets panel pins.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	5	Pieces slates.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	7	Pairs and 1 odd pair shoes.
Santhia ..	15th March ..	Jeewah upon 800 in a block, 195 ..	1	Package crucible (broken.).
Do. ..	14th March ..	3 in a diamond, NR on top, SM below, 1208/17. ..	10	Cases C. P. goods.
Do. ..	15th March ..	10 in a triangle, TC on top, 886/95, 906/10 ..	15	Bales C. P. goods.
Mathura ..	13th February ..	No mark ..	19	Bundles hay.
Gambhira ..	18th February ..	Do. ..	4	Bundles coir yarn.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	A quantity of loose coir yarn=1 bundle.
1938.				
Glan Macgillivray ..	1st December ..	C D, 7 ..	1	Oak merchandise.
Kirriemoor ..	6th December ..	No mark ..	3	Packets hand bags.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	4	Packets cotton thread.
Yuensong ..	16th December ..	GWH in a diamond, 2 ..	1	Case sample of porcelainware.
Do. ..	17th December ..	Manick Lal Pal & Co. ..	1	Box sample point.
Do. ..	Do. ..	TS in a diamond ..	5	Bags merchandise.
Do. ..	16th December ..	No mark ..	3	Ditto.

Steamer's name.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
1939.				
Talambe ..	5th January ..	Sample in a diamond, IG on top, TC below, 1.	1	Package plywood and porcelain tiles.
Tasima Naru ..	24th January ..	Ganesh in a diamond, JM on top, PL Nepal below.	15	Bales G. C. shirtings.
Hosang ..	24th February ..	Esavi in a triangle 103	1	Bag merchandise.
Do. ..	Do. ..	No mark	1	Ditto.
Do. ..	Do. ..	TS in a diamond, 10 below	1	Ditto.
Mandasor ..	10th March ..	0812 in a block, 246-47	2	Cases cotton.
Do. ..	8th March ..	GT in a diamond, samples below ..	1	Case sample glass.
Do. ..	9th March ..	SC upon L in a heart, 47125 ..	1	Case C. P. goods.
1938.				
Ekma ..	10th November ..	SBM	1	Case brandy.
1939.				
Lima Maru ..	6th March ..	P upon 755 in a triangle, RS on top, 1-9	9	Bales G. C. shirtings.
Do. ..	9th March ..	No mark	1	Piece cloth.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	1	Tin empty.
Alberto Treves ..	21st January ..	Do.	11	Bags sulphur.
1938.				
City of Bath ..	14th December ..	Murarka Paint and Varnish Works, 10, Clive Row.	1	Carton tar oil.
Nagina ..	19th December ..	RR, Gopalpur	2	Cases merchandise.
Do. ..	Do. ..	DIL, Gopalpur	1	Case merchandise.
Japan ..	25th November ..	NOR, DEN, Green, 219, 388 ..	2	Pieces aspen logs.
Saparoes ..	6th December ..	Wali Dad, vill Shinka, P O Gorgasti, dist Attack, British India.	1	Case radio.
Do. ..	Do. ..	BBP, Kathmandu, Nepal ..	1	Case paint, varnish, etc.
1939.				
Silverpalm ..	13th March ..	Col SSS upon JBR in a diamond, MW on top, 67266 below, 1-3.	3*	Cases merchandise.
1938.				
Mashobra ..	13th December ..	Howards, BKP & Co, 116 ..	1	Case merchandise.
Do. ..	10th December ..	Mobshrally Syd, 1-2	2	Cases machinery.
Do. ..	14th December ..	Messrs East India Export Coy ..	1	Package sample hide.
Kandelfels ..	28th December ..	T & R	1	Parcel calendars.
1939.				
Braunfels ..	17th January ..	H8MAE, 222	1	Case calendars.
Malden ..	1st February ..	S M B	3	Bags scrap leather.
Do. ..	20th January ..	W T diphthong, 24	1	Case medicine.
Wachtfels ..	18th February ..	Mr N P Sing or nil	1	Kennel.
Do. ..	20th February ..	S C, 261038 1-2	2	Packages merchandise.
Do. ..	23rd February ..	V F, 8630	1	Bale felt.
Do. ..	20th February ..	V T, 19	1	Case merchandise.

Steamer's name.	Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
	1938.			
Nalgore	24th December	Mr. H. K. R. G. G. H. Hotel	1	Case merchandises.
Warfield	29th December	I-E L in a diamond, 1-87	87	Packages merchandises.
	1939.			
Dumala	20th January	Abrao upon 7556 in a diamond, 614	1	Case perfumery.
Do.	31st January	T I S Co, Tata, 120749-2	1	Case paint.
Do.	Do.	J W, 233	1	Case advertising matters.
Manels	10th February	Burgoyne, B K P & Co, 25-28, 30-35	10	Cases medicines.
Do.	Do.	B S, 492-93	2	Cases synthetic perfumes.
Do.	14th February	Modern Book Depot, Hewett Road, Allahabad.	1	Box machinery part.
Dumana	27th February	S E in a diamond, 7 or P & O parcel	1	Case merchandises.
	1938.			
Sumatra	23rd December	No mark	1	Bundle box board.
	1939.			
Hohenfels	19th January	Desai upon 4941 in a diamond, H & on top, Co below, 7.	1	Case cycle parts.
Do.	Do.	M L S samples, 1	1	Bale sample paper.
Do.	16th January	S D I, Ansfurghat or nil	1	Kennel.
Ellenga	4th March	No mark	1	Piece raw rubber.
	1938.			
Carignano	23rd December	No mark	2	Bags sulphur sweepings.
Clan Macnaughton	19th December	Oleubio or nil	17	Pieces fire bricks.
	1939.			
Inchanga	9th January	H T E Co in an elephant	1	Bale merchandise.
	1938.			
Silverguava	30th December	No mark	1	Case merchandises.
	1939.			
Itindra	25th February	No mark	1	Tin Lactogen.
Do.	Do.	Ditto	2	Packets cheese.
Maidan	2nd February	Ditto	7	Bags fodder.
Do.	1st February	Ditto	75	Bundles hay.
Silvermaple	6th March	Ditto	3	Bags merchandise.
Do.	Do.	O K upon K in an inverted triangle, Rangoon.	1	Bag merchandise.

C. J. COLMAN,
Traffic Manager (Actg.),
(555-1)

Dated the 27th April 1939.

Government Publications for Sale

At the Bengal Government Press (Publication Branch)

Sales Office, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

Customers in the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may obtain the publications either direct from the High Commissioner's Office or through any book-seller.

NOTICE—Books required for private use can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by remittance in each case.

All remittances on account of subscriptions to or enquiries regarding prices of Gazettes, Indian Law Reports or other Government publications available for sale should be addressed to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bengal Government Press, Alipore. Advices of remittances should be sent to the same address.

Remittances on account of advertisements in official publications should be addressed to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bengal, Alipore.

All remittances must include postal and packing charges which are shown in parentheses against each item in the list below.

Payment must be made either by Money order, Remittance Transfer Receipt, Treasury chalan, Postal order, cheque and Revenue stamps only. When cheques on mufassal banks are sent, they must include discount charges. *Services or postage stamps and crossed Postal orders will not be accepted.*

All advertisements intended for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette* should be sent direct to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bengal Government Press, Alipore, 24-Parganas.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

Books are sent by V. P. post only to persons in Government service, public bodies and well-known firms.

New Publications issued during the Current Quarter.

Act.

I. C. Reprint Act VIII of 1885 (Bengal Tenancy), as modified up to 10th January 1939. As. 8 (3a.).

Miscellaneous Publications.

Accountantship. Question Papers for the Divisional—Examination, 1939. A. 1 (0p.).

Air Raid Protection. Provisional scheme for the Passive—of a Factory in the Bengal Industrial Area, 1939. As. 4 (1a.).

Provisional scheme for the Passive—of a Municipality. As. 4 (1½a.).

Apprenticeship. Question Papers of the Admission Examination of the Board of—Training—
January 1935. As. 3 (1a.).
June 1935. As. 3 (1a.).

Bengal Legislative. Debates of 8th February 1939. Vol. I. No. 1. As. 6 (1½a.).
Debates of 9th February 1939. Vol. I. No. 2. As. 2 (1½a.).
Debates of 10th February 1939. Vol. I. No. 3. A. 1 (0p.).
Debates of 13th February 1939. Vol. I. No. 4. A. 1 (1a.).
Debates of 14th February 1939. Vol. I. No. 5. As. 2 (1a.).
Debates of 16th February 1939. Vol. I. No. 6. As. 2 (1a.).
Debates of 20th February 1939. Vol. I. No. 7. As. 3 (1½a.).
Debates of 21st February 1939. Vol. I. No. 8. As. 2 (1a.).
Debates of 22nd February 1939. Vol. I. No. 9. As. 2 (1a.).
Debates of 23rd February 1939. Vol. I. No. 10. A. 1 (0p.).
Debates of 27th February 1939. Vol. I. No. 11. As. 2 (1½a.).

Civil List. Half-yearly—for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January 1939. Rs. 2-4 (8a.).

Co-operative. List of—Societies in the district of Darjeeling, corrected up to 30th June 1938. As. 15 (1a.).

Electrical Supervisor's Examination held by the Licensing Board, Bengal—
November 1937. As. 2 (0p.).
January 1938. As. 2 (0p.).
April 1938. As. 2 (0p.).
August 1938. As. 2 (0p.).
November 1938. As. 2 (0p.).

Factories. Bengal—Rules, 1935, as modified up to 1st February 1939. As. 8 (2a.).

Food Crops. Price list of Staple—in the local areas of Bengal, 1937. As. 9 (1a.).

Land Revenue. Report on the—Administration of the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1937-38. Rs. 1 (3a.).

Legislative. Bengal—Assembly Proceedings, Fifth Session, 1939. Vol. LIV. No. 1. Rs. 1-2 (6a.).
List of Members of the Bengal—Council, dated 8th February 1939. As. 8 (1a.).

Police Administration Report of the Bengal Presidency, 1937. As. 10 (3a.).

Register of Teachers in Anglo-Indian and European Schools, Bengal (1938 Revision). As. 2 (0p.).

Road Development. Comprehensive Report on—Project in Bengal, Vol. VI. Rs. 4. (Rs. 1-6.).
Comprehensive Report on—Project in Bengal, Vol. VII, Part I, 1939. Rs. 2 (0a.).

Schools. List of—in the Chittagong Division corrected up to 31st December 1937. As. 6 (2a.).

Survey. Final Report on the—and Settlement Operations in the district of Malda, 1928-1935. Rs. 6 (14a.).

Tibetan. Grammar of Colloquial—. By C. A. Bell. 1939. Rs. 2 (5a.).

Wages. Notice under sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Payment of—Act, 1936 (IV of 1936)—
English-Bengali. A. 1 (0p.).
English-Hindi. A. 1 (0p.).
English-Urdu. A. 1 (0p.).

Wards. Report on the Administration of the—, Attached and Trust Estates in the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1944B.S. (1937-38). As. 14 (2a.).

Publications issued between 1st July 1938 and 31st December 1938.

Legislative Assembly Proceedings.

- Assembly Proceedings—Vol. LIII—No. 1, dated 30th July 1938, 2nd, 3rd and 5th August 1938. Rs. 1-2 (5a.).
 Vol. LIII—No. 2—Fourth Session, 1938—6th, 8th and 10th August 1938. As. 6 (2½a.).
 Vol. LIII—No. 3—Fourth Session, 1938—15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 22nd August 1938. Rs. 1 (5a.).
 Vol. LIII—No. 4—Fourth Session, 1938—23rd, 24th and 25th August 1938. Rs. 1 (5a.).

Legislative Council Proceedings.

- Bengal Legislative—Debates of 11th March 1938. Vol. I. No. 20. As. 2 (1½a.).
 Debates of 21st March 1938. Vol. I. No. 21. As. 3 (1½a.).
 Debates of 22nd March 1938. Vol. I. No. 22. As. 2 (1½a.).
 Debates of 23rd March 1938. Vol. I. No. 23. As. 2 (1½a.).
 Debates of 24th March 1938. Vol. I. No. 24. As. 2 (1½a.).
 Debates of 25th March 1938. Vol. I. No. 25. As. 2 (1½a.).
 Debates of 26th March 1938. Vol. I. No. 26. As. 2 (1½a.).
 Debates of 28th March 1938. Vol. I. No. 27. A. 1 (9p.).
 Debates of 29th March 1938. Vol. I. No. 28. As. 2 (1½a.).
 Debates of 30th March 1938. Vol. I. No. 29. As. 3 (1½a.).
 Debates of 31st March 1938. Vol. I. No. 30. As. 6 (2a.).
 Debates of 1st April 1938. Vol. I. No. 31. As. 6 (2a.).
 Debates of 2nd April 1938. Vol. I. No. 32. As. 2 (1½a.).
 Debates of 8th August 1938. Vol. II. No. 1. As. 6 (2a.).
 Debates of 10th August 1938. Vol. II. No. 2. As. 3 (1½a.).
 Debates of 11th August 1938. Vol. II. No. 3. As. 2 (1a.).
 Debates of 12th August 1938. Vol. II. No. 4. A. 1 (1a.).
 Debates of 15th August 1938. Vol. II. No. 5. As. 2 (1a.).
 Debates of 16th August 1938. Vol. II. No. 6. As. 2 (1a.).
 Debates of 17th August 1938. Vol. II. No. 7. As. 2 (1½a.).
 Debates of 19th August 1938. Vol. II. No. 8. As. 2 (1½a.).
 Debates of 22nd August 1938. Vol. II. No. 9. As. 2 (1½a.).
 Debates of 23rd August 1938. Vol. II. No. 10. As. 4 (1½a.).

Acts.

- Act VII of 1938 in Bengali—Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment). A. 1 (9p.).
 Act XI of 1938 in Bengali—Hindu Women's Right to Property (Amendment). A. 1 (9p.).
 Act XIX of 1938 in Bengali—Child Marriage Restraint (2nd Amendment). A. 1 (9p.).
 Bengal Act I of 1938 in Bengali—The Bengal Cruelty to Animals (Amendment). A. 1 (9p.).
 Bengal Act II of 1938 in Bengali—The Bengal Rhinoceros Preservation (Amendment). A. 1 (9p.).
 Bengal Act II of 1938 in Hindi. A. 1. (9p.).
 Bengal Act IV of 1866 as modified up to 1st August 1938 (The Calcutta Police Act, 1866). As. 3 (1½a.).
 Bengal Act VI of 1938—The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1938. A. 1 (1a.).
 Bengal Act VII of 1938—The Calcutta Official Receiver's Act, 1938. A. 1 (9p.).
 Bengal Ordinance No. 1 of 1938—The Bengal Tenancy Ordinance, 1938. A. 1 (9p.).
 Bengal Ordinance No. II of 1938—The Bengal Jute Ordinance, 1938. A. 1 (9p.).
 Reprint of I. C. Act I of 1878 as modified up to 1st September 1938 (Opium). A. 1 (1a.).
 Reprint of I. C. Act II of 1899 as modified up to 1st September 1938 (The Indian Stamp). As. 4 (2a.).

Bills.

- Bengali Translation of Hindu Women's Right to Divorce Bill, 1938. As. 3 (9p.).
 Bengali Translation of the Transfer of Property (Amendment) Bill (Council of State—Bill No. I of 1938). A. 1 (9p.).
 Government of India, Legislative Assembly Department—Bengali Translation of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Bill, 1938. As. 6 (1a.).
 Hindi Translation of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Bill, 1938. As. 6 (1a.).

Miscellaneous Publications.

- Apprenticeship. Questions for the—Training Examinations (May), 1938. As. 2 (1a.).
 Botanic. Annual Report of the Royal—Gardens in Calcutta and Darjeeling, 1937-38. As. 3 (9p.).

- Sellers.** Annual Report on the working of the—Act V of 1932 in Bengal for 1937-38. As. 2 (2a.).
- Statistics.** 76th Annual Report of the Government—Plantation and Factory in Bengal for the year 1937-38. As. 5 (1a.).
- Civil List.** Half-yearly—for Bengal, corrected up to 31st July 1938. Rs. 2-3 (2a.).
- Statistical Services.** List of officers in the—(Educational) in Bengal, corrected up to 1st April 1938. As. 2 (2a.).
- Co-operative.** Rules (in English) under section 63 of the—Societies Act (XI of 1912). A. 1 (1a.).
- Annual Report on the working of—Societies in the Presidency of Bengal for year ending 30th June 1937. As. 9 (2a.).
- List of—Societies in the district of Jalpaiguri, corrected up to 30th June 1938. Rs. 1-8 (1½a.).
- Crop.** Season and—Report of Bengal for the year 1937-38. As. 4 (1½a.).
- Dispensaries.** List of Hospitals,—and other Medical Institutions in Bengal, corrected up to 31st December 1937. Rs. 2-4 (4a.).
- District Boards.** Rules for direct election to—. As. 4 (1½a.).
- Resolution reviewing the Reports on the working of—and Local Boards in Bengal during the year 1936-37. As. 4 (2a.).
- Electricity.** Annual Report on the Administration of the Indian—Act, 1910, in Bengal for the year 1937. As. 6 (1½a.).
- Election.** All-India Medical Council—, 1938. Final Electoral Roll for Bengal. Rs. 2 (4a.).
- All-India Medical Council—, 1938. Draft Electoral Roll for Bengal. Rs. 2 (4a.).
- Examination.** Question Papers set for the Bengal Civil Service—, 1938. Rs. 1 (2a.).
- Factories.** Classified List of—in Bengal, corrected up to 31st August 1938, Part I. Rs. 1-4 (4a.).
- Classified List of—in Bengal, corrected up to 31st August 1938, Part II. Rs. 1-6 (4a.).
- Health.** Annual Report of the Chief Engineer, Public—Department, Bengal, for the year ending 31st December 1937. As. 8 (1½a.).
- Irrigation.** Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the—Department in Bengal, corrected up to 1st July 1938. As. 10 (1½a.).
- Annual—Revenue Report, 1936-37. Rs. 3-2 (5a.).
- Jails.** Report on the Administration of—of the Province of Bengal, 1937. As. 12 (2a.).
- Justice.** Report on the Administration of Civil—in the Province of Bengal during the year 1937. As. 14 (3a.).
- Report on the Administration of Criminal—in the Province of Assam, 1937. As. 5 (1½a.).
- Report on the Administration of Criminal—in the Province of Bengal, 1937. As. 3 (1½a.).
- Report on the Administration of Civil—in the Province of Assam, 1937. As. 6 (2a.).
- Land Registration.** Bengal—Manual, 1938. Rs. 1-8 (7a.).
- Legislation.** Effect of—list for 1937. As. 2 (1a.).
- Legislative.** Consolidated Index to the Bengal—Assembly Proceedings from 7th April 1937 to 6th April 1938. As. 14 (5a.).
- Medical Council.** All India—Election, 1938. Draft Electoral Roll for Bengal. Rs. 2 (4a.).
- Members.** 7th list of—of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, etc., of 25th July 1938. As. 10 (2a.).
- Motor.** Bengal—Vehicles Rules, 1935, corrected up to 30th June 1938. As. 8 (2a.).
- Municipalities.** Resolution reviewing the Reports on the working of—in Bengal during the year 1936-37. As. 6 (3a.).
- Nurses.** Regulations under section 32 of the Bengal—Act. As. 4 (1½a.).
- Police.** Annual Report on the—Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for the year 1937. As. 8 (2a.).
- Public Service Commission.** Annual Report of the—, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1938. As. 4 (1a.).
- Reforms Office.** Report of the—, Bengal, 1933-37. Rs. 1-12 (7a.).
- Registration.** Triennial Report on the working of the—Department for the three years ending 1937. As. 8 (2a.).
- Road Development.** Comprehensive Report on—Project in Bengal, Vol. I. Published 1938. Rs. 1-8 (7a.).
- Comprehensive Report on the—Project in Bengal, Vol. II (Burdwan Division). Rs. 3-8 (Rs. 1-2a.); Vol. V (Chittagong Division). Rs. 2-4 (12a.); Vol. III (Presidency Division). Rs. 2-8 (14a.); Vol. IV (Dacca Division). Rs. 2-4 (12a.).
- Schools.** List of—in the Rajshahi Division, corrected up to 31st December 1937. As. 8 (2a.).
- Smoke Nuisance.** 22nd Annual Report of the Bengal—Commission for the year 1937. A. 1 (2p.).
- Steam Vessels.** List of inland—and motor vessels plying in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, corrected up to 31st December 1937. Rs. 1-3 (1a.).
- Survey.** Final Report on the—and Settlement Operations in the district of Murshidabad, 1924-32. Rs. 11-6 (Rs. 1-4a.).
- Water Distribution.** The Decentralised Storage System of—. As. 10 (2a.).
- Workmen's.** Annual Report on the Working of the—Compensation Act in Bengal during the year 1937. As. 2 (2a.).
- Union Board Manual,** Vol. I, corrected up to December 1936 in Bengal. As. 8 (4a.).



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1939. .

PART VI

Bills introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly; Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Assembly; and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Legislative Department.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 20th February, 1939:—

C. OF S. BILL NO. 1 OF 1939.

A Bill to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1925, as respects intestate succession among Parsis.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to intestate succession among Parsis; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Succession Act (Amendment) Act, 1939.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. For sections 50 to 56 and Schedule II, Parts I and II, of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, the following shall be substituted:—

“50. In this Chapter, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) any word expressing relationship shall be understood as denoting only a legitimate relative, and the “relative” shall be understood to include a lineal descendant as well as any other relative by blood or marriage;

- (b) a child, whether of the intestate or any relative of the intestate, if conceived during the lifetime of the intestate and born alive after the intestate's death, shall be regarded in the same way as a child born during the intestate's lifetime and surviving the intestate;
- (c) no widow of any relative of the intestate shall receive a share as such or be taken into consideration as such in the distribution of the intestate's property if she has married again during the lifetime of the intestate;
- (d) when property is directed to be divided between members of a class, if there be only one such member, the whole shall be given to such member;
- (e) the words "dead" or "deceased" shall be understood to mean "dead in the lifetime of the intestate", and the words "leaves", "leaving", "left" to mean "leaves, leaving or left surviving the intestate";
- (f) when property is directed to be divided per stirpes among the lineal descendants of a deceased person, it shall first be divided among the children of the deceased who may be living, and those of them who may have died leaving a lineal descendant or descendants, the share of each such deceased child shall be divided in the same way among the children of such, and the same rule followed for remoter lineal descendants; further, in making each division and sub-division, if the share to be divided is that of a deceased male each male sub-sharer shall receive double the share of each female sub-sharer, but if the share to be divided is that of a female all the sub-sharers shall be equal without regard to sex.

**DISTRIBUTION IF INTESTATE LEAVES A LINEAL
DESCENDANT OR DESCENDANTS.**

51. If a male Parsi dies intestate leaving a lineal descendant or descendants the property of which he dies intestate shall be divided according to the following rules:—

- (a) It shall be divided among his children so that the share of each son shall be double the share of each daughter.
- (b) If he also leaves a widow, she shall receive a share equal to that of each son.
- (c) If he also leaves his father, the father shall receive a share equal to that of each son, and if he also leaves his mother she shall receive a share equal to that of each daughter.
- (d) If a child of the intestate be dead leaving a widow or a lineal descendant or descendants or a widow or widows of a lineal descendant or descendants, a share shall be assigned to such child and be dealt with under section 53 below. If such deceased child has left neither a widow nor a lineal descendant nor a widow of a lineal descendant, no share shall be assigned to such child.

52. If a female Parsi dies intestate leaving a lineal descendant or descendants, the property of which she dies intestate shall be divided according to the following rules:—

- (a) It shall be divided among her children in equal shares.

(b) If she also leaves a widower, he shall receive a share equal to that of each child.

(c) If a child of the intestate be dead leaving a widow or a lineal descendant or descendants or a widow or widows of a lineal descendant or descendants, a share shall be assigned to such child and be dealt with under section 53 below. If such deceased child has left no widow, nor lineal descendant, nor widow of a lineal descendant, no share shall be assigned to such child.

53. (a) If a male child of a Parsi intestate be dead leaving a lineal descendant or descendants, the share of such child shall be divided among the children of such child, so that the share of each son shall be double the share of each daughter, and if he has also left a widow she shall receive a share equal to that of each son.

(b) If a female child of a Parsi intestate be dead leaving a lineal descendant or descendants, the share of such child shall be divided equally among her children.

(c) If a child of a deceased child of the intestate be dead leaving a lineal descendant or descendants, the share of such deceased grandchild shall be divided in the same way as that of a child under clauses (a) and (b) of this section, and the same rule shall apply to remoter deceased lineal descendants of the intestate who may be entitled to a share.

(d) If a deceased child or other lineal descendant of the intestate entitled to a share has left no lineal descendant but has left a widow, or a widow or widows of a lineal descendant or descendants, if there be only one such widow she shall receive half the share of such deceased sharer, but if there be more than one such widow two-thirds of such share shall be equally divided between them.

(e) The half or one-third share that would be left after the widow or widows have received their shares under clause (d) of this section shall be divided per stirpes between the lineal descendants of the intestate.

DISTRIBUTION IF INTESTATE LEAVES NO LINEAL DESCENDANT BUT LEAVES A WIDOW OR WIDOWER OR A WIDOW OR WIDOWS OF A LINEAL DESCENDANT OR DESCENDANTS.

54. If a Parsi dies intestate leaving no lineal descendant but leaving his or her own widow or widower, or a widow or widows of lineal descendant or descendants, the property of which he or she dies intestate shall be divided according to the following rules:—

(a) If the intestate leaves a widow or widower but no widow of a lineal descendant, the widow or widower shall receive half of the property.

(b) If the intestate leaves a widow or widower and also a widow or widows of a lineal descendant or descendants, the intestate's own widow or widower shall receive one-third of the said property, and the widow or widows of lineal descendants shall receive another third of the said property, and the same shall be divided equally among them if there be more than one.

- (c) If the intestate leaves no widow or widower, but only one widow of a lineal descendant, she shall receive half of the said property, but if the intestate leaves more than one such widow they shall receive two-thirds of such property and the same shall be divided equally among them.
- (d) The half or one-third of the property that would be left after the persons mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of this section have received their shares shall be distributed among the relatives of the intestate in the order specified in Part I of Schedule II subject to the rules that—
- (1) relatives included in Article 1 shall be preferred to those included in Article 2, those in Article 2 to those in Article 3, and so on in succession;
 - (2) where under any Article living relatives of a particular class are directed to share with lineal descendants of deceased relatives of the same class, the property shall be primarily divided among the living and the deceased relatives called hereafter primary sharers, and the share of each deceased primary sharer shall be divided per stirpes among his lineal descendants.
 - (3) if the primary sharers included in the same Article are of the same sex, or if the intestate is a female, the shares of all such sharers shall be equal, but if the intestate is a male the share of each such male sharer shall be double that of each female.
- (e) If there are no relatives entitled to the share under clause (d) of this section, the whole of the said property shall be distributed among the persons entitled to receive shares under clauses (a), (b) and (c) of this section subject to the rules that—
- (1) if there be only one such person he or she shall receive the whole,
 - (2) if there be more than one, if one of them be the widow or widower of the intestate, she or he shall receive half, and the other half shall be divided equally among the others, but if the intestate leaves no widow or widower the whole shall be divided equally among them.

DISTRIBUTION IF INTESTATE LEAVES NEITHER WIDOW NOR WIDOWER NOR A LINEAL DESCENDANT NOR A WIDOW OF A LINEAL DESCENDANT.

55. If a Parsi dies intestate leaving neither widow nor widower nor a lineal descendant nor a widow of a lineal descendant, his or her relatives in the order set forth in Part II of Schedule II shall receive the property of which he or she dies intestate, the distribution being subject to the same rules as are set forth in clause (d) of section 54 for distribution among the relatives in Part I.

56. If there be no relative entitled to succeed to the property of which a Parsi dies intestate under sections 51 to 55, the relatives who would have been entitled to succeed under section 48 if the intestate had been not a Parsi shall receive such property."

SCHEDULE II.

PART I.

(See section 54.)

- (1) Father and mother.
- (2) Brothers and sisters by the father's side and lineal descendants of such of them as shall have predeceased the intestate.
- (3) Paternal grandfather and paternal grand-mother.
- (4) Children of the paternal grandfather and the lineal descendants of such of them as have predeceased the intestate.
- (5) Paternal grandfather's father and mother.
- (6) Paternal grandfather's father's children and the lineal descendants of such of them as have predeceased the intestate.

PART II.

(See section 55.)

- (1) to (6). The first six Articles the same as in Part I.
- (7) Brothers and sisters by the mother's side and the lineal descendants of such of them as have predeceased the intestate.
- (8) Maternal grandfather and maternal grand-mother.
- (9) Children of the maternal grandfather and the lineal descendants of such of them as have predeceased the intestate.
- (10) Widow or widows of a brother or brothers either by the father's or mother's side.
- (11) Widow or widows of a son or sons of paternal grandfather.
- (12) Widow or widows of a son or sons of maternal grandfather.
- (13) Widower or widowers of a deceased lineal descendant or descendants of the intestate who have not married again before the death of the intestate.
- (14) Maternal grandfather's father and mother.
- (15) Children of the maternal grandfather's father and lineal descendants of such of them as have predeceased the intestate.
- (16) Children of the paternal grand-mother and the lineal descendants of such of them as have predeceased the intestate.
- (17) Paternal grand-mother's father and mother.
- (18) Children of the paternal grand-mother's father and the lineal descendants of such of them as have predeceased the intestate."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

At present the law that governs intestate succession among Parsis is that laid down in 1865 in Act No. XXI of that year. It is true the said Act has been repealed by the Indian Succession Act No. XXXIX of 1925 but this has made no change in the law, as all the provisions of the Act of 1865 have been incorporated verbatim in sections 50 to 56, and Schedule II, Parts I and II, of the Act of 1925. It has been felt for a long time by members of the Parsi Community that this enactment, more than 70 years old, requires amendment both in form and substance for various reasons. The meaning of some of its provisions is doubtful; some of these doubts have been removed by judicial decisions. It is also incomplete in some respects, and some of these deficiencies have had to be supplied by other judicial decisions. Certain other changes seem necessary in accordance with present day Parsi sentiment and usage. The arrangement and language also require some revision. In order to remove doubts, supply deficiencies, incorporate as far as possible the judicial decisions which the community has accepted, introduce changes commonly desired and make the arrangement more systematic it has been thought best to redraft the whole enactment. In making this redraft, so far as arrangement and language are concerned, other parts of the Act of 1925 have as far as possible been followed, *e.g.*, by introducing sub-headings as in the previous Chapter relating to intestate succession among non-Parsis, so as to give a grasp of the subject as a whole. For convenience the new sections of the Draft Bill have been numbered 50 to 56 so that they may be substituted for the original sections of the Act of 1925 now in force.

MANOCKJI NADIRSHAW DALAL.

The 26th November, 1938.

G. H. SPENCE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Legislative Assembly Department.

The following Bill* was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 18th February, 1939:—

L. A. BILL No. 7 OF 1939.

A Bill to abolish the punishment of Whipping.

WHEREAS the punishment of Whipping has come to be regarded as a relic of less civilised times, it is expedient to abolish it altogether; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Abolition of Whipping Act, 19 .

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

Whipping an illegal punishment.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act or Rules or other provision having the force of law, whipping is not a legal punishment in British India.

Repeal of Act IV of 1909.

3. The Whipping Act, 1909, is hereby repealed. IV of 1909.

*The Governor General has been pleased to accord the previous sanction required by clause (c) of section 108 (1) read with clause (a) of section 313 (4) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Whipping as a legal punishment is a relic of barbarous days, and lowers both the Government who suffer it to be inflicted on offenders, and the people who endure it in the scale of civilized humanity. Nearly all civilized Governments have abolished it altogether and where it is retained, it is reserved for extremely heinous offences attended with revolting cruelty. The Whipping Act No. IV of 1909 prescribes whipping for the pettiest of offences no less than for a few grave offences. Whipping is quite frequently resorted to in petty cases of theft, etc., and is often attended by extreme barbarity and excruciating bodily pain. The object of this Bill is to abolish whipping as a legal punishment.

M. THIRUMALA RAO.

MD. RAFI,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.**Legislative Department.****NOTIFICATION.**

No. 467L.—25th April, 1939.—The Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Amendment) Bill by the Honourable Mr. Manockji Nadirshaw Dalal, having been introduced in the Council of State on the 27th February, 1939, was published in Part VI of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd March, 1939, for general information together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed thereto. A motion was subsequently carried in the Council of State on the 13th March, 1939, in regard to the

Bill, that it should be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions thereon. Written expressions of opinion on the Bill by any person or public body should be sent so as to reach the Judicial Department of the Government of Bengal not later than the 30th June, 1939. Any opinion which is submitted direct to the Legislative Department of the Government of India or to any other Department of the Government of India or of the Provincial Government will not be accepted for consideration.

By order of the Governor,

E. B. H. BAKER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1939.

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SUPPLEMENT.

Official Papers.

SCHEDULE D.

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED IN THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH APRIL 1939.

[See section 5(2) of Act XII of 1925 and rule 6A of the Bengal Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or block.	Number of bales pressed.				Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1938 (i.e., the date prescribed by the Provincial Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Province of Bengal.	1,641 or 1,614·87 bales of 400 lbs. each.	1,194	25,190	22,360	All districts in the Province.

R. G. PARSONS,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

Vital Statistics for the week ending Saturday, the 18th February 1939, of the

Districts.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1931.			Births registered.		Deaths							
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Dangerous							
								Anthrax.		Cerebro-spinal meningitis.		Chicken-pox.		Cholera.	
								Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Burdwan ..	1	Burdwan	23,485	16,183	39,618	12	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..
	2	Raniganj	9,162	7,211	16,373	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
	3	Asansol ..	18,710	12,576	31,286	19	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	3A	Asansol Mining Settlement.	209,544	173,136	382,680	143	8	..	..	..	..	13	..	9	2
Birbhum ..	4	Suri ..	6,089	4,819	10,908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bankura ..	5	Bankura	17,280	14,423	31,703	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	Vishnupur	9,767	9,929	19,696	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	Sonamukhi	5,337	5,652	10,989	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapur ..	8	Midnapur	17,807	14,214	32,021	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	Ghatal ..	6,422	5,978	12,400	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooghly ..	10	Hooghly-Chinsura.	18,799	13,835	32,634	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11	Bansberia	9,797	4,424	14,221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12	Serampur	23,985	15,071	39,056	11	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	13	Rishra-Konnagar.	17,528	9,340	26,868	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Howrah ..	14	Baldyabati	10,369	8,117	18,486	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15	Bhadreswar	14,938	8,054	22,992	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16	Chandpur	17,497	7,868	25,365	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17	Howrah ..	145,120	79,753	224,873	115	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	2
24-Parganas ..	18	Bally ..	20,944	9,403	30,347	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	19	South Suburban.	22,183	17,316	39,499	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	20	Tollyganj	14,800	9,676	24,476	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21	Garden Reach.	36,131	19,741	55,872	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	22	Budge-Budge.	15,514	8,669	24,183	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23	Baranagar	23,116	13,934	37,050	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
	24	Kamarhati	20,107	10,247	30,354	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25	Rajpur ..	5,788	5,645	11,433	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	26	South Dum Dum.	11,983	6,488	18,471	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	Barackpur	16,320	9,075	25,395	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28	Panhati ..	6,738	4,961	11,699	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	29	North Barackpur.	9,751	6,507	16,258	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30	Titagarh	34,252	15,332	49,584	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31	Garulia ..	9,282	4,751	14,033	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	32	Naihati ..	20,123	10,785	30,908	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33	Halisahar	12,188	4,582	16,770	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	34	Kanchrapara.	10,113	4,892	15,005	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta ..	35	Bhatpara	60,134	24,841	84,975	33	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	36	Basirhat ..	11,106	10,181	21,287	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	37	Baduria ..	7,169	6,508	13,677	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38	Calcutta ..	778,817	362,045	1,140,862	574	42	..	..	68	42	..	..	34	11
Nadia ..	39	Krishnagar	12,807	11,477	24,284	14	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
	40	Nabadwip	8,912	9,949	18,861	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	41	Ranaghat	6,334	5,061	11,395	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	42	Santipur	12,016	12,976	24,992	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

Towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

Diseases.																No.	Towns.
Diphtheria.		Dysentery both amoebic and bacillary.		Enteric group of fevers.		Epidemic dropsy.		Leprosy.		Measles.		Plague.		Relapsing fever. (Spirochaetal.)			
Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.		
..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Burdwan.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Raniganj.
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Asansol.
..	..	(n)	2	..	..	..	..	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3A	Asansol Mining Settlement.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Suri.
..	..	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Bankura.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Vishnupur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Sonamukhi.
..	..	(n)	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	Midnapur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	Ghatal.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	Hooghly-Chinsura.
not received.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	Barasbaria.
..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	Serampur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	Rahra-Konnagar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	Bakhyabati.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	Bhadreswar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	Chandpur.
..	..	6	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	17	Howrah.
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	Bally.
..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	South Suburban.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	Tollyganj.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	Garden Reach.
..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	Budge-Budge.
..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	23	Baranagar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	Kamarhati.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	Rajpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	South Dum Dum.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	Barrackpur.
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	Panipati.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	North Barrackpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	Titagarh.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	Gurga.
..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	Nalhati.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	Haldia.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	Kanchrapara.
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	35	Bhatpara.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	Bachhat.
..	..	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	Baduria.
..	..	(n)	31	(n)	20	..	..	..	..	(n)	6	..	..	..	..	38	Calcutta.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	Krishnanagar.
..	..	2	..	(n)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	Naharpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	Banagram.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	Sealdah.

(n) Not reported.

Vital Statistics for the week ending Saturday, the 13th February 1909, of the

Districts.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1901.			Deaths									
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Dangerous diseases.									
						Small-pox.		Tuberculosis Pulmonary.		Tuberculosis of all other forms.		Typhus fever.		Whooping cough.	
						Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Burdwan ..	1	Burdwan	23,485	16,133	39,618	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	Raniganj	9,162	7,211	16,373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	Asansol	18,710	12,576	31,286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3A	Asansol Mining Settlement.	209,544	173,186	382,680	..	..	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birbhum ..	4	Suri ..	6,089	4,819	10,908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bankura ..	5	Bankura	17,280	14,423	31,703	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	Vishnupur	9,767	9,929	19,696	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	Sonamukhi	5,337	5,652	10,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapur ..	8	Midnapur	17,807	14,214	32,021	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	Ghatal	6,422	5,978	12,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooghly ..	10	Hooghly-Chinsura	18,799	13,835	32,634	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11	Bansberia	9,797	4,424	14,221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12	Serampur	23,985	15,071	39,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	Rishra-Konnagar.	17,528	9,340	26,868	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Howrah ..	14	Baidyabati	10,369	8,117	18,486	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15	Bhadreswar	14,038	8,064	22,992	..	..	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16	Chandani	17,497	7,468	25,365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17	Howrah ..	145,120	79,753	224,873	8	5	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
24-Parganas ..	18	Bally ..	20,944	9,403	30,347	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19	South Suburban.	22,183	17,316	39,499	(n)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	20	Tollyganj	14,800	9,676	24,476	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21	Garden Reach.	38,131	19,741	55,872	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22	Budge-Budge.	15,514	8,669	24,183	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23	Baranagar	23,116	13,934	37,050	18	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24	Kamayhati	20,107	10,247	30,354	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25	Rajpur	5,788	5,645	11,433	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26	South Dum Dum.	11,983	6,488	18,471	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	Barrackpur	16,320	9,075	25,395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28	Pandhati ..	6,738	4,961	11,699	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	29	North Barrackpur.	9,751	6,507	16,258	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30	Titagarh	34,252	15,332	49,584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31	Garulia ..	9,282	4,751	14,033	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta ..	32	Nalhati ..	20,123	10,785	30,908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33	Haltasbar	12,188	4,582	16,770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	34	Kanchrapara.	10,113	4,892	15,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35	Bhatpara	60,134	24,841	84,975	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36	Basirhat ..	11,106	10,181	21,287	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	37	Baduria ..	7,169	6,508	13,677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38	Calcutta ..	778,817	362,045	1,140,862	184	108	(n)	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
	39	Krishnagar	12,807	11,477	24,284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40	Nabadwip	8,912	9,949	18,861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	41	Ranaghat	6,334	5,061	11,395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	42	Saptipur	12,016	12,976	24,992	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(n) Not reported.

Towns with population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

Registered.

Deaths from cholera.	Other diseases.									Total of all causes			Total of corresponding week of previous year.			No.	Towns.
	Dysentery.	Influenza.	Injuries including suicide.	Kala-azar.	Malaria.	Other fevers.	Pneumonia.	Other respiratory diseases.	Other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	10	3	13	2	4	6	1	Bardhaman.
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	4	5	9	2	Baniganj.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	1	10	13	4	17	3	Asansol.
..	..	..	2	..	3	28	7	6	27	45	34	79	68	77	145	3A	Asansol Mining Settlement.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	4	Suri.
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	4	1	2	3	5	Bankura.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	4	2	6	2	3	5	6	Vishnupur.
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	2	5	7	2	2	4	7	Sonamukhi.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	2	11	5	3	8	8	Midnapur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	Ghatal.
..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	2	..	4	5	9	6	4	10	10	Hoochly-Chinsura.
not received.																	
..	6	..	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	14	11	25	13	5	18	11	Bansberia.
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	4	2	6	3	4	7	12	Serampur.
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	5	4	4	8	2	4	6	13	Rishra-Konnagar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	2	6	8	3	3	6	14	Baidyabati.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	4	7	1	2	3	15	Bhadreswar.
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	4	7	1	2	3	16	Chandpur.
2	7	..	6	..	2	2	7	30	38	69	50	119	50	70	120	17	Howrah.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	10	4	14	18	Bally.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	7	10	10	20	15	10	25	19	South Suburban.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	4	4	1	5	20	Tollyganj.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	3	6	10	9	19	21	Garden Reach.
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	2	11	..	11	3	3	6	22	Budge-Budge.
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	7	15	8	23	13	10	23	23	Baranagar.
..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	4	4	8	8	2	10	24	Kamarhati.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	4	2	6	5	6	11	25	Rajpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	26	South Dum Dum.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	27	Barrackpur.
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	4	4	4	8	28	Pandhali.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	2	4	4	..	4	29	North Barrackpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	1	7	3	10	15	9	24	30	Titagarh.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	31	Garulia.
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	5	2	7	5	2	7	32	Nalhati.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	3	33	Hallabari.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	3	1	1	2	34	Kanchrapara.
..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	10	8	9	17	23	16	39	35	Bhatpara.
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	4	1	4	3	1	4	36	Basirhat.
..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	5	2	7	2	2	4	37	Budhhat.
1	12	6	16	1	6	12	53	85	277	445	304	749	414	336	750	38	Calcutta.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	2	5	7	4	11	39	Krishnanagar.
..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	3	6	6	14	20	40	Kalyanpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	Baranagar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	2	3	5	2	2	4	42	Sealdah.

Vital Statistics for the week ending Saturday, the 16th February 1929, of the

Districts.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1931.			Births registered.		Deaths							
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Dangerous							
								Anthrax.		Cerebro-spinal meningitis.		Chicken-pox.		Cholera.	
								Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Murshidabad	43	Berhampur	15,166	12,237	27,403	15	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	44	Jiaganj-Azimganj.	5,774	5,224	10,998	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45	Kandi ..	6,408	6,213	12,621	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	46	Jangipur	6,233	6,513	12,746	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore ..	47	Jessore ..	7,084	4,272	11,356	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khulna ..	48	Khulna ..	11,968	7,152	19,120	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	(a)	1
	49	Satkhira ..	6,071	5,170	11,241	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi ..	50	Rajshahi	15,178	11,886	27,064	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur ..	51	Dinajpur	11,763	7,393	19,156	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaipalguri ..	52	Jaipalguri	11,995	6,967	18,962	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling ..	53	Darjeeling	12,101	9,084	21,185	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur ..	54	Rangpur	12,808	7,941	20,749	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra ..	55	Bogra ..	8,678	6,141	14,819	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna ..	56	Pabna ..	11,970	9,934	21,904	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	57	Sirajganj	17,981	14,486	32,467	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Makha ..	58	English Bazar.	9,387	7,520	16,907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	59	Nawabganj	7,497	8,329	15,826	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca ..	60	Dacca ..	79,365	59,153	138,518	124	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	61	Narayanganj	21,526	12,663	34,189	26	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mymensingh	62	Mymensingh	19,733	10,747	30,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	63	Netrakona	6,848	4,132	10,980	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	64	Jamalpur	12,629	10,448	23,077	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65	Sherpur ..	10,545	9,002	19,547	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	66	Kishorganj	8,624	6,813	15,437	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	67	Bajitpur ..	5,632	6,018	11,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	68	Tangail ..	8,739	7,343	16,082	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur ..	69	Faridpur	9,427	6,089	15,516	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	70	Madaripur	15,204	11,690	26,894	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bakarganj ..	71	Barisal ..	23,588	12,123	35,711	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
	72	Pirojpur ..	6,062	4,897	10,959	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Chittagong ..	73	Chittagong	35,049	18,107	53,156	30	1	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Noakhali ..	74	Noakhali	7,306	5,255	12,561	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura ..	75	Comilla ..	18,580	12,835	31,415	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	76	Brahmanbaria.	13,973	12,639	26,612	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	77	Chandpur	11,443	5,995	17,438	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1

(a) Not reported.

Towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

registered.

diseases.

Diphtheria.		Dysentery both amoebic and bacillary.		Enteric group of fevers.		Epidemic dropsy.		Leprosy.		Measles.		Plague.		Relapsing fever (Spirochaeta).		No.	Towns.
Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.		
..	..	5	5	..	..	(?)	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	Berhampur.
..	..	(?)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	Jiamanj-Asimganj.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	Kandi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	Jangipur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	Jessore.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	Khulna.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	Satkhira.
..	..	(?)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	Rajshahi.
..	..	(?)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	Dinajpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	Jalpaiguri.
..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	Darjeeling.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	Rangpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	Bogra.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	Pabna.
..	..	(?)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	Sirajganj.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	English Bazar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	Nawabganj.
..	..	3	3	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	Dacca.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	Narayan-ganj.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	Mymensingh.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	Netrakona.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	Jamalpur.
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	Sherpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	Kishoreganj.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	Ballipur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	Tangail.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	Faridpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	Madaripur.
..	..	1	1	(?)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	Barisal.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	Proidpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	Chittagong.
(?)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	Warkhail.
..	..	..	..	(?)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	Coxilla.
..	..	(?)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	Barisal.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	Chittagong.

(?) Not reported.

Vital Statistics for the week ending Saturday, the 16th February 1930, at the

Districts.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1931.			Deaths									
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Dangerous diseases.									
						Small-pox.		Tuberculosis Pulmonary.		Tuberculosis of all other forms.		Typhus fever.		Whooping cough.	
						Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Murshidabad	43	Berhampur	15,166	12,237	27,403	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	44	Jiaganj-Asimganj.	5,774	5,224	10,998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45	Kandi ..	6,403	6,213	12,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	46	Jangipur	6,233	6,513	12,796	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore	47	Jessore ..	7,084	4,272	11,356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khulna	48	Khulna ..	11,968	7,152	19,120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	49	Satkhira ..	6,071	5,170	11,241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	50	Rajshahi	15,178	11,886	27,064	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur	51	Dinajpur	11,763	7,393	19,156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaipur	52	Jaipur	11,995	6,967	18,962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling	53	Darjeeling	12,101	9,084	21,185	..	..	3	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	54	Rangpur	12,808	7,941	20,749	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra	55	Bogra ..	8,678	6,141	14,819	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna	56	Pabna ..	11,970	9,984	21,954	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	57	Sirajganj	17,981	14,486	32,467	..	..	..	..	(n)	1	..	..	..	..
Madda	58	English Bazar.	9,387	7,520	16,907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	59	Nawabganj	7,497	8,329	15,826	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	60	Dacca ..	79,365	59,133	138,518	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	61	Narayan-ganj.	21,526	12,663	34,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mymensingh	62	Mymensingh	19,733	10,747	30,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	63	Netrakona	6,848	4,132	10,980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	64	Jamulpur	12,629	10,448	23,077	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65	Sherpur ..	10,545	9,002	19,547	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	66	Kishorganj	8,624	6,813	15,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	67	Barisal ..	5,632	6,018	11,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	68	Tangail ..	8,739	7,343	16,082	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur	69	Faridpur	9,427	6,069	15,516	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	70	Madaripur	15,204	11,690	26,894	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakerganj	71	Barisal ..	23,588	12,128	35,716	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	72	Pirojpur ..	6,062	4,897	10,959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong	73	Chittagong	25,049	18,107	43,156	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali	74	Noakhali	7,808	5,255	13,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tippah	75	Comilla ..	12,530	12,835	25,365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	76	Brahman-baria	12,973	12,689	25,662	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	77	Chandpur	11,443	5,395	16,838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(n) Not reported.

CALCUTTA,

The 27th April 1930.

Towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

Other diseases.										Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding week of previous year.			No.	Towns.
Deaths from child-mortality.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Injuries including suicide.	Kala-Azar.	Malaria.	Other fevers.	Pneumonia.	Other respiratory diseases.	Other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
..	1	..	..	2	..	4	4	1	10	18	15	33	12	7	19	43	Berhampur.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	4	2	3	5	44	Jiaganj-Azimganj.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	4	1	3	4	45	Kandi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	2	2	4	2	1	3	46	Jangipur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	47	Jessore.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	4	5	2	7	48	Khulna.
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	2	3	5	1	4	5	49	Satkhira.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	2	5	7	7	8	15	50	Rajshahi.
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	3	7	1	4	5	51	Dinajpur.
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	11	3	14	52	Jalpaiguri.
..	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	4	6	7	13	10	6	16	53	Darjeeling.
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	4	6	2	8	6	1	7	54	Rangpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	55	Bogra.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	56	Fabna.
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	5	10	6	16	57	Sirajganj.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	58	English Bazar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	59	Nawabganj.
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	9	12	19	31	21	52	28	32	60	60	Dacca.
2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	6	3	10	13	9	2	11	61	Narayan-ganj.
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	5	2	7	62	Mymen-singh.
..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	2	6	2	8	..	..	..	63	Nctrakona.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	64	Jamalpur.
..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	5	1	6	6	6	12	65	Sherpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	66	Kishorganj.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	67	Bajitpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	3	..	3	3	3	6	68	Tangail.
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	3	2	3	5	69	Faridpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	70	Madaripur.
1	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	5	6	11	5	3	8	71	Barisal.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	3	4	72	Pirojpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	9	6	10	16	10	13	23	73	Chittagong.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	3	74	Noakhali.
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	4	2	6	7	1	8	75	Comilla.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	5	4	4	8	76	Brahman-baria.
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	77	Chandpur.

A. C. CHATTERJI, M.B., D.P.H., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Director of Public Health Bengal.

Vital Statistics for the week ending Saturday, the 25th February 1933, of the

Districts.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1931.			Births registered.		Deaths							
								Dangerous							
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Anthrax.		Cerebro-spinal meningitis.		Chicken-pox.		Cholera.	
								Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Burdwan ..	1	Burdwan	23,485	16,133	39,618	26	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	2	Raniganj	9,162	7,211	16,373	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	Asansol ..	18,710	12,576	31,286	25	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	3A	Asansol Mining Settlement.	209,544	173,136	382,680	181	3	..	..	1	..	7	..	7	3
Birbhum ..	4	Suri ..	6,089	4,819	10,908	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bankura ..	5	Bankura	17,220	14,423	31,703	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	Vishnupur	9,767	9,929	19,696	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	Sonamukhi	5,337	5,652	10,989	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapur ..	8	Midnapur	17,807	14,214	32,021	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	Ghatal ..	6,422	5,978	12,400	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooghly ..	10	Hooghly-Chinsura.	18,799	13,835	32,634	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11	Bansberia	9,797	4,424	14,221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Return not	..
	12	Serampur	23,985	15,071	39,056	11	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	13	Rishra-Konnagar.	17,528	9,340	26,868	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Return not	..
	14	Baldyabati	10,369	8,117	18,486	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15	Bhadreswar	14,938	8,064	22,992	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16	Chandpur	17,497	7,868	25,365	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Howrah ..	17	Howrah ..	145,120	79,753	224,873	104	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
	18	Bally ..	20,944	9,403	30,347	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
24-Parganas	19	South Suburban.	22,183	17,316	39,499	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20	Tollyganj	14,800	9,676	24,476	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21	Garden Reach.	36,131	19,741	55,872	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	22	Budge-Budge.	15,514	8,669	24,183	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	23	Baranagar	23,116	13,934	37,050	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	24	Kamarhati	20,107	10,247	30,354	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25	Rajpur ..	5,788	5,645	11,433	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	26	South Dum-Dum.	11,983	6,488	18,471	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	Barrackpur	16,320	9,075	25,395	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28	Panihati ..	6,738	4,961	11,699	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	29	North Barrackpur.	9,751	6,507	16,258	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30	Titagarh	34,252	15,332	49,584	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31	Garulia ..	9,282	4,751	14,033	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	32	Naihati ..	20,123	10,785	30,908	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33	Halasbar	12,188	4,582	16,770	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	34	Kanchrapara.	10,113	4,892	15,005	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35	Bhatpara	60,134	24,841	84,975	34	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	36	Basirhat ..	11,106	10,181	21,287	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	37	Baduria ..	7,169	6,508	13,677	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta ..	38	Calcutta ..	778,817	362,045	1,140,862	550	41	..	..	72	29	..	..	51	13
Nadia ..	39	Krishnagar	12,807	11,477	24,284	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40	Nabadwip	8,913	9,949	18,861	21	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	41	Ranaghat	6,334	5,061	11,395	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	42	Santipur	12,016	12,976	24,992	14	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

Towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

registered.

diseases.

Diphtheria.		Dysentery both amoebic and bacillary		Enteric group of fevers.		Epidemic dropsy.		Leprosy.		Measles.		Plague.		Relapsing fever. (Spirochaeta).		No.	Towns.
Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.		
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Burdwan.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Raniganj.
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Asansol.
..	..	(n)	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3A	Asansol Mining Settlement.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Suri.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Bankura.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	Vishnupur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Sonamukhi.
..	..	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	Midnapur.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	Ghatal.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	Hooghly-Chinsura.
received.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	Bansberia.
received.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	Serampur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	Rishra-Konnagar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	Baldiabati.
..	..	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	Bhadreswar.
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	Champdani.
..	..	17	15	7	7	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	17	Howrah.
..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	Bally.
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	South Suburban.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	Tollyganj.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	Garden Reach.
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	Budge-Budge.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	Baranagar.
..	..	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	Kamarhati.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	Rajpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	South Dum-Dum.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	Barrackpur.
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	Panihati.
..	..	..	..	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	North Barrackpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	Titagarh.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	Garulia.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	Nalhati.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	Halasbar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	Kanchrapara.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	Bhatpara.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	Bachhat.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	Baduria.
..	..	(n)	24	(n)	22	..	..	..	..	(n)	6	..	..	..	..	38	Calcutta.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	Krishnagar.
..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	Habedwip.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	Ranaghat.
..	..	..	..	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	Santipur.

(n) Not reported.

Vital Statistics for the week ending Saturday, the 25th February 1939, of the

Districts.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1931.			Deaths									
						Dangerous diseases.									
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Small-pox.		Tuberculosis Pulmonary.		Tuberculosis of all other forms.		Typhus fever.		Whooping cough.	
						Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Burdwan ..	1	Burdwan	23,485	16,133	39,618	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	Baniganj	9,163	7,211	16,373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	Asansol ..	18,710	12,576	31,286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3A	Asansol Mining Settlement.	209,544	173,136	382,680	2	..	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birbhum ..	4	Suri ..	6,089	4,819	10,908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bankura ..	5	Bankura	17,280	14,423	31,703	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	Vishnupur	9,767	9,929	19,696	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	7	Sonamukhi	5,337	5,652	10,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapur ..	8	Midnapur	17,807	14,214	32,021	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	Ghatal ..	6,422	5,978	12,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooghly ..	10	Hooghly-Chinsura.	18,799	13,835	32,634	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11	Banaberia	9,797	4,424	14,221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Return not	..
	12	Seranipur	23,985	15,071	39,056	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	Rishra-Konnagar.	17,528	9,340	26,868	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Return not	..
	14	Baidyabati	10,369	8,117	18,486	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15	Bhadreswar	14,938	8,054	22,992	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16	Champdani	17,497	7,868	25,365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17	Howrah ..	145,120	79,753	224,873	16	8	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18	Bally ..	20,944	9,403	30,347	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	19	South Suburban.	22,183	17,316	39,499	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
24-Parganas	20	Tollyganj	14,800	9,676	24,476	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21	Garden Reach.	36,131	19,741	55,872	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22	Budge-Budge.	15,514	8,669	24,183	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23	Baranagar	23,116	13,934	37,050	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24	Kamarhati	20,107	10,247	30,354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25	Rajpur ..	5,788	5,645	11,433	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26	South Dum-Dum.	11,963	6,488	18,471	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	Barrackpur	16,320	9,075	25,395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28	Panlhati ..	6,738	4,961	11,699	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	29	North Barrackpur.	9,751	6,507	16,258	..	..	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30	Titagarh	34,252	15,332	49,584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31	Garulla ..	9,322	4,751	14,033	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	32	Nalhati ..	20,123	10,785	30,908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33	Hallsbar	12,188	4,582	16,770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	34	Kanchrapara.	10,113	4,892	15,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta ..	35	Bhatpara	60,134	24,841	84,975	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36	Basirhat ..	11,106	10,181	21,287	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	(n)	1
	37	Beduria ..	7,169	6,508	13,677	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38	Calcutta ..	778,517	362,045	1,140,562	202	112	(n)	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nadia ..	39	Krishnagar	12,807	11,477	24,284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40	Nabadwip	8,912	9,949	18,861	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	41	Ranaghat	6,234	5,061	11,295	..	..	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	42	Santipur	12,016	12,976	24,992	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(n) Not reported.

Towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

registered.

Other diseases.										Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding week of previous year.			No.	Towns.
Deaths from child-birth.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Injuries including suicide.	Kala-Azar.	Malaria.	Other fevers.	Pneumonia.	Other respiratory diseases.	Other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	4	4	8	5	4	9	1	Burdwan.
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	3	5	8	4	2	6	2	Raniganj.
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	11	15	..	15	8	5	13	3	Asansol.
2	..	..	..	..	2	45	12	6	37	46	64	110	100	68	168	3A	Asansol Mining Settlement.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	2	4	Suri.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	3	2	..	2	5	Bankura.
..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	4	4	8	..	1	1	6	Vishnupur.
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	3	4	7	1	3	4	7	Sonamukhi.
..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	4	4	6	10	6	5	11	8	Midnapur.
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	3	2	..	2	9	Ghatal.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	3	6	5	8	13	10	Hooghly-Chinsura.
received.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	11	Banaberia.
..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	9	5	14	7	7	14	12	Serampur.
received.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	13	Rahra-Konnagar.
..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	3	3	6	7	3	10	14	Baidyabati.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5	1	6	2	6	8	15	Bhadreswar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	3	1	3	4	16	Chandpur.
..	4	..	4	..	3	1	7	23	34	63	56	119	76	57	133	17	Howrah.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	3	4	3	7	18	Bally.
..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	2	4	10	14	8	10	18	19	South Suburban.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	20	Tollyganj.
..	2	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	2	4	6	10	12	13	25	21	Garden Reach.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	5	9	6	15	22	Budge-Budge.
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	6	5	9	14	9	9	18	23	Baranagar.
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	6	..	6	4	4	8	24	Kamarhati.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	2	5	7	..	..	..	25	Rajpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	5	1	1	2	26	South Dum-Dum.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	27	Barrackpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	..	4	2	3	5	28	Panihati.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	2	6	7	4	11	29	North Barrackpur.
..	1	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	3	8	8	16	4	8	12	30	Titagarh.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	31	Garulia.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	11	32	Naihati.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	3	33	Halisbar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	34	Kanchrapara.
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	20	15	15	30	27	17	44	35	Bhatpara.
..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	3	7	6	13	5	4	9	36	Basirhat.
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	37	Baduria.
..	18	10	13	4	6	17	56	89	220	414	82	696	459	383	842	38	Calcutta.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	5	1	6	5	5	10	39	Krishnagar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	4	9	7	16	6	12	18	40	Nabadwip.
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	2	4	3	1	4	41	Ranaghat.
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	5	1	6	4	3	7	42	Santipur.

Vital Statistics for the week ending Saturday, the 25th February 1900, of the

Districts.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1881.			Births registered.		Deaths							
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Dangerous							
								Anthrax.		Cerebro-spinal meningitis.		Chicken-pox.		Cholera.	
								Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Attacks.
Murshidabad	43	Berhampur	15,166	12,237	27,403	9	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	44	Jiaganj-Azinganj.	5,774	5,234	10,998	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45	Kandi ..	6,408	6,213	12,616	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	46	Jangipur	6,283	6,513	12,796	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore	47	Jessore ..	7,064	4,272	11,356	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khulna	48	Khulna ..	11,968	7,152	19,120	7	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
	49	Satkhira ..	6,071	5,170	11,241	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	50	Rajshahi	15,178	11,886	27,064	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dinaipur	51	Dinaipur	11,763	7,393	19,156	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaipalguri	52	Jaipalguri	11,906	6,967	18,962	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling	53	Darjeeling	12,101	9,084	21,185	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	54	Rangpur	12,808	7,941	20,749	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra	55	Bogra ..	8,678	6,141	14,819	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna	56	Pabna ..	11,970	9,934	21,904	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	57	Strajganj	17,981	14,486	32,467	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Makla	58	English Bazar.	9,387	7,520	16,907	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	59	Nawabganj	7,497	8,329	15,826	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	60	Dacca ..	79,365	59,153	138,518	108	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	61	Narayan-ganj.	21,526	12,663	34,189	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mymensingh	62	Mymensingh	19,733	10,747	30,480	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	63	Netrakona	6,548	4,132	10,680	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	64	Jamalpur	12,629	10,448	23,077	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65	Sherpur ..	10,545	9,002	19,547	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	66	Kishorganj	8,624	6,813	15,437	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur	67	Bajitpur ..	5,632	6,018	11,650	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(n)	1
	68	Tangail ..	8,739	7,343	16,082	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(n)	2
	69	Faridpur	9,427	6,089	15,516	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakarganj	70	Madaripur	15,204	11,690	26,894	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	71	Barisal ..	23,538	12,123	35,716	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Chittagong	72	Pirojpur ..	6,062	4,897	10,959	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	73	Chittagong	25,049	18,107	53,156	18	2	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Noakhali	74	Noakhali	7,306	5,255	12,561	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tippes	75	Comilla ..	18,530	12,835	31,365	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	76	Brahman-baria.	15,973	12,689	28,662	32	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	77	Chandpur	11,443	5,395	16,838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(n)	4

(n) Not reported.

Towns with a population of 12,000 and over in Bengal.

registered.

diseases.

Diphtheria.		Dysentery both amoebic and bacillary.		Enteric group of fevers.		Epidemic dropy.		Leprosy.		Measles.		Plague.		Relapsing fever. (Spirochaeta).		No.	Towns.
Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.		
..	..	1	1	..	..	(a)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	Berhampur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	Jhaganj-Asimganj.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	Kandi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	Jangipur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	Jessore.
..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	Khulna.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	Satkhira.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	Rajshahi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	Dinajpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	Jaipalguri.
..	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	Darjeeling.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	Rangpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	Bogra.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	Pabna.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	Sirajganj.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	English Bazar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	Nawabganj.
..	..	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	Dacca.
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	Narayanganj.
..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	Mymensingh.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	Netrakona.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	Jamalpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	Sherpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	Kishorganj.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	Ballitpur.
..	..	(n)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	Tangail.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	Faridpur.
..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	Madaripur.
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	Barisal.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	Pirojpur.
..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	Chittagong.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	Meakhal.
..	..	..	..	(a)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	Comilla.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	Brahmanbaria.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	Chandpur.

(a) Not reported.

Vital Statistics for the week ending Saturday, the 25th February 1939, of the

Districts.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1931.			Deaths.									
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Dangerous diseases.									
						Small-pox.		Tuberculosis Pulmonary.		Tuberculosis of all other forms.		Typhus fever.		Whooping cough.	
						Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Murshidabad	43	Berhampur	15,166	12,237	27,403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	44	Jiaganj-Asimganj.	5,774	5,224	10,998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45	Kandi ..	6,403	6,213	12,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	46	Jangipur ..	6,233	6,513	12,796	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore ..	47	Jessore ..	7,084	4,272	11,356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khulna ..	48	Khulna ..	11,968	7,152	19,120	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	49	Satkhira ..	6,071	5,170	11,241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi ..	50	Rajshahi	15,178	11,886	27,064	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur ..	51	Dinajpur	11,763	7,393	19,156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri ..	52	Jalpaiguri	11,995	6,967	18,962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling ..	53	Darjeeling	12,101	9,084	21,185	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur ..	54	Rangpur	12,808	7,941	20,749	..	..	..	..	(n)	1	..	..	..	..
Bogra ..	55	Bogra ..	8,678	6,141	14,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna ..	56	Pabna ..	11,970	9,934	21,904	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	57	Sirajganj	17,981	14,486	32,467	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malda ..	58	English Bazar.	9,387	7,520	16,907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	59	Nawabganj	7,497	8,329	15,826	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca ..	60	Dacca ..	79,365	59,153	138,518	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	61	Narayan-ganj.	21,526	12,663	34,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mymensingh	62	Mymensingh	19,733	10,747	30,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	63	Netrakona	6,848	4,132	10,980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	64	Jamalpur	12,629	10,448	23,077	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65	Sherpur ..	10,545	9,002	19,547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	66	Kishorganj	8,624	6,813	15,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	67	Bajitpur ..	5,632	6,018	11,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	68	Tangail ..	8,739	7,343	16,082	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur ..	69	Faridpur	9,427	6,089	15,516	..	..	..	..	(n)	1	..	..	..	..
	70	Madaripur	15,204	11,690	26,894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakarganj ..	71	Barisal ..	23,588	12,128	35,716	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	72	Pirojpur ..	6,062	4,897	10,959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong ..	73	Chittagong	35,049	18,107	53,156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali ..	74	Noakhali	7,808	5,255	13,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fippera ..	75	Comilla ..	18,530	12,835	31,365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	76	Brahman-baria.	13,973	12,689	26,662	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	77	Chandpur	11,443	5,395	16,838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(n) Not reported.

CALCUTTA,

The 17th April 1939.

Towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

Other diseases.										Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding week of previous year.			No.	Towns.
Deaths from child-birth.	Dysentery.	Influenza.	Injuries including suicide.	Kala-Azar.	Malaria.	Other fevers.	Pneumonia.	Other respiratory diseases.	Other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
..	2	..	..	..	1	6	..	1	4	9	9	18	10	9	19	43	Berhampur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	44	Jhaganj- Aringanj.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	1	45	Kandi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	1	46	Jangipur.
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	3	47	Jessore.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	3	4	48	Khubna.
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	3	1	4	4	..	4	49	Sekkhira.
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	6	9	50	Rajshahi.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	6	2	8	2	2	4	51	Dinajpur.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	52	Jalpaiguri.
1	..	..	2	..	1	4	1	..	2	4	8	12	7	8	15	53	Darjeeling.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	10	8	18	4	3	7	54	Rangpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	55	Bogra.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	..	3	56	Pabna.
..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	2	4	3	7	8	7	15	57	Sirajganj.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	2	..	2	58	English Bazar.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	5	1	6	5	1	6	59	Nawabganj.
..	..	..	1	2	..	..	6	14	20	28	21	49	44	31	75	60	Dacca.
..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	4	7	11	16	9	25	61	Narayan- ganj.
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	2	7	3	1	4	62	Mymensingh.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	63	Netrakona.
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	4	2	6	2	5	7	64	Jamalpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	3	3	6	5	4	9	65	Sherpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	66	Kishoreganj.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	1	4	1	2	3	67	Bajitpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	5	3	8	4	2	6	68	Tangail.
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	4	2	2	4	69	Faridpur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	70	Madaripur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	3	4	10	3	13	71	Barisal.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	72	Pirojpur.
1	..	..	..	2	..	7	2	1	8	16	7	23	13	11	24	73	Chittagong.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	74	Noakhali.
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	5	7	2	..	2	75	Comilla.
..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	8	6	7	13	7	5	12	76	Brahman- baria.
..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	5	6	11	..	1	1	77	Chandpur.

A. C. CHATTERJI, M.B., D.P.H., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Director of Public Health, Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation operations for the official year 1938-39.

Area leased for irrigation up to end of February 1939.

District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge. Cusecs	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized. Cusecs	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month. Acres.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year. Acres.	Details of areas leased.						Rainfall, 1938-39.		Rainfall, 1937-38.	
							Season leases.						During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.
							Long-term leases.	Kharif.	Aksh.	Sugarcane.	Single water- ing.	Total.				
							Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Midnapore ..	Midnapore ..	1,411	24	..	41,771	33,435	34,404	7,969	..	..	..	7,969	2.62	45.36	0.17	80.06
	Patnakhura ..	522	2	..	6,141	4,636	5,543	639	..	..	..	639	2.73	41.50	0.10	85.96
	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.25	61.41	1.44	92.30
	Total Midnapore Canal ..	..	..	..	..	..	39,947	8,608	..	..	..	8,608	..	..	..	..
Bardwan and Hooghly.	Total of the corresponding period last year ..	..	..	..	..	..	37,374	4,298	..	..	..	4,298	..	..	..	..
	Damodar Canal proper ..	1,690	..	..	30,854	136,507	21,397	12,669	..	..	..	12,669	0.31	56.78	2.54	57.88
	Eden Canal proper ..	400	5	5	12,174	13,069	7,592	(b) 4,452	539	6	4	5,001	0.64	48.41	2.50	56.47
	Total Damodar Canal ..	..	..	..	..	..	28,989	17,121	539	6	4	17,670	..	..	..	..
Bishnupur ..	Total of the corresponding period last year ..	..	..	..	..	..	24,322	122,100	555	8	47	122,710	..	..	..	..
	Bakreswar Canal ..	129	..	..	5,278	4,099	4,763	(c) 672	11	..	19	702	0.16	60.43	1.21	50.79
	Total of the corresponding period last year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,035	..	..	4	4,039	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	..	..	..	..	..	73,729	26,401	550	6	23	26,980	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD LAST YEAR ..	..	..	..	..	..	61,706	131,433	555	8	51	132,047	..	..	..	..

(a) Including 542 acres for unauthorized irrigation. (b) Including 167 acres for unauthorized irrigation and 109 acres for hot weather. (c) Including 8 acres for unauthorized irrigation.

Area under long-term leases
(5 years' kharif).

Salted Canal

Acres.

..

..

1,508.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1939.

S. K. GUHA,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal.

Statement showing the gauge readings at Dacca Waterworks Station on the river Buriganga for the week ending 15th April 1939.

Date.	At highest water.		At lowest water.		Commencement of—		Remarks.	
	Time.	Reading.	Time.	Reading.	Ebb tide.	Flow tide.	7 a.m.	5 p.m.
1939.								
9th April ..	15-0	6.5	10-0	4.05	15-14	10-12	4.35	4.0
10th „ ..	16-0	6.25	11-0	3.7	16-13	11-12	5.0	5.3
11th „ ..	17-0	5.6	11-30	3.5	17-13	11-43	4.7	5.6
12th „ ..	17-0	4.4	12-0	3.2	..	12-14	4.0	4.4
13th „ ..	7-0	5.1	13-0	3.15	7-11	13-15	5.1	4.3
14th „ ..	7-0	5.3	14-0	3.1	7-10	14-15	5.3	4.2
15th „ ..	8-0	5.5	14-30	3.0	8-9	14-46	5.25	4.15

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

				Taken at high tide.					Taken at low tide.
27th August	1906	..	70.5	23rd February	1907	..	51.06		
5th September	1909	..	66.86	13th „	1908	..	51.06		
10th August	1910	..	69.86	12th March	1912	..	51.06		
1st „	1911	..	68.46	6th „	1914	..	50.60		
13th „	1912	..	67.16	22nd February	1915	..	50.30		
31st „	1915	..	69.7	15th „	1916	..	50.60		
8th „	1916	..	68.1	3rd March	1917	..	51.0		
12th „	1917	..	67.1	21st February	1918	..	51.40		
13th „	1918	..	69.12	26th „	1919	..	50.4		
2nd „	1919	..	66.8	18th „	1920	..	50.9		
8th September	1920	..	66.9	19th „	1921	..	50.9		
28th July	1921	..	68.4	8th March	1922	..	51.05		
10th August	1922	..	68.00	14th „	1923	..	50.8		
31st July	1923	..	66.15	16th February	1924	..	50.50		
29th August	1924	..	68.82	5th March	1925	..	50.9		
8th September	1925	..	68.52	9th February	1926	..	2.2		
15th August	1926	..	19.6	27th „	1927	..	2.10		
17th September	1927	..	18.70	16th „	1928	..	2.2		
22nd August	1928	..	20.0	21st „	1929	..	2.0		
13th July	1929	..	17.8	24th „	1930	..	2.3		
12th September	1930	..	18.65	28th „	1931	..	2.2		
16th August	1931	..	21.7	18th „	1932	..	1.8		
6th September	1932	..	18.5	6th „	1933	..	2.10		
7th „	1933	..	17.80	26th March	1934	..	2.40		
23rd August	1934	..	19.35	15th February	1935	..	1.70		
1st September	1935	..	19.80	3rd March	1936	..	1.90		
21st August	1936	..	19.35	7th February	1937	..	2.7		
9th September	1937	..	18.3						

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca Waterworks prior to 11 a.m. on the 8th January 1926=—48.51 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

Zero of the gauge at Dacca Waterworks since 11 a.m. of the 8th January 1926=0.00 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

N. C. Rôy, for Executive Engineer,
Khalna Division.

Khalna, the 22nd April 1939.

Statement of weekly gauge readings at the river Ranges at Rampur Boalia for the week ending the 15th April 1939.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1939.				
9th April	7 a.m.	32.78	34.20	Value of B.M. on Rajshahi College step = 64.7 P. W. D. Zero of gauge = 30.8 P. W. D.
10th "	7 "	32.78	34.20	
11th "	7 "	32.78	34.20	
12th "	7 "	32.78	34.15	
13th "	7 "	32.73	34.15	
14th "	7 "	32.73	34.10	
15th "	7 "	32.68	34.05	

Highest recorded level on 20-8-1938=64.30.

Lowest recorded level on 24-4-1931=32.05.

Rampur Boalia, the 18th April 1939.

[ILLEGIBLE], Subdivisional Officer,
Communications and Works Department,
Irrigation Branch, Rajshahi.

WEEKLY REPORT ON WEATHER AND CROPS,

For the week ending on the 15th April 1939.

Summary.—Excepting moderate showers in parts of West Bengal districts the weather was practically dry. Good and general rainfall is essential for the progress of the agricultural operations and for the growth of the young plants. In Murshidabad 26,003 labourers attended test relief centres on Saturday, the 15th April 1939. In Falgun, 1,307 persons were engaged in last sowing works for the week ending the 8th idem. Drought is also reported from various parts of Bankura. The average price of common rice for the province has fallen by about 4-16 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and sub-division.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in annas per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-Parganas ..	0.01	10½	10½	Weather reasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient. No large export or import.
	Diamond Harbour	Nil	12½	12½	
	Baruackpore ..	Nil	11	11	
	Baruack ..	Nil	11½	11½	
	Baruack ..	0.03	11½	11½	
2	Nadia ..	0.22	12	12	Weather reasonable. No large import or export. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Kushin ..	Nil	10	10	
	Maharpar ..	Nil	10	10	
	Choudanga ..	Nil	11½	11½	
	Ranaghat ..	Nil	10½	10½	
3	Murshidabad ..	Nil	12	12	Weather reasonable. Prospects of crops are fair. Water and fodder are sufficient. No large import or export. Stock of rice is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from Kandi Subdivision. 26,003 labourers attended test relief centres on Saturday, the 15th April 1939.
	Lalbagh ..	Nil	12	12	
	Jangipar ..	Nil	12½	12½	
	Kandi ..	Nil	13½	13½	
4	Jessore ..	Nil	10	10	Weather reasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. No large export or import. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Shendish ..	0.15	10	10	
	Magura ..	Nil	10	10	
	Narail ..	0.03	10	10	
	Bongaon ..	Nil	10½	10½	
5	Khulna ..	Nil	10	10	Weather reasonable. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Satkhira ..	0.20	11	11	
	Bagmati ..	Nil	10½	10½	

Serial No.	District and sub-division.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	Burdwan ..	Nil	11½	11	Weather seasonable. Prospect of crop is fairly good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Salanpur police-station. Action is being taken.
	Asansol ..	0.02	13½	13½	
	Katwa ..	Nil	12	12	
	Kalna ..	Nil	10½	10½	
7	Birbhum ..	Nil	12½	12½	Weather seasonable but occasionally cloudy. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prospects of standing crops are good.
	Rampurhat ..	Nil	13	13	
8	Bankura ..	0.12	13	13	Weather seasonable. Prospect of standing crop is fair. Manuring of lands continues. Scarcity of drinking water is being felt in many places in Sadar subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Stock of rice and paddy is sufficient. No large import or export. Cattle-disease is reported from Taldangra police-station. Distress is reported from various parts of the district due to partial failure of crops last year.
	Vishnupur ..	0.11	12	12	
9	Midnapore ..	0.89	11	11	Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Contai ..	0.89	12	13	
	Tamluk ..	Nil	11	11	
	Ghatal ..	0.40	12½	12½	
	Jhargram ..	Nil	11	11	
10	Hooghly ..	0.43	11	11	Weather exceptionally hot. Heavy showers immediately needed otherwise. Fodder and water though sufficient now, may become insufficient. Condition of crops is fair.
	Serampore ..	Nil	10	10	
	Arambagh ..	0.65	12½	13	
11	Howrah ..	Nil	10½	10½	Weather very hot. Sky occasionally cloudy. Effect not beneficial. Rain is badly needed. Fields are not ready for cultivation. Vegetable crops are suffering. Cattle-disease in village Samruk has subsided. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Uluberia ..	0.27	10½	10½	
12	Rajshahi (Rampur-Boalis).	Nil	11½	11½	Weather not satisfactory. Rain is badly needed. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Union Board No. 14 in police-station Bagmara.
	Naogaon ..	Nil	12	12	
	Nator ..	Nil	10	10	
13	Dinaipur ..	Nil	10½	11	Weather sultry. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Thakurgaon ..	Nil	14	14	
	Balurghat ..	Nil	11½	11½	
14	Jalpaiguri ..	Nil	12	12	Weather seasonable. Sowing of <i>aus</i> paddy and jute crops is being delayed for want of rain. Prospects of standing crop are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from taluk Dalgaon in Alipur Duar subdivision. Necessary steps are being taken.
	Alipur ..	Nil	10	10	

Serial No.	District and sub-division.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
15	Darjeeling ..	Nil	10	8	Weather condition fair. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Kurseong ..	Nil	9	(n)	
	Siliguri ..	Nil	11½	11½	
	Kalimpong ..	(n)	(n)	8	
16	Rangpur ..	Nil	9	9	Weather Sultry. Its effect on agricultural operations is not at all favourable. Prospects of standing crops are not good for want of rain. Heavy shower of rain is absolutely necessary. Sowing of <i>aus</i> and jute is completely retarded. No large export or import. Fodder and water and stock of rice are sufficient.
	Nilphamari ..	Nil	10	10	
	Kurigram ..	Nil	9½	9½	
	Gaibandha ..	Nil	8	8	
17	Bogra ..	Nil	10½	11½	Weather extremely hot and dry. Agricultural operation is being hampered to a great extent for want of rain. Fodder and water are sufficient. Jute plants already sown are not thriving well for want of moisture in the soil.
18	Fabna ..	Nil	11	11	Weather sultry. No rains. Seedlings are dying. Fodder and water sufficient. Export and import usual. 1,207 persons attended test relief centres for the week ending on 8th April 1939.
	Serajganj ..	Nil	10½	11½	
19	Malda ..	Nil	12	12	Weather dry and sultry. Sowing of <i>bhadoi</i> crops is held up for want of rain. Preparation of land for <i>aman</i> paddy continues. Prospect of mango crop except at Englishbazar police-station appears good. Rain is urgently required for <i>bhadoi</i> and <i>aman</i> cultivation. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	Oooch Behar ..	Nil	12½	12½	Weather seasonable. Condition of standing crops is fair. Preparation of land for sowing of <i>bhri</i> paddy and jute is progressing. Cattle-disease is reported from Tufanganj subdivision.
21	Dacca ..	Nil	10	10	Rainfall at North Sadar (Kapasai) nil. Weather normal. Want of rainfall on agricultural operations is harmful. Sowing of jute and paddy is going on. No large export or import. Fodder and water available. Condition of cattle is good.
	Manikganj ..	0.06	10	10	
	Narayanganj ..	Nil	9	9	
	Munshiganj ..	Nil	10	10	

Serial No.	District and sub-division.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
22	Mymensingh ..	Nil	10	10	Weather dry Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are available.
	Jamalpur ..	Nil	10½	10½	
	Tangail ..	Nil	10	10	
	Netrakona ..	Nil	10	10	
	Kishorganj ..	Nil	8½	(n)	
23	Faridpur ..	0·00	9½	9½	Weather hot and sultry in Sadar and Goalundo Subdivisions and favourable to agricultural operations in Gopalganj and Madaripur subdivisions. Harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy has begun in Gopalganj.
	Goalundo (Rajbari)	0·00	10	10	
	Madaripur ..	0·32	10	(n)	
	Gopalganj (a) ..	0·03	10	10½	
24	Bakerganj (Barisal)	Nil	10	10	Weather seasonable all over the district except in Bhola subdivision where it is cloudy and sultry. Prospects of standing crops are good in Sadar and Patuakhali, and fair in Bhola subdivisions. <i>Boro</i> paddy of Nazirpur police-station within Pirojpur subdivision is not hopeful. Cattle disease is reported from Brahmanakati, Baraikhali and Sankarpasha in Pirojpur subdivision. Necessary steps are being taken.
	Pirojpur ..	Nil	10	10	
	Patuakhali ..	0·03	11	11	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	Nil	9½	9½	
25	Chittagong ..	0·68	{ 11 12*	10 11*	Weather cloudy. Fodder and water are sufficient. Panga salt sells at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar. Cattle disease is reported from Satkania and Banskhali thanas.
	Cox's Bazar ..	(n)	(n)	11	
26	Tippera (Comilla) ..	Nil	10	10	Weather favourable. Prospects of standing crops are not good in Sadar elsewhere good. Cattle-disease is reported from Sadar subdivision.
	Brahmanbaria ..	Nil	9½	9½	
	Chandpur ..	1·12	10	10	
27	Noakhali ..	0·72	9½	9½	Cattle-disease is reported from Sonagazi and Parashuram thanas. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ..	0·61	10½	10½	
28	Chittagong Tracts. Hill	3·47	12	12	Weather sultry. Its effect on agricultural operations is not favourable. Stock of rice is adequate. Prospect of crops is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is prevalent in some parts of the district.
29	Tripura State ..	2·59	{ 8 to 13	8 to 13	Weather seasonable. State of standing crops is fair. Early sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy on lower regions has already commenced. <i>Jhoom</i> sowing is just going on as a start. Cattle-disease is reported from Khowai, Udaipur, Sadar, Belonia and Dharmanagar Divisions.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

* Burma rice.

(n) Not reported.

A. AHMAD, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Dacca, the 24th April 1939.

Wholesale prices current of food grains, gur, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the first half of April 1939.

Marts.	Paddy local (best quality).			Paddy local (common quality).			Rice local (best quality).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	2 4 6	2 4 6	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	4 14 0
Burdwan	2 2 0	1 14 0	1 9 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 0 0
Midnapore	2 4 0	2 1 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 6 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 0 0
Chittagong	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 14 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
Dacca	(n)	2 8 0	2 4 0	(n)	2 5 0	2 0 0	(n)	4 8 0	3 14 0
Pabna	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
Rangpur	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0
Seraiganj (Pabna)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarisabari (Mymensingh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narayanganj (Dacca)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Marts.	Rice local (common quality).			Wheat.			Raw cotton.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	3 5 0	3 5 0 to 3 6 0	3 5 0	13 3 0	13 12 0	15 12 0
Burdwan	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore	3 8 6	3 6 0	2 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	(n)	3 13 0	3 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seraiganj (Pabna)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarisabari (Mymensingh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narayanganj (Dacca)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Marts.	Coal.			Raw jute (weighted average).			Gur (sugarcane).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Calcutta	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 9 0	8 2 0	7 14 0	5 4 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 0 0
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 8 0	5 8 0	3 4 0
Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	4 12 0	3 8 0
Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	(n)	7 6 0	5 10 0
Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	8 0 0	4 4 0
Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	2 8 0 to 3 0 0
Seraiganj (Pabna)	..	..	..	7 2 0	7 2 0	4 15 0	..	..	..
Sarisabari (Mymensingh)	..	..	..	7 8 0 to 8 8 0	7 4 0 to 8 8 0	4 13 0 to 6 12 0	..	..	..
Narayanganj (Dacca)	..	..	..	7 5 0 to 7 8 0	7 5 0 to 8 0 0	4 8 0 to 5 4 0	..	..	..

(n) Not reported.

Dacca, the 22nd April 1939.

A. AHMAD, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Prices-current (retail) of common rice and salt in the districts of Bengal for the first half of April 1939.

Districts and Marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.								
	Common rice.						Salt.		
	Average.			Cheapest.					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.									
24-Parganas—									
1 Chetla Hat ..	10 8	11 0	12 4	11 8	12 0	14 0	16 0C	16 0C	16 00
2 Mogra Hat ..	12 6	12 6	12 0	13 2	13 2	13 0	16 0C	16 0C	17 00
3 Calcutta-Beliaghata	9 2	9 4	9 4	11 0	11 8	12 2	13 4K	13 4K	16 0K
							18 0C	18 0C	17 6C
							16 4K	16 4K	16 2K
							15 8P	15 8P	14 4P
Nadia—									
4 Goari ..	10 8	12 0	12 13	12 0	12 8	13 10	16 8P	17 8P	16 7P
							14 8K	16 0K	15 10K
							16 0P	16 0P	16 0P
5 Ranaghat ..	10 2	10 2	10 10	12 0	12 0	12 5	16 0K	16 0K	16 0K
Murshidabad—									
6 Berhampore ..	11 8	11 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0K	14 0K	14 0K
							16 0K	16 0K	15 0K
7 Kandi ..	13 4	13 8	15 0	13 8	13 12	16 0	15 0B	15 0B	14 0B
8 Jangipur ..	12 0	12 8	13 8	12 8	13 8	14 0	15 0K	15 0K	15 0K
Jessore—									
9 Sadar ..	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	12 8	16 0P	16 0P	15 0P
							16 0K	16 0K	15 0K
10 Bongaon ..	10 0	10 12	13 0	11 7	12 8	16 0	16 0P	16 0P	16 0P
							14 8K	15 0K	15 0K
Khulna—									
11 Sadar ..	9 4	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	16 0K	16 0K	16 0C
							16 0C	16 0C	16 0K
12 Bagerhat	10 0	10 8	13 0	10 8	11 0	14 0	15 0K	15 0K	15 0K
BURDWAN DIVISION.									
Burdwan—									
13 Sadar ..	10 0	10 8	12 8	11 8	12 14	14 0	15 0C	15 0C	15 0C
14 Kalna ..	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 0	11 0	13 4	18 0K	18 0K	18 0K
Birbhum—									
15 Suri ..	12 8	12 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	14 0M	14 0M	14 0M
16 Rampurhat ..	12 12	12 12	13 8	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 0C	14 0C	15 00
Bankura—									
17 Sadar ..	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	14 8	13 0P	13 0P	13 0P
18 Vishnupur ..	12 0	11 4	14 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	13 0P	13 0P	13 0P

P—Panga.

K—Karkach.

B—Bombay.

C—Crushed.

M—Madras.

Price-current (retail) of common rice and salt in the districts of Bengal for the first half of April 1939.

Districts and Marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.								
	Common rice.						Salt.		
	Average.			Cheapest.					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
BURDWAN DIVISION— <i>concd.</i>									
Midnapore—									
19 Sadar ..	11 11	11 8	14 0	12 6	12 8	15 0	13 0L (b)	16 0L (b)	12 0L (b)
20 Contai ..	12 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	26 0C	32 0C	32 0C
Hooghly—									
21 Sadar ..	(n)	11 0	12 8	(n)	11 4	14 0	(n)	13 0P	14 0P
22 Arambagh ..	11 8	12 4	15 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	{ 15 0P 14 0K	15 0P 13 8K	16 0P 15 0K
Howrah—									
23 Sadar ..	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	12 4	12 8	{ 16 0C 15 0K 16 0C	16 0C 15 0K 16 0C	16 0C 13 0K 16 0C
24 Uluberia ..	10 8	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 12	{ 16 0C 14 8K	16 0C 14 8K	16 0C 13 8K
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.									
Rajshahi—									
25 Rampur-Boalia ..	(n)	11 0	11 8	(n)	11 8	12 8	(n) { 12 12P 12 12K	12 12P 12 12K	12 0P 12 0K
26 Nator ..	9 0	9 0	12 12	9 4	9 12	12 12	{ 13 0C 13 0K	13 0C 13 0K	12 0C 12 0K
27 Dinajpur-Railbazar Hat.	11 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0K	13 0K	13 0K
28 Jalpaiguri—Sadar ..	11 0	11 0	9 8	11 4	11 8	10 12	13 0C	13 0C	13 0C
Darjeeling—									
29 Sadar ..	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	{ 10 8P 9 0K 14 0P 11 8K 8 0C	10 8P 9 0K 14 0P 11 8K 8 0C	10 8P 10 0K 14 0P 11 0K 9 0C
30 Siliguri ..	11 8	11 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	{ 10 8P 9 0K 14 0P 11 8K 8 0C	10 8P 9 0K 14 0P 11 8K 8 0C	10 8P 10 0K 14 0P 11 0K 9 0C
Rangpur—									
31 Sadar ..	11 4	11 4	12 15	11 4	11 4	12 15	12 13P	12 13P	13 8P
32 Nilphamari ..	12 0	12 13	10 0	13 0	13 14	10 8	13 0K	13 13K	13 0K
33 Bogra—Sadar ..	10 14	10 14	12 6	11 4	11 4	12 12	12 0C	12 0C	12 0C
Pabna—									
34 Sadar ..	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	11 6	12 8	{ 14 8L 14 8K 16 0L	14 12L 14 12K 16 0L	14 0L 14 0K 16 0L
35 Seraiganj ..	10 8	10 12	12 0	10 12	11 0	12 4	{ 15 0K 16 0OK	15 0K 16 0OK	15 0K 15 0OK
Malda—									
36 Sadar ..	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	{ 14 8K 14 8OK	14 8K 15 8OK	14 8K 15 4OK
37 Balia—Nawabganj ..	13 2	12 12	13 12	13 4	13 0	14 4	{ 14 0K 14 0K	14 0K 14 0K	14 0K 14 0K

P—Panga.

K—Karkach.

C—Crushed.

L—Liverpool.

OK—Okha and other Indian varieties.

(n) Not reported.

(b) Profuse supply.

Price-current (retail) of common rice and salt in the districts of Bengal for the first half of April 1939.

Districts and Marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.								
	Common rice.						Salt.		
	Average.			Cheapest.					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
DACCA DIVISION.									
Dacca—									
38 Sadar ..	(n)	10 0	12 0	(n)	11 3	14 0	(n) {	13 0C 12 11K	14 0C 13 0K
39 Mirkadim ..	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	15 8K	15 8K	15 0K
Mymensingh—									
40 Nasirabad ..	9 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	{ 13 10L 10 10K	13 10L 10 10K	13 10L 10 10K
41 Netrakona ..	10 0	10 0	12 8	10 8	10 8	13 4	{ 14 8C 12 14K	14 8C 12 14K	12 8C 13 4K
Faridpur—									
42 Sadar ..	9 0	9 0	11 0	9 12	10 0	12 0	14 0K	14 0K	12 0K
43 Rajbari ..	9 12	9 12	11 0	10 12	10 12	12 0	16 0C	16 0C	14 0C
Bakarganj—									
44 Barisal ..	10 0	9 0	11 4	11 0	12 0	12 0	{ 16 0C 16 0K 13 0C	16 8C 16 0K 13 0C	16 8C 16 0K 13 0C
45 Perojpur ..	9 4	9 14	11 0	10 4	10 4	11 8	{ 13 0K	13 0K	13 0K
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.									
Tippera—									
46 Comilla ..	9 7	9 7	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 7	14 8C	14 8C	14 8C
47 Chandpur ..	9 8	10 0	10 12	10 0	11 0	11 4	15 0C	15 0C	15 0C
Noakhali—									
48 Kalitara Hat ..	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	{ 13 0C 10 8K 14 0C	13 0C 10 0K 14 0C	13 0C 10 8K 12 8C
49 Feni Hat ..	10 10	11 10	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	{ 10 8K	10 8K	10 8K
Chittagong—									
50 Sadar ..	11 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0P	15 0P	13 0P
51 Cox's Bazar ..	(n)	9 8	8 0	(n)	12 0	10 0	(n)	13 0P	13 0P
52 Chittagong Hill Tracts —Rangamati.	12 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	{ 14 0L 10 0K	15 4L 10 0K	13 0L 8 0K

P—Panga.

C—Crushed.

K—Karkach.

L—Liverpool.

(n) Not reported.

A. AHMAD, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Dacca, the 22nd April 1939.

The triennium under review was one of marked progress in the activities of the Medical Department. Receipts and expenditure on medical treatment, the number of dispensaries newly started and the number of beds maintained in various hospitals showed a steady increase. Of the various improvements effected during the period some of the most outstanding are briefly described below:—

Radium and Deep Therapy Treatment.—While Government were considering the introduction of radium treatment on a proper basis in the Medical College Hospitals a generous gift from His late Majesty King-Emperor George V Silver Jubilee Fund enabled the establishment of a radium fund and the purchase of an adequate quantity of radium. This proved a great boon to the Medical College Hospitals. A Deep Therapy apparatus has also been purchased at considerable cost for the proper treatment of malignant growths for the Medical College Hospitals. Since the close of the triennium the purchase of a similar apparatus for the Campbell Hospital has been sanctioned.

X-ray Facilities.—Only 8 hospitals in the areas outside Calcutta and Howrah had X-ray facilities at the beginning of the triennium. Six other hospitals have since installed X-ray apparatus as a result of commendable local efforts and other district hospitals are gradually falling into line.

Control of Drugs.—During the period under review the problem of adulteration of drugs, which has recently become a menace to the public health of the province, engaged the close attention of Government. The question of legislation for preventing the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs was also taken up by the Central Government. Pending such legislation, Government have, since the close of the triennium, made arrangements for the testing of drugs in the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, and the Government of India have also set up a Biochemical Standardization Laboratory for testing drugs at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

Dental Registration.—A Dental Registration Bill was drafted according to the recommendations of the Dental Registration Committee which submitted their report in March 1935. Since the close of the triennium the Bill has passed through the Select Committee and

through the Legislative Assembly and is now before the Upper House.

Indigenous systems of medicine.—A General Council and State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine was established during the triennium with the object of regulating teaching of the Ayurvedic system according to approved standards and registration of Ayurvedic practitioners. Since then the establishment of General Council and State Faculties in Homeopathic and Unani systems of medicine has also been taken up.

System of Honorary Medical Officers.—While Government were considering the employment of Medical Officers to assist in the treatment of patients in the hospitals and thus encouraging popular support to the State Institutions which has attained a considerable measure of success in the State Hospitals of Calcutta was extended to the hospitals at district headquarters in 1937 and 136 Honorary Officers were employed in 24 institutions. The Honorary Medical Officers in Calcutta and the mufassil are reported to have rendered valuable service to the patients in the hospitals in which they were employed.

Non-official organisations.—Very valuable services were rendered in the matter of medical relief and towards the prevention of diseases by several non-official and voluntary organisations. The chief among these were the Bengal Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, the Tuberculosis Association, Bengal, the Indian Red Cross Society, Bengal Branch, the St. John Ambulance Association, Bengal Branch, the Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Bengal, and the Calcutta Medical Aid and Research Society.

The scheme of a climatic sanatorium for tuberculosis patients, towards which a generous donor, Babu Ram Coomar Bangur made a gift of Rs. 2,82,000 during the early part of the triennium, is still under examination of Government and the question of a suitable site for the sanatorium is awaiting decision.

Conclusion.—The thanks of Government are due to the various officers who administered the Medical Department during the triennium and to Major-General P. S. Mills for his very interesting report.

G. S. DUTT,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vital Statistics for the month of November 1928 of the

Districts.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1921.			Births registered.		Deaths							
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-borns).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Bacterial fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever (typhus).	Others.
Burdwan ..	1	Burdwan ..	23,485	16,133	39,618	110	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	2
	2	Raniganj ..	9,162	7,211	16,373	50	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	3	Asansol ..	18,710	12,576	31,286	115	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Birbhum ..	4	Suri ..	6,069	4,819	10,908	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bankura ..	5	Bankura	17,280	14,423	31,703	52	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	6	Vishnupur	9,767	9,929	19,696	27	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..
	7	Sonamukhi	5,337	5,652	10,989	28	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	..
Midnapur ..	8	Midnapur	17,807	14,214	32,021	80	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
	9	Ghatal ..	6,422	5,978	12,400	49	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Hooghly ..	10	Hooghly-Ohinsura.	18,799	13,835	32,634	137	1	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	..
	11	Banaberia	9,797	4,424	14,221	14	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1
	12	Serampur	23,985	15,071	39,056	93	2	2	..	..	6	3	..	..	1
	13	Rishra-Konnagar.	17,528	9,340	26,868	50	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	14	Baldyabati	10,369	8,117	18,486	56	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	15	Bhadreswar	14,938	8,054	22,992	54	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16	Champdani	17,497	7,868	25,365	72	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Howrah ..	17	Howrah ..	145,120	79,758	224,878	683	32	10	4	..	7	22	2	..	..
	18	Bally ..	20,944	9,403	30,347	71	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24-Parganas	19	South Suburban.	22,183	17,316	39,499	106	4	1	..	..	3	5	..	..	..
	20	Garden Reach.	36,131	19,741	55,872	99	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
	21	Tollyganj	14,800	9,676	24,476	45	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..
	22	Budge-Budge.	15,514	8,669	24,183	36	2	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	23	Baranagar	23,116	13,934	37,050	99	8	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	1
	24	Kamarhati	20,107	10,247	30,354	68	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	25	Rajpur ..	5,788	5,645	11,433	26	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	26	South Dum Dum.	11,983	6,488	18,471	39	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	27	Barraekpur	16,320	9,075	25,395	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28	Pandhati ..	6,738	4,961	11,699	48	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	29	North Barraekpur.	9,751	6,507	16,258	26	1	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..
	30	Titagarh	34,252	15,332	49,584	62	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31	Garulia ..	9,232	4,751	14,033	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	32	Nalhati ..	30,123	10,785	30,908	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33	Hallabhar	12,186	4,583	16,770	25	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
	34	Kanchrapara.	10,113	4,892	15,005	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35	Bhatpara	60,134	24,841	84,975	185	10	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	36	Beghat ..	11,106	10,181	21,287	60	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
	37	Baduria	7,169	6,508	13,677	10	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Calcutta ..	38	Calcutta ..	778,817	362,045	1,140,862	2,444	279	36	19	..	73	106	1	..	13
Nadia ..	39	Krishnagar	12,397	11,477	23,874	82	3	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	40	Nabadwip	8,912	9,949	18,861	44	2	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	41	Ranaghat	6,334	5,061	11,395	11	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	42	Santipur	12,016	12,976	24,992	90	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

registered.

Infected.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Pneumonia.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.			No.	Towns.
										Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
..	1	5	3	4	2	..	2	1	26	31	28	57	20	26	46	1	Burdwan.
..	3	2	..	2	1	1	1	2	15	12	18	30	20	19	39	2	Raniganj.
..	..	1	..	1	3	1	6	2	36	26	25	51	22	15	37	3	Asansol.
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	2	8	4	2	6	4	Suri.
..	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	12	10	18	23	21	20	41	5	Bankura.
..	2	1	1	5	..	1	..	2	8	27	23	50	11	10	21	6	Vishnupur.
..	2	..	4	3	2	..	..	1	8	16	18	34	9	13	22	7	Sonamukhi.
..	10	6	4	7	..	2	1	1	20	32	24	56	37	39	76	8	Midnapur.
..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	11	8	16	24	10	6	16	9	Ghatol.
..	19	3	3	4	2	2	..	1	43	43	50	93	34	40	74	10	Hooghly-Chinsura.
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	5	16	17	15	32	11	Bansberia.
..	14	13	8	5	1	5	2	1	18	50	29	79	25	21	46	12	Serampur.
..	8	3	5	4	1	1	1	4	7	20	18	38	14	20	34	13	Rishra-Konnagar.
..	7	4	1	2	..	2	1	..	37	28	28	56	16	19	35	14	Baidyabati.
..	10	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	13	17	14	31	8	18	26	15	Bhadreswar.
..	..	1	3	1	1	1	..	1	19	18	16	29	10	11	21	16	Champdani.
..	9	80	48	37	22	127	19	7	243	331	306	637	339	301	640	17	Howrah.
..	2	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	11	13	12	25	17	9	26	18	Bally.
..	4	8	4	6	2	7	2	5	40	34	53	87	33	34	67	19	South Suburban.
..	7	3	10	7	2	6	..	2	19	25	35	60	33	32	65	20	Garden Reach.
..	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	8	9	10	19	9	12	21	21	Tollyganj.
..	4	14	3	3	2	2	2	1	15	31	20	51	33	18	51	22	Budge-Budge.
..	18	14	..	5	2	15	1	..	21	47	42	89	40	50	90	23	Baranagar.
..	7	7	5	3	..	2	..	2	14	17	25	42	13	20	33	24	Kamarhati.
..	11	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	3	18	9	22	10	17	27	25	Rajpur.
..	..	3	..	2	6	..	..	1	10	14	9	23	17	10	27	26	South Dum Dum.
..	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	5	5	8	13	7	4	11	27	Barrackpur.
..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	21	15	15	30	9	9	18	28	Panibati.
..	2	7	1	3	1	1	..	2	8	11	22	33	5	12	17	29	North Barrackpur.
..	40	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	11	35	19	54	48	37	85	30	Titagarh.
..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	4	4	8	4	5	9	31	Garia.
..	4	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	9	12	6	18	16	15	31	32	Nalhati.
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8	11	9	9	18	33	Halisahar.
..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	3	7	5	5	10	34	Kanchrapara.
..	46	2	4	8	4	1	1	3	68	75	65	140	77	75	152	35	Bhatpara.
..	8	5	6	9	..	1	..	5	14	25	27	52	24	24	48	36	Basirhat.
..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	11	7	4	11	37	Baduria.
34	75	187	147	251	290	424	54	4	1,398	1,717	1,399	3,116	1,692	1,434	3,126	38	Calcutta.
..	16	1	..	3	1	2	1	5	17	24	29	53	28	33	61	39	Krishnagar.
..	34	20	1	7	..	..	1	3	13	46	46	92	29	47	76	40	Nabadwip.
..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	6	5	11	5	5	11	41	Ranaghat.
..	15	2	2	9	1	4	1	2	12	27	24	51	31	28	59	42	Sanktiper.

Vital Statistics for the month of November 1938 of the

Districts.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1931.			Births registered.		Deaths.							
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever (typhus).	Kala-azar.
Murshidabad	43	Berhampur	15,166	12,237	27,403	41	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1
	44	Jaganj-Asimganj.	5,774	5,224	10,998	16	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	45	Kandi ..	6,403	6,213	12,616	35	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	46	Jangipur	6,283	6,513	12,796	34	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore ..	47	Jessore ..	7,084	4,272	11,356	13	3	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	3
Khulna ..	48	Khulna ..	11,968	7,152	19,120	15	1	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
	49	Satkhira ..	6,071	5,170	11,241	14	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi ..	50	Rajshahi	15,178	11,886	27,064	18	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Dinajpur ..	51	Dinajpur	11,768	7,893	19,156	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jalpaiguri	52	Jalpaiguri	11,995	6,967	18,962	37	4	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	2
Darjeeling	53	Darjeeling	12,101	9,084	21,185	80	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
Rangpur ..	54	Rangpur	12,808	7,941	20,749	32	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bogra ..	55	Bogra ..	8,678	6,141	14,819	19	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
Pabna ..	56	Pabna ..	11,970	9,934	21,904	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malda ..	57	Straiganj	17,981	14,486	32,467	57	..	12	..	..	39	..	..	..	..
	58	English Bazar.	9,387	7,520	16,907	38	..	13	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Dacca ..	59	Nawabganj	7,497	8,329	15,826	59	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	60	Dacca ..	79,365	59,153	138,518	617	22	42	..	..	7	7	..	..	16
	61	Narayanganj	21,526	12,663	34,189	172	3	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mymensingh	62	Mymensingh	19,733	10,747	30,480	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	63	Netrakona	6,848	4,132	10,980	27	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
	64	Jamalpur	12,629	10,448	23,077	63	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	65	Sherpur ..	10,545	9,002	19,547	64	4	1	1	..	5	3	1	..	4
	66	Kishorganj	8,624	6,813	15,437	39	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	67	Bajitpur ..	5,632	6,018	11,650	20	..	8	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
	68	Tangali ..	8,739	7,343	16,082	19	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	69	Faridpur ..	9,427	6,089	15,516	16	..	8	..	..	17	..	..	..	..
Bakarganj	70	Madaripur	16,204	11,690	26,894	59	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	71	Barisal ..	23,588	12,128	35,716	96	12	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Chittagong	72	Pirojpur ..	6,062	4,897	10,959	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	73	Chittagong	35,049	18,107	53,156	157	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Noakhali ..	74	Noakhali	7,808	5,255	13,063	31	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
Tippura ..	75	Comilla ..	18,530	12,835	31,365	18	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
	76	Brahmanbaria.	13,973	12,689	26,662	108	3	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	77	Chandpur	11,443	5,395	16,838	35	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of month.			2,051,552	1,194,305	3,245,857	7,624	459	250	26	..	348	177	7	..	67
Total of corresponding month of previous year ..			..	..	..	8,106	462	84	56	..	312	191	7	..	48
Increase + or decrease --			..	..	..	-482	-8	+166	-30	..	+36	+14	Equal	..	+19

- Remarks.—1. The above table is compiled from returns collected by the municipalities and submitted to the Director of Public Health by the approximate to the actual in a proportion of cases and in a few instances are obviously incomplete.
2. The vital statistics of municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 have been excluded from this statement and 1918.
3. The birth and death ratios per mille per annum have been omitted from this statement according to Government of India.

Towns with a population of 70,000 and over in Bengal.

continued.

Infants.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Pneumonia.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including snakebite.	Deaths from cholera.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.			No.	Towns.
										Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
..	22	2	..	7	3	2	1	1	14	31	26	57	36	53	89	43	Berhampur.
..	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	4	6	9	15	3	4	7	44	Jaganj-Aranganj.
..	7	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	10	10	13	23	11	10	21	45	Kandi.
..	21	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	15	23	38	7	6	13	46	Jangipur.
..	1	1	..	3	..	3	1	..	6	17	9	26	7	4	11	47	Jessore.
..	9	4	..	2	2	1	..	1	6	18	16	34	15	12	27	48	Khulna.
..	8	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	4	16	14	30	14	4	18	49	Satkhira.
..	9	..	2	..	..	3	2	..	19	19	18	37	20	18	38	50	Rajshahi.
..	7	1	..	2	..	1	2	1	14	20	9	29	24	9	33	51	Dinaipur.
..	3	4	1	5	3	1	2	2	10	26	13	39	18	11	24	52	Jalpaiguri.
..	10	1	..	4	7	1	1	2	20	23	26	49	33	33	66	53	Darjeeling.
..	21	2	..	1	2	1	1	3	12	23	25	48	16	8	24	54	Rangpur.
..	2	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	6	14	3	17	8	13	21	55	Bogra.
..	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	4	4	8	7	13	20	56	Pabna.
..	..	2	1	4	1	3	4	1	14	45	36	81	67	53	120	57	Sirajganj.
..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	9	17	18	35	21	16	37	58	English Bazar.
..	8	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	12	7	19	16	13	34	59	Nawabganj.
..	1	54	16	65	8	69	6	8	154	258	195	453	237	229	466	60	Dacca.
..	32	21	2	1	..	2	3	3	57	76	64	140	64	45	109	61	Narayanganj.
..	10	3	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	15	7	22	14	18	32	62	Mymensingh.
..	5	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	12	14	16	30	5	13	18	63	Netrakona.
..	13	3	..	1	1	..	..	7	11	14	24	38	6	14	20	64	Jamalpur.
..	6	1	3	1	..	..	..	3	14	18	25	43	16	18	34	65	Sherpur.
..	10	1	1	..	1	5	..	..	6	14	17	31	11	12	23	66	Kishorganj.
..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	20	3	5	8	67	Barisal.
..	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	15	15	30	20	19	39	68	Tangail.
..	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	3	8	13	29	42	5	21	26	69	Faridpur.
..	19	3	2	1	..	1	..	1	11	22	21	43	9	15	24	70	Madaripur.
..	33	10	1	2	..	2	..	..	11	32	30	62	15	13	28	71	Barisal.
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	7	2	9	9	6	15	72	Pirojpur.
..	22	..	..	6	1	6	3	..	43	52	33	85	53	41	99	73	Chittagong.
..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	14	10	24	2	2	4	74	Noakhali.
..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	10	11	8	19	15	9	24	75	Comilla.
..	14	8	7	..	..	2	..	1	21	46	41	87	24	24	48	76	Brahmanbaria.
..	11	5	1	..	..	1	..	2	9	15	15	30	5	4	9	77	Chandpur.
36	733	550	329	533	386	732	137	107	2,805	3,858	3,365	7,223	..	..	..		
41	847	453	256	523	383	822	163	115	3,695	3,663	3,332	6,995	..	..	..		
-5	-114	+98	+73	+10	+3	-90	-26	-8	+110	+195	+33	+228	..	..	..		

District Health Officers. Taken as a whole, the statement possesses a relative value, although the figures for individual town probably only incorporated in the returns for districts as ordered in Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, letter No. 113 Gen., dated the 5th February Education Department, letter No. 63, dated the 26th March 1918.

A. C. CHATTERJI, M.B., D.P.H., LT.-COL., I.M.S., Director of Public Health, Bengal.

Vital Statistics for the month of November 1939 of the Province

Division.	No.	Districts.	Population under registration according to census of 1931.			Births registered.		Deaths							
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever (typhus fever).	Other.
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	763,584	724,888	1,488,472	4,558	106	24	12	..	3,306	46	2	..	7
	2	Birbhum	466,598	470,048	936,646	3,194	171	7	..	..	2,383	46	1	..	1
	3	Bankura	524,090	524,643	1,048,733	2,919	19	8	..	..	1,161	9	2	..	3
	4	Midnapur	1,392,796	1,361,876	2,754,672	7,146	259	78	..	..	2,011	24	2	..	2
	5	Hooghly ..	479,217	455,416	934,633	2,773	23	11	6	..	1,236	79	1	..	11
	6	Howrah ..	433,011	410,636	843,647	2,301	27	34	6	..	206	9	1	..	10
Presidency	7	24-Parganas	1,164,236	1,074,831	2,239,067	5,792	82	39	7	..	685	17	..	..	53
	8	Nadia ..	720,894	678,008	1,398,902	5,250	217	476	..	..	3,132	7	..	..	16
	9	Murshidabad.	649,857	657,007	1,306,864	5,424	246	382	..	..	2,342	38	1	..	27
	10	Jessore ..	864,362	795,446	1,659,808	5,167	246	338	..	..	3,256	14	..	..	36
	11	Khulna ..	833,812	763,175	1,596,987	4,412	265	104	..	..	1,207	31	..	..	58
Rajshahi	12	Rajshahi	726,117	675,837	1,401,954	4,972	306	352	2	..	2,574	..	..	..	5
	13	Dinajpur	912,329	823,947	1,736,276	4,838	279	94	..	..	2,244	..	35	..	374
	14	Jaipur	521,824	442,571	964,395	3,729	267	17	..	..	1,249	7	6	..	6
	15	Darjeeling	158,030	140,420	298,450	1,089	70	..	..	..	163	..	..	..	19
	16	Rangpur	1,343,786	1,230,250	2,574,036	8,917	1,041	945	..	..	4,806	100	36	..	234
	17	Bogra ..	548,496	523,104	1,071,600	3,437	326	197	..	..	1,596	24	..	..	58
	18	Fahna ..	709,076	682,207	1,391,283	4,343	300	1,769	..	..	1,960	18	2	..	57
	19	Malda ..	510,421	510,612	1,021,033	2,346	22	258	..	..	1,334	2	..	..	13
Dacca ..	20	Dacca ..	1,642,626	1,617,244	3,259,870	13,089	728	2,153	17	..	2,021	64	2	..	179
	21	Mymensingh	2,594,444	2,406,565	5,001,009	16,780	1,248	3,379	11	..	5,501	31	6	..	141
	22	Faridpur	1,181,717	1,138,068	2,319,785	10,527	604	1,429	5	..	2,682	28	12	..	71
Chittagong	23	Bakarganj	1,475,688	1,416,687	2,892,375	8,464	253	142	..	..	1,977	35	7	..	131
	24	Chittagong	837,839	906,043	1,743,882	5,301	361	1	5	..	882	34	7	..	191
	25	Noakhali	851,010	842,646	1,693,656	5,829	418	12	4	..	408	12	15	..	144
	26	Tippura ..	1,551,694	1,483,176	3,034,870	13,188	244	1,539	..	..	983	44	8	..	212
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not
Total of month for Bengal.			22,875,876	22,779,347	45,655,223	155,734	8,627	13,783	76	..	51,201	718	146	..	2,078
Total of corresponding month of previous year.			..	..	..	172,669	9,646	1,031	473	..	46,969	663	216	..	2,084
Increase + or decrease—.			..	..	..	-16,935	-819	+12,752	-398	..	+4,212	+55	-70	..	+64

Remarks.—1. The above table is compiled from returns collected by the Subdivisional Officers and submitted to the Director of individual district probably only approximate to the actual.
 2. The vital statistics of municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 have been included in this statement.
 3. Divisional totals and the birth and death rates per mille per annum have been omitted from this statement.

including towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

registered.

Infectious.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Furunculæ.	Follicular tuberculosis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including snake-bite.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.			No.	Districts.
										Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
16	1,224	74	141	388	56	126	43	61	717	2,849	3,292	6,141	1,393	1,455	2,848	1	Burdwan.
2	877	14	10	41	20	61	15	40	247	1,809	2,055	3,864	1,202	1,307	2,509	2	Birbhum.
1	829	27	108	180	43	57	20	24	484	1,424	1,527	2,951	1,226	1,223	2,449	3	Bankura.
6	1,615	187	225	387	35	135	88	103	1,159	2,950	3,107	6,057	3,155	3,284	6,439	4	Midnapur.
5	284	50	225	402	32	81	34	36	455	1,496	1,502	2,998	1,260	1,338	2,598	5	Hooghly.
..	342	55	196	90	45	85	30	27	352	744	746	1,490	786	806	1,592	6	Howrah.
51	1,484	69	83	247	36	108	103	56	781	1,965	1,848	3,813	2,505	2,412	4,917	7	24-Parganas
1	511	46	65	126	27	38	47	59	611	2,541	2,611	5,152	2,780	3,159	5,939	8	Nadia.
..	866	25	18	38	8	31	40	35	577	2,175	2,253	4,428	2,119	2,183	4,302	9	Murshidabad.
3	666	24	43	108	39	50	64	88	509	2,647	2,593	5,240	2,390	2,588	4,978	10	Jessore.
18	783	52	34	92	41	55	68	96	818	1,707	1,750	3,457	2,175	1,985	4,160	11	Khulna.
..	441	23	26	80	21	23	61	86	576	2,153	2,127	4,280	2,302	2,555	4,857	12	Rajshahi.
4	1,026	77	112	214	23	94	34	110	142	2,169	2,414	4,583	2,359	2,435	4,794	13	Dinajpur.
17	746	61	58	345	41	61	22	135	370	1,523	1,618	3,141	1,575	1,704	3,279	14	Jalpaiguri.
8	179	19	7	48	32	9	5	19	156	353	311	664	419	418	837	15	Darjeeling.
7	3,196	162	444	266	49	117	37	286	416	5,332	5,759	11,091	3,986	4,200	8,186	16	Rangpur.
..	875	74	39	103	17	39	30	87	453	1,482	1,612	3,094	1,466	1,627	3,093	17	Bogra.
3	833	51	43	90	23	52	28	79	482	2,646	2,880	5,526	2,198	2,410	4,608	18	Pabna.
..	242	8	17	7	4	8	13	20	155	1,051	1,030	2,081	1,183	1,276	2,459	19	Malda.
3	4,405	1,063	420	131	53	250	55	245	2,265	6,279	7,047	13,326	5,028	5,424	10,452	20	Dacca.
7	5,000	446	297	175	114	159	87	301	2,698	8,749	9,604	18,353	6,716	7,071	13,787	21	Mymensingh.
..	3,158	486	196	349	22	250	60	185	1,714	5,075	5,572	10,647	3,266	3,392	6,658	22	Faridpur.
5	2,962	271	55	408	41	430	62	115	1,055	3,846	3,850	7,696	3,036	2,946	5,982	23	Bakerganj.
5	2,171	69	41	88	13	33	63	65	138	1,929	1,877	3,806	1,894	1,818	3,712	24	Chittagong.
1	1,863	107	54	80	18	96	82	107	622	1,736	1,889	3,625	1,615	1,635	3,250	25	Noakhali.
3	3,455	811	161	110	49	120	81	167	2,544	4,907	5,380	10,287	3,224	3,163	6,387	26	Tippah.
under registration.																27	Chittagong Hill Tracts
164	39,533	4,351	3,123	4,599	902	2,563	1,272	2,632	20,596	71,537	76,254	147,791	..	..	..		
220	36,760	2,790	2,048	4,451	1,051	2,663	1,345	2,650	19,079	61,258	63,814	125,072	..	..	..		
-56	+2,823	+1552	+1080	+148	-149	-100	-73	-18	+917	+10,279	+12,440	+22,719	..	..	..		

Public Health by the District Health Officers. Taken as a whole, the statement possesses a relative value, although the figures for with those of the respective districts as ordered in Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, letter No. 118 San., dated the 31st February 1913, according to Government of India, Education Department, letter No. 93, dated the 26th March 1913.

A. C. CHATTERJI, M.B., D.P.H., LT.-COL., I.M.S., *Director of Public Health, Bengal.*



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PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the High Court,
Government Treasury, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Legislative Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th April 1939.

No. F. 105-39-C. & G. (II).—A vacancy having occurred in the Council of State by reason of the acceptance by the Governor General of the resignation of his office by the Honourable Mr. H. G. Stokes, a Member elected to the said Council by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce constituency, the Governor General is pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 26 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, to call upon the Bengal Chamber of Commerce constituency to elect, in accordance with the said Rules, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 25th May 1939.

G. H. SPENCE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Home Department.

Constitution and Elections.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 538A.R.—29th April 1939.—Whereas by notification No. F.105-39-C. & G. (II), dated the 29th April 1939, the Governor General has been pleased to call upon the Bengal Chamber of Commerce constituency of the Council of State to elect a Member to the said Council in the place of the Honourable Mr. H. G. Stokes, resigned:

Now, therefore, the Governor is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a) and (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Council of State Electoral Rules and in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of that rule, to appoint for the said constituency the 9th May 1939 as the date for the nomination of candidates and for the delivery of nomination papers to the Returning Officer, and the 10th May 1939 as the date on which the scrutiny of nominations shall be held.

By order of the Governor,

R. H. HUTCHINGS,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

